

## NUREMBERG PROCEEDINGS

On December 20, 1945, four weeks after the opening of the trial of the major war criminals by the International Military Tribunal, the Allied Control Council promulgated its Law No. 10. This law empowered the commanding officers of the four zones of occupation to conduct criminal trials on charges of aggression, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and membership in an organization aiming at such crimes. Under the charge of crimes against humanity, the persecution of nationals of belligerent and nonbelligerent countries on political, religious, and racial grounds was declared punishable under the principles of international law. Pursuant to Law No. 10, the Office of the United States Government for Germany (OMGUS) established six military tribunals, composed of civilian judges recruited, for the most part, from among state supreme court judges in the United States. In 1,200 sessions of twelve trials (the Subsequent Nuremberg Proceedings), held between December 1946 and April 1949, they tried 177 persons. The prosecution consisted of 100 attorneys, at most, with 1,600 assistants. The defense was handled by 200 attorneys, chiefly German lawyers. On trial in these cases were representatives of the leadership of the Reich ministries, the Wehrmacht, industrial concerns, the German legal and medical establishment, and the ss.

The destruction of Jews was not classified as a separate criminal offense at Nuremberg, a fact that has since often been deplored. In legal terms, this offense was one of the several atrocities summarized as "crimes against humanity." All the judgments rendered at Nuremberg claimed to enforce statutory law or international common law, and widespread petitions to administer retroactive and ad hoc special law were rejected by the courts. As a result, the "final solution" was classified among the conventional crimes - murder, maltreatment, abduction, enslavement, and robbery - committed on racial grounds. Since it was the tribunals' task to prove the criminal nature of many of the activities carried out by the pillars of the German state (the administration, the armed forces, the judiciary, and industry), each of the twelve cases dealt with a specific sphere. The destruction of the Jews had not been confined to a specific sphere and was largely in the hands of the regular state institutions and industrial companies. It therefore appears in the Nuremberg Proceedings not as a single entity but split up into detailed component parts, next to and in conjunction with other criminal pursuits.

Chronologically, the succeeding stages of the persecution of the Jews are distributed among the Subsequent Nuremberg Proceedings in the following pattern:

1. Preparation of the Nuremberg Laws and their decrees of implementation. These were dealt with in count 5 of Trial 11, The Ministries Case, as a component part of the extermination program. The defendant Wilhelm Stuckart, former state secretary (Staatssekretar) of the Reich Ministry of the Interior, was found guilty of this and other crimes, for which he was sentenced to forty-six months' imprisonment.
2. Application of the Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honor by Rassenschande (race defilement) tribunals occurred in Trial 3, The Justice Case, in which two "special judges" (Sonderrichter) were found guilty of judicial murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

3. Forced "Aryanization" of Jewish-owned capital. This was one of the counts in Trial 5, The Flick Case. Friedrich Flick, a coal and steel producer, and his associates were acquitted on this count, on formal as well as factual grounds. The court considered outside its jurisdiction crimes committed before the outbreak of the war, and also did not consider forced "Aryanization" a form of racial persecution.

4. Forced "Aryanization" of agricultural property. This charge came up in count 5 of Trial 11, The Ministries Case, against Richard Walther darre, the former minister of agriculture. It was one of the charges of which he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years in prison.

5. Abduction and mass shooting of Jews in concentration camps maintained by the Wehrmacht in Serbia, in retaliation for partisan attacks. In Trial 7, The Hostage Case, this was one of the counts with which the generals of the southeast front were charged. Generals Wilhelm List and Walter Kuntze were found guilty of this and other charges and were sentenced to life imprisonment and a fifteen-year term, respectively.

6. The extermination campaign by the Einsatzgruppen in the war against the Soviet Union. This was the subject of Trial 9, The Einsatzgruppen Case, which led to fourteen death sentences and prison terms ranging from three years to life.

7. Logistic support for the Einsatzgruppen, direct orders to them, and responsibility for their actions under the law of war. These charges against the army and army group commanders invested with executive power on the eastern front were heard in Trial 12, The High Command Case. Another count in this case was that of issuing orders for the so-called special treatment (Sonderbehandlung) of Jewish prisoners of war in the Soviet army in or near prisoner-of-war camps maintained by the Wehrmacht. Generals Georg Karl Friedrich Wilhelm von Kuchler, Hermann Hoth, Hans Reinhardt, Hans von Salmuth, Karl von Roques, Hermann Reinecke, and Otto Wohler were found guilty of these charges and sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight years to life.

8. The deportation of Jews from western Europe came up in Trial 8, The RuSHA Case (rasse- und siedlungshauptamt; Race and Resettlement Main Office). That agency, through its Ahnentafelamt (Genealogical Office), had drawn up the family trees of all Jews and descendants of Jews in the German Reich, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, and France, in order to determine the fate of mischlinge (partial Jews). These family trees were used to compose the lists for the transports of Jews. Eight defendants were found guilty of these charges, among others, and sentenced to prison terms ranging from thirty-four months to life.

9. Events relating to the deportations from Denmark, Slovakia, Croatia, Serbia, France, Italy, and Hungary were investigated in The Ministries Case, to determine the role played by German Foreign Office diplomatic personnel in these events. Ernst von weizsacker, Gustav Adolf Steengracht von Moyland, Ernst Wormann, and Edmund veesenmayer were found guilty and sentenced to prison terms of seven to twenty years.

10. Deportations from Greece. Evidence presented by the prosecution in The Hostage Case inculpated generals Wilhelm Speidel, Hubert Lanz,

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and Helmuth Felmy in this crime. The generals were found guilty, but their role in the deportations was not included in the judgment.

11. Antisemitic indoctrination of the population and dulling of their conscience during the extermination process was one of the charges proven in The Ministries Case against Otto Dietrich, chief of the Reich press section (among other offenses). He was sentenced to seven years in prison.

12. Pillage of the property left behind by the Jews who were abducted from Germany, which had been assigned to the financial offices, was one of the charges heard in The Ministries Case against Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, former Reich minister of finance, who was sentenced to ten years in prison.

13. Administration of concentration camps and the Vernichtung durch Arbeit (annihilation through work) system in the SS-run companies Ostindustrie gbmh (Osti) and Deutsche Erd- und Steinwerke (German Earth and Stone Works; DEST) were among the counts heard in Trial 4, The Pohl Case, against Oswald Pohl and the managers of the SS wirtschafts-verwaltungshauptamt (Economic-Administrative Main Office; WVHA). This case ended in three acquittals, eleven sentences of prison terms ranging from ten years to life, and three death sentences.

14. The enslavement of Jews by private industry, through forcing them to work under conditions like those in concentration camps, was investigated in Trial 10, The Krupp Case, against Alfred Krupp and eleven directors of his company. The tribunals found that Krupp and ten members of his staff were implicated in the German government's forced-labor program and sentenced them to prison terms of two to twelve years. Included in the findings of the tribunals was that of maltreatment of prisoners engaged in the construction of a munitions factory at Auschwitz.

15. The government-sponsored slave economy figured in Trial 2, The Milch Case, against Field Marshal Erhard Milch, a member of the Main Planning Office, who was sentenced to life imprisonment. His sentence was later reduced to fifteen years, and he was released in 1954.

16. Sale of Zyklon B (prussic acid) to the SS and construction of industrial plants in Auschwitz were among the charges heard in Trial 6, The I.G. Farben Case, in which twenty-four directors and engineers of the concern were on trial. The tribunal acquitted the defendants of the Zyklon B charge because it was not proved that they had known to what use it was to be put (see also Zyklon B trial).

17. Medical experiments on human beings in concentration camps, including sterilization experiments for future application to Mischlinge, were dealt with in Trial 1, The Medical Case. One of the defendants in this case was Wolfram Sievers, managing director of Ahnenerbe (the Ancestral Heritage Society), who was charged with establishing a collection of skeletons and skulls of Jews for anthropological research at the Reich University in Strasbourg. Seven defendants were acquitted, nine others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from ten years to life, and Sievers and six doctors and medical officials were sentenced to death.

18. Hoarding of dental gold from Auschwitz in the coffers of the Reichsbank was a charge in The Ministries Case against Reichsbank

vice-chairman Emil Johann Puhl, for which he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

With the exception of the Reichsbahn (the national railway system) and the reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Main Office; RSHA), the Subsequent Nuremberg Proceedings systematically exposed the principal agencies involved in the extermination of the Jews, determined the culpability of their personnel, and passed sentences on a few of their leading figures. But their achievement of laying bare the structure of the crimes committed by the bureaucracy did not play any role in later criminal trials; a precedent was not established. Both in Germany and in other countries, the courts now turned their attention predominantly to the personnel who had been directly engaged in carrying out the liquidation process in the extermination camps and the killing squads. Thus the conventional image of the barbaric Holocaust agent emerged.

Contrary to the expectations of their originator, OMGUS, the Subsequent Nuremberg Proceedings had no influence on the way the German people viewed their recent history. The Germans, for the most part, felt that the sentences meted out were arbitrary decisions made by the victorious powers, and they exerted constant organized pressure on United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy to suspend the sentences. Such demands benefited from the growing interests of the United States in founding the North Atlantic military alliance, interests that included the indispensable territory and forces of western Germany. By 1951, primarily at the urging of the German churches and political parties, a hurried pardoning policy was introduced that led to the commutation to prison terms of twelve of the twenty-five death sentences and to the release of the last of the prisoners by 1958. These ex-convicts resumed their interrupted careers or retired, usually keeping entitlements to pensions for their official services. According to Article 7.1 of the Transition Agreement, one of the 1955 Paris Agreements under which the Federal Republic of Germany regained sovereignty from the Western powers, all the judgments passed in war crimes trials were established as having the effectiveness of law. Later, the German federal government arrived at a different interpretation of this agreement. In its opinion, and under the federal supreme court opinion of January 9, 1959, the Nuremberg judgments lacked the power of law.

[See also Appendix, Volume 4.]

## NUREMBERG TRIAL (International Military Tribunal)

### The Indictment

The United States of America, The French Republic, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against Hermann Wilhelm Goring, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Robert Ley, Wilhelm Keitel, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Alfred Rosenberg, Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Julius Streicher, Walter Funk, Hjalmar Schacht, Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, Karl Donitz, Erich Raeder, Baldur von Schirach, Fritz Sauckel, Alfred Jodl, Martin Bormann, Franz von Papen, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Albert Speer, Konstantin von Neurath, and Hans Fritzsche, individually and as members of any of the following groups or organizations to which they respectively belonged, namely: Die Reichsregierung (Reich Cabinet); Das Korps der Politischen Leiter der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party); Die Schutzstaffeln der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (commonly known as the "SS") and including Der Sicherheitsdienst (commonly known as the "SD"); Die Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret State Police, commonly known as the "Gestapo"); Die Sturmabteilungen der NSDAP (commonly known as the "SA"); and the General Staff and High Command of the German armed forces, all as defined in Appendix B of the Indictment.

### Defendants

### The Accused

Name	Position	Sentence
1. Martin Bormann	Deputy Fuhrer, Head of the Chancellery	Death
2. Karl Donitz	Supreme Commander of the Navy (1943), Chancellor (1945)	Ten Years
3. Hans Frank	Governor-General of the Generalgouvernement	Death
4. Wilhelm Frick	Minister of the Interior	Death
5. Hans Fritzsche	Head of the Radio Division, Propaganda Ministry	Acquitted
6. Walther Funk	President of the Reichsbank (1939)	Life Imprisonment
7. Hermann Goring	Reich Marshal and Commander in Chief of the Luftwaffe	Death
8. Rudolf Hess	Deputy Fuhrer (1939)	Life Imprisonment
9. Ernst Kaltenbrunner	Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD; Head of the RSHA	Death
10. Wilhelm Keitel	Chief of the OKW (Armed Forces High Command)	Death
11. Alfred Jodl	Chief of the OKW Operations Staff	Death
12. Konstantin von Neurath	Minister of Foreign Affairs (1932-1938); Reich Protector of Bohemia-Moravia (1939-1943)	Fifteen Years
13. Franz von Papen	Chancellor (1932); Ambassador to Vienna (1934-1938), Ambassador to Turkey (1939-1944)	Acquitted
14. Erich Raeder	Supreme Commander of the Navy (1928-1943)	Life Imprisonment
15. Joachim von Ribbentrop	Reich Foreign Minister	Death

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|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| 16. Alfred Rosenberg    | Reich Minister for the Eastern Occupied Areas                               | Death        |
| 17. Fritz Sauckel       | Plenipotentiary General for Manpower  | Death        |
| 18. Hjalmar Schacht     | Minister of Economics (1933-1936); President of the Reichsbank (until 1939) | Acquitted    |
| 19. Baldur von Schirach | Leader of the Hitler Youth; Gauleiter of Vienna                             | Twenty Years |
| 20. Artur Seyss-Inquart | Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Netherlands                             | Death        |
| 21. Albert Speer        | Minister of Armaments and War Production                                    | Twenty Years |
| 22. Julius Streicher    | Founder of Der Sturmer; Gauleiter of Franconia                              | Death        |

Subsequent Nuremberg Proceedings

Trial 1, The Medical Case October 25, 1946-August 20, 1947

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Karl Brandt	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Siegfried Handloser	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to twenty years
Paul Rostock	Not guilty	Acquitted
Oskar Schroder	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced to fifteen years
Karl Genzken	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to twenty years. Fined by denazification court, 1955.
Karl Gebhardt	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Kurt Blome	Not guilty	Acquitted
Rudolf Brandt	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Joachim Mrugowsky	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Helmut Poppendick	Ten years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Wolfram Sievers	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Gerhard Rose	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Siegfried Ruff	Not guilty	Since 1952 head of the Institute for Aeronautical Medicine of the German Air Navigational Experiment Center. Since 1954 professor at University of Bonn.
Hans Wolfgang Romberg	Not guilty	Acquitted
Georg August Weltz	Not guilty	Acquitted
Georg August Weltz	Not guilty	Since 1952 professor at University of Munich
Konrad Schafer	Not guilty	Acquitted
Waldemar Hoven	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Wilhelm Beiglbock	Fifteen years imprisonment	Sentence reduced to ten years
Adolf Pokorny	Not guilty	Acquitted
Herta Oberheuser	Twenty years' imprisonment	Released April 1952
Fritz Ernst Fischer	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced to fifteen years
Viktor (Victor) Brack	Death by hanging	Executed 1948
Hermann Becker-Freyseng	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced to ten years

Trial 2, The Milch Case

November 13, 1946-April 17, 1947

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Erhard Milch	Life Imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to fifteen years; released 1954

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Trial 3, The Justice Case

January 4, 1947-December 4, 1947

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Josef Altstotter	Five years' imprisonment	
Wilhelm von Ammon	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced to time served as of January 31, 1951
Paul Barnickel	Acquitted	
Hermann Cuhorst	Acquitted	
Karl Engert	Not tried owing to ill health	
Gunther Joel	Ten years' imprisonment	
Herbert Klemm	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to twenty years
Ernst Lautz	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced to time served as of January 31, 1951
Wolfgang Mettgenberg	Ten years' imprisonment	
Gunther Nebelung	Acquitted	
Rudolf Oeschey	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced to twenty years
Hans Petersen	Acquitted	
Oswald Rothaug	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to twenty years; pensioned.
Kurt Rothenberger	Seven years' imprisonment	Released August 1950; Pensioned
Franz Schlegelberger	Life imprisonment	Released on medical probation after recommendation of Clemency Board, 1951
Carl Westphal	Not tried	Committed suicide before arraignment

Trial 4, The Pohl Case

January 13, 1947-November 3, 1947

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Oswald Pohl	Death by hanging	Executed 1951
August Frank	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Georg Lorner	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by tribunal to life; reduced to by Clemency Board to fifteen years. Upon release, acquitted by Bavarian Denazification Court, 1954.
Heinz Karl Fanslau	Twenty-five years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by tribunal to twenty years; further reduced by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Hans Lorner	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Josef Vogt	Acquitted	
Erwin Tschentscher	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Rudolf Scheide	Acquitted	
Max Kiefer	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by tribunal to twenty years; further reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Franz Eirenschmalz	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to nine years
Karl Sommer	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by military governor to life; further reduced by Clemency Board to twenty years
Hermann Pook	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Hans Heinrich Baier	Ten years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Hans Karl Hohberg	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951

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Leo Volk	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence	reduced	by
Clemency Board to eight years				
Karl Mummmenthey	Life imprisonment	Sentence	reduced	by
Clemency Board to twenty years				
Hans Bobernin	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence	reduced	by
tribunal to fifteen years; freed by Clemency Board, 1951				
Horst Klein	Acquitted			

Trial 5, The Flick Case

February 8, 1947-December 22, 1947

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Friedrich Flick	Seven years' imprisonment	Released August 24, 1950
Otto Steinbrinck	Five years' imprisonment	
Odilo Burkart	Acquitted	
Konrad Kaletsch	Acquitted	
Hermann Terberger	Acquitted	
Bernhard Weiss	Two and one-half years' imprisonment	Vice president, Bundesverband Deutschen Industrie, Cologne

Trial 6, The I.G. Farben Case

May 8, 1947-July 30, 1948

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Carl Krauch	Six years' imprisonment	
Hermann Schmitz	Four years' imprisonment	Chairman, Rheinische Stahlwerke, 1955
George von Schnitzler	Five years' imprisonment	
Fritz Gajewski	Acquitted	
Henrich Horlein	Acquitted	
August von Knieriem	Acquitted	
Fritz ter Meer	Seven years' imprisonment	Released 1950. Deputy chairman, T. G. Goldschmidt A. G., Essen; Board of directors, Bankverein Westdeutschland A. G., Dusseldorf; Board of directors, Dusseldorfer Waggonfabrik, 1955.
Christian Schneider	Acquitted	
Otto Ambros	Eight years' imprisonment	Board of directors, Bergwerkgesellschaft Hibernia; Board of directors, Suddeutsche Kalkstickstoffwerke; Board of directors, Grunzweig und Hartmann, 1955
Max Bruggemann	Not tried owing to ill health	
Ernst Burgin	Two years' imprisonment	
Heinrich Butefisch	Six years' imprisonment	Board of directors, Deutsche Gasolin A. G., Berlin; Board of directors, Feldmuhle, Papier und Zellstoffwerke, Dusseldorf; Director, Technical Committee of Experts, International Convention of Nitrogen Industry, 1955
Paul Hafliger	Two years' imprisonment	
Max Ilgner	Three years' imprisonment	Chairman, Board of directors, Freundeskreis der Internationalen Gesellschaft fur Christlichen Aufbau, 1955
Friedrich Jahne	One and one-half years' imprisonment	Decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross with Star of the Order of Merit by West German government
Hans Kuhne	Acquitted	
Carl Lautenschlager	Acquitted	
Wilhelm Mann	Acquitted	
Heinrich Oster	Two years' imprisonment	
Karl Wurster	Acquitted	

Walter Durrfeld	Eight years' imprisonment	Board of directors, Scholven-Chemie A. G. Gelsenkirchen, 1955
Heinrich Gattineau	Acquitted	
Erich von der Heyde	Acquitted	
Hans Kugler	One and one-half years' imprisonment	Member of Central Committee of the Chemical Industry

Trial 7, The Hostage Case

May 10, 1947-February 19, 1948

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Wilhelm List	Life imprisonment	Released on medical parole, 1951
Maximilian von Weichs	Indicted; too ill to be tried	
Lothar Rendulic	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to ten years; released 1952
Walter Kuntze	Life imprisonment	Medical parole; released February 10, 1953
Hermann Fortsch	Acquitted	
Franz Bohme		Committed suicide after indictment and prior to arraignment
Helmuth Felmy	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to ten years; released 1952
Hubert Lanz	Twelve years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Ernst Dehner	Seven years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Ernst von Leyser	Ten years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Wilhelm Speidel	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Kurt von Geitner	Acquitted	

Trial 8, The RuSHA Case

July 1, 1947-March 10, 1948

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Ulrich Greifelt	Life imprisonment	Died 1949
Rudolf Creutz	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced to ten years
Konrad Meyer-Hetling	Given credit for time served from May 27, 1945, until sentencing, March 10, 1948	
Otto Schwarzenberger	Given credit for time served from May 2, 1945 until sentencing, March 10, 1948	
Herbert Hubner	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Werner Lorenz	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Heinz Brukner	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Otto Hofmann	Twenty-five years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Richard Hildebrandt	Twenty-five years' imprisonment	Reportedly free, 1955
Fritz Schwalm	Ten years' imprisonment	Released January 31, 1951
Max Sollmann	Given credit for time served from July 6, 1945, until sentencing, March 10, 1948	
Gregor Ebner	Given credit for time served from July 5, 1945, until sentencing, March 10, 1948	
Gunther Tesch	Given credit for time served from May 13, 1945, until sentencing, March 10, 1948	
Inge Viermetz	Acquitted	

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Trial 9, The Einsatzgruppen Case

July 3, 1947-April 10, 1948

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Ernst Biberstein	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to life
Paul Blobel	Death by hanging	Executed 1951
Walter Blume	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to life
Werner Braune	Death by hanging	Executed 1951
Lothar Fendler	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to eight years
Matthias Graf	Time already served	Released
Walter Hansch	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Emil Haussman	Not tried	Committed Suicide
July 31, 1947		
Heinz Jost	Life imprisonment	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to ten years
Waldemar Klingelhofer	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to life
Erich Naumann	Death by hanging	Executed 1951
Gustav Nosske	Life imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to ten years
Otto Ohlendorf	Death by hanging	Executed 1951
Adolf Ott	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to life
Waldemar von Radetsky	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Otto Rasch	Not sentenced	Died November 1, 1948
Felix Ruhl	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served
Martin Sandberger	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to life
Heinz Schubert	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to ten years
Erwin Schulz	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Willy Seibert	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to fifteen years
Franz Six	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to ten years
Eugen Steimle	Death by hanging	Sentence commuted by Clemency Board to twenty years
Eduard Strauch	Death by hanging	Execution stayed because of defendant's insanity

Trial 10, The Krupp Case

August 16, 1947-July 31, 1948

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Alfried Felix Alwyn Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach	Twelve years' imprisonment; forfeiture of all property, both real and personal	Sentence reduced by Clemency to time served and restoration of assets
Ewald Oskar Ludwig Loser	Seven years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Eduard Houdremont	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Erich Mller	Twelve years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951

Friedrich Wilhelm Janssen	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence
reduced to time served as of 1951		
Karl Heinrich Pfirsch	Acquitted	
Max Otto Ihn	Nine years' imprisonment	Sentence
reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of January 1951		
Karl Adolf Ferdinand Eberhardt	Nine years' imprisonment	
Reduced to time served as of January 31, 1951		
Heinrich Leo Korschan	Six years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951
Friedrich von Bulow	Twelve years' imprisonment	Reduced to time served as of January 31, 1951
Werner Wilhelm Henrich Lehmann	Six years' imprisonment	Released August 24, 1950
Hans Albert Gustav Kupke	Two years' imprisonment	

Trial 11, The Ministries Case

November 4, 1947-April 13, 1949

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
Ernst von Weizsacker	Seven years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by tribunal to five years; released 1950. Died 1951.
Gustav Adolf Steengracht von Moyland	Seven years' imprisonment	

Wilhelm Keppler	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951.
Ernst Wilhelm Bohle	Five years' imprisonment	
Ernst Wormann	Seven years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by tribunal to five years
Karl Ritter	Four years' imprisonment	
Otto von Erdmannsdorff	Acquitted	
Edmund Veesenmayer	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to ten years
Hans Heinrich Lammers	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to ten years
Wilhelm Stuckart	Three years, ten months, and 20 days, or time served (owing to ill health)	Fined 400 marks by denazification court. Killed in automobile accident, 1953.
Richard Walther Darre	Seven years' imprisonment	Released August 24, 1950
Otto Meissner	Acquitted	
Otto Dietrich	Seven years' imprisonment	Released August 24, 1950
Gottlob Berger	Twenty-five years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to ten years
Walter Schellenberg	Six years' imprisonment	Released before serving sentence. Died in Italy, 1952.
Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk	Ten years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served.
Emil Johann Puhl	Five years' imprisonment	
Karl Rasche	Seven years' imprisonment	Released 1950
Paul Korner	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to time served as of 1951; pensioned
Paul Pleiger	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to nine years
Hans Kehrl	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Sentence reduced to time served as of 1951

Trial 12, The High Command Case

November 28, 1947-October 28, 1948

Defendant	Verdict or Sentence	Outcome
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Wilhelm von Leeb	Three years' imprisonment	
Hugo Sperrle	Acquitted	
Georg Karl Friedrich Wilhelm von Kuchler		Twenty years' imprisonment
	Sentence reduced by Clemency Board to twelve years	
Johannes Blaskowitz		Committed
	suicide in prison February 5, 1948	
Hermann Hoth	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Released on
	medical parole April 8, 1954	
Hans Reinhardt	Fifteen years' imprisonment	Released July
	27, 1952	
Hans von Salmuth	Twenty years' imprisonment	Sentence
	reduced by Clemency Board to twelve years	
Karl Hollidt	Five years' imprisonment	
Otto Schniewind	Acquitted	
Karl von Roques	Twenty years' imprisonment	Died 1949
Hermann Reinecke	Life imprisonment	Released
	October 1954	
Walter Warlimont	Life imprisonment	Sentence
	reduced by Clemency Board to eighteen years	
Otto Wohler	Eight years' imprisonment	Released
	January 31, 1951	
Rudolf Lehmann	Seven years' imprisonment	Released August
	24, 1950	