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# WANTED

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ADOLF HITLER  
alias Adolf Shucklgruber  
alias Der Fuehrer  
alias Adolf Shichlgruber

*- with his gangsters!*



### DESCRIPTION

Born in Braunau, Austria, April 20, 1889  
Height, 5 feet 9 inches; Weight, 150 pounds.  
Build, medium; Hair, black; lock of hair falls over one side of forehead; comblike mustache. Vegetarian; loves parasites. Favorite position, holds his right hand outstretched; answers to the salutation, 'Heil Hitler.' Claims to be German, which he speaks badly, but is really Austrian. Has hallucinations of greatness, modestly refers to himself as 'little John the Baptist'

### RECORD

Responsible for the death of Erich Klausner, leader of Catholic Action in Germany, and Adribert Probst, leader of Catholic Youth. Also responsible for wholesale arrest of hundreds of priests, nuns. Closed all Catholic Schools and confiscated their monies.

Responsible for death of innumerable Protestant Pastors. Pastor Niemoller, leader of German Protestant Church, now in prison at his order.

Responsible for 50,000 deaths since 1933, and for over 200,000 prisoners, including most of all religions and lib-

# WHAT TO DO WITH WAR CRIMINALS

# COMBAT TIPS

"You gotta remember the old guys are just as scared as the new guys, but they know enough not to freeze or get panicky. If you don't freeze, but get out of a barrage, you'll live longer."

"We have found that the Germans place SP and AA guns to cover long, straight stretches of roads, to enfilade troops and transport. Where roads are lined with trees, the enemy fires into these or into hedges for air bursts. To meet this we stay off those long stretches and detour our leading elements around them. The method of reducing these threats is to advance on a broad front so as to outflank roadblocks."



Troops have effectively engaged snipers in haystacks by setting fire to the hay with tracer and shooting the sniper as he ran out.

"Tell new guys not to listen to everybody going through a replacement center. Most of them got hit in a rear echelon or something and they scare them with a lot of stories. Any one who lives through a replacement center is a good man."

"When the guys in front bunch up, it's the guys coming in the rear who catch it. They spot them and get the idea to lay it in as we pass by. That's happened to me several times."

"Always be alert on guard at night. And stay awake. The other night one of those 'I sneaked to within thirty feet of



me with a trench knife in his teeth. A BAR man from the next company saw him and got him. They have sneaked through the line and cut up men inside."

"When they are shelling, keep away from trees or stationary objects because they are liable to be zeroing in on them. Also if you have to dig a foxhole under a tree, put a roof on it which will stop treebursts."

"All the replacements need in my outfit is a pack, rifle, raincoat, and extra pairs of sox."



"One thing this kind of fighting has shown us is that it is important to know how to read maps right...and that's not just officers and sergeants, that's everybody. If you take a wrong road up here you're likelier than not to run into Jerryland. It's happened here and we lost men and vehicles and had men shot up because somebody didn't read the map right. One man was driving the 3/4 ton and the sergeant told him by the map where he was going and then got off at another battery. This guy couldn't read the map and took the wrong road. He was lucky to get back with the truck all full of holes."

We tied two half-pound blocks of TNT onto fragmentation grenades. They were good for all close in fighting, and when they exploded they made a terrific racket."

"One thing that come in mighty handy was wiring German mortar shells with the increments removed onto grenade adaptors. This worked for firing from 75 to 120 yards. My mortars weren't supposed to fire less than 200 yards, but we used this adaption in places the mortars wouldn't cover."



# ARMY TALKS

"The purpose of the program is to give the soldier psychological preparation for combat, and a better realization of the import of every phase of his military training. Emphasis will be placed on combat orientation. The mental and physical conditioning of the enemy, and a proper evaluation of the enemy's weapons and fighting qualities will be stressed. A better understanding of the background of the war, and the soldier's responsibilities in the post-war world will also be developed."

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER.

Extract from letter ETO. 1 August 1944, AG 352/2 OpSS. Subject: Combat Orientation Program.

## What To Do with War Criminals ?



### WILL THE GUILTY ESCAPE THIS TIME ?

JUDGMENT Day for German war criminals is very close. Many, many thousands already feel the hand of Fate clutching at their necks. Some may be fortunate and die in battle. Others skulk in terror of those whom they once terrorized. Cessation of hostilities, surrender, will not mean safety or that they may escape punishment.

Last time war criminals went scot-free. This time they will be punished. What then is the *difference* which enables such a positive statement to be made?

There is all the difference in the world between World War I and this war. Consider these eight points:

#### 1. The planned enormities of the crimes

While in 1914-18 many atrocities were committed, in this war criminal acts have been multiplied

a thousand-fold, and according to the *announced plans* of the Master Criminals.

#### 2. The nature of the evidence

First-hand testimony, carefully documented, has been gathered during the past five years which will stand up in any (except a German or Jap) court.

#### 3. The number of accusing nations

Instead of four nations preferring charges, as in 1919, twelve nations line up this time with lists of accused men.

#### 4. Statements of official policy

Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, after their Foreign Ministers (Eden, Molotov, Hull) met in Moscow, issued a joint statement on November 1, 1943, which reads in part: "...German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres and executions will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries..."

Independent statements of a similar nature were made October 7, 1942, by President Roosevelt and May 25, 1944, by Prime Minister Churchill.

#### 5. No refuge in neutral nations

The Kaiser escaped because Holland refused to surrender him on the ground that he was a political refugee. Others hid away for a time. The United Nations have recently warned neutrals against harboring war criminals, and every country except Eire had, by the middle of October, given assurance that war criminals would not be given asylum.

#### 6. This time all Germany is likely to be occupied

For this reason it is clear that only a small proportion will be able to find haven within the Reich as they did last time.

#### 7. Lessons were learned last time with profit

The Allies, from 1919 to 1921, permitted German war criminals to be tried by German judges at Leipzig\*. The results—four "token" sentences only — were farcical. These lessons from the trial seem to have been pretty well burned into public consciousness: that Germany cannot be trusted to bring its own nationals to justice; that surrender of war criminals — not merely *agreement* to surrender — should be made one of the surrender terms; that the accused must be tried speedily before he and the witnesses disappear; and that long-drawn-out proceedings must be avoided.

#### 8. Changing public opinion outside Germany

In the earlier years of the present war public opinion, especially in the United States and Great Britain, was conscious of the failures last time and somewhat apathetically expected similar failure this time. But within the past year public opinion has stiffened and become aware that justice can be meted out.

This changing attitude is due, in part, to documented publication of specific mass crimes but, even more than that, to a realization of the *necessity* of punishment because the Germans, even while nearing the end, have become more brutal and truculent.

\*For summary of those Leipzig trials, see ARMY TALKS of October 1944.



THE "GOOD" GERMAN — IS THE FACE FAMILIAR?

This is not due to widespread desire for revenge, which would be understandable. It is rather owing to a feeling that firm and just punishment will be required as one of the measures to make the world safe — or as safe as can be — from a recurrence of German aggression.

All this adds up to what may be called one of the *certainties*

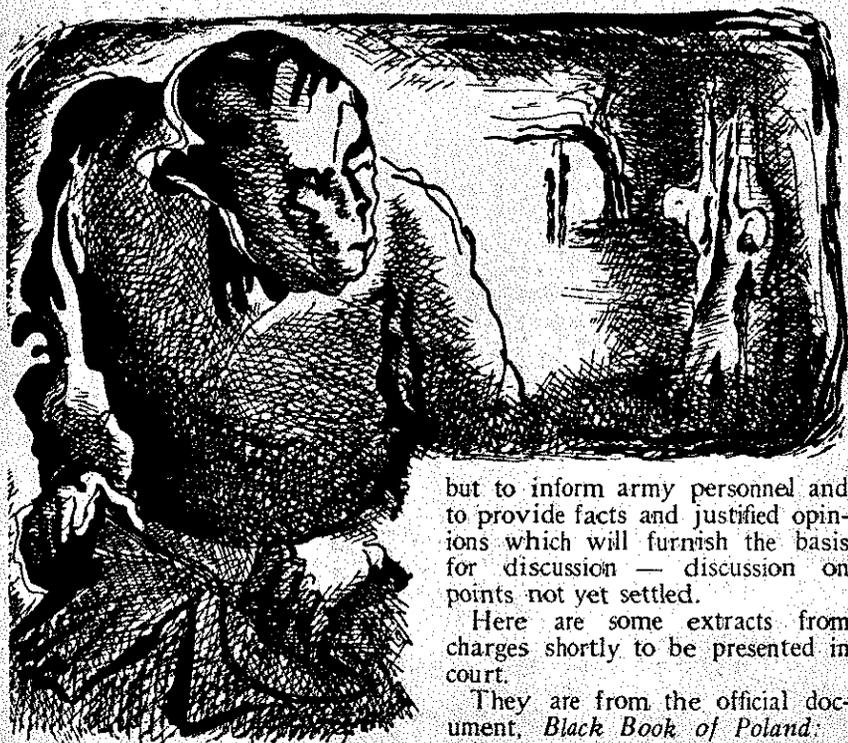
of the future — as near as anything in the future may be counted certain. Almost all discussion of the problem, in the press, in private conversation, or in G.I. bull-sessions, accepts the *fact* of impending punishment but raises two vital questions: Who may be called a war criminal? How should punishment be inflicted?

## II. The Evidence of Guilt

**T**HE *fact of guilt* is not debated. As evidence see War Department *Education Manual* 11, published 2 August 1944. Usual contact with WD manuals would not indicate that they normally make dramatic statements. Nor do they make harsh and unsupported statements. So, read this excerpt:

"Indeed, it is doubtful whether in the entire history of man's cruelty to man there is anything

which surpasses the butcheries of Jews, Poles, Russians, French, Italians, Greeks and other peoples caught in the Nazi sweep across the European Continent. The acts of torture and murder of thousands of men, women and children in their homes, streets and barricaded ghettos, in death houses specially constructed for the use of live steam or gas fumes as a lethal weapon, of the forcing of victims to dig their own graves



—these acts have been so numerous as to require many volumes to recount them.”

Pretty strong, that!

The same manual lists a number of almost unbelievable atrocities committed. Man's inhumanity to man as exercised by Axis plan is tragically enough proved to the hilt: "German and Japanese troops have violated many if not most of the laws and customs of war," the manual reports. From this official source and from the public documents of Soviet, Polish, Czech, Norwegian, Danish, French, Belgian, British, American and other Governments, a terrible list has been compiled for Judgment Day.

The purpose of this ARMY TALKS is not to arouse emotions,

but to inform army personnel and to provide facts and justified opinions which will furnish the basis for discussion — discussion on points not yet settled.

Here are some extracts from charges shortly to be presented in court.

They are from the official document, *Black Book of Poland*:

"After the capitulation of the fortress of Modlin... the Germans on one sector of the front murdered a whole platoon of captured Polish soldiers. They ordered them to kneel down and raise their arms, then shot them all with machine guns."

From the *Bulletin of the United States Department of State*:

"Prisoners of war who were marched from Bataan to San Fernando in April 1942 were brutally treated by Japanese guards. The guards clubbed prisoners who tried to get water, and one prisoner was hit on the head with a club for helping a fellow-prisoner who had been knocked down by a Japanese army truck. A colonel who pointed to a can of salmon by the side of the road and asked for food was struck on the side

of the head with the can by a Japanese officer. The colonel's face was cut open."

"Another colonel who had found a sympathetic Filipino with a cart was horsewhipped in the face for trying to give transportation to persons unable to walk... An American Lieutenant Colonel was killed by a Japanese as he broke ranks to get a drink at a stream... Americans were... tortured and shot without trial at Cabanatuan in June or July, 1942, because they endeavored to bring food into the camp. After being tied to fence posts inside the camp for two days they were shot."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has officially reported:

"At Camp O'Donnell conditions were so bad that 2,200 Americans and more than 20,000 Filipinos are reliably reported to have died in the first few months of their detention."

The code for the conduct of land warfare among civilized nations prohibits the imposition of "punishments, other than those provided for the same acts for soldiers of the national armies... upon prisoners of war by the

military authorities and courts of the detaining power". (Par. 119 FM 27-10).

Yet, to quote Secretary Hull again, "American personnel have suffered death and imprisonment in military operations. Death and long term imprisonment have been imposed for attempts to escape for which the maximum penalty under the Geneva Convention is thirty days' arrest."

The rules governing the treatment of civilians in time of war are as tolerant and forbearing as those relating to belligerents. When a territory is captured, "The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all measures in his power to restore, and insure, as



far as possible, public order in force in the country". (Par. 282, FM 27-10.)

This safeguard for the welfare and property of civilians who happen to find themselves in occupied territories has consistently been ignored by the Axis armies. For example:

"In Lublin and the vicinity on the night of March 23 and 24, the Jewish population was simply driven out of their homes, and the sick and infirm were killed on the spot. In the Jewish orphanage 108 children from the age of two to nine were taken outside the town together with the nurses and murdered. Altogether that night, 2,500 people were massacred and the remaining 2,600 Jews in Lublin were removed to the concentration camps at Belzec and Traniki.... Thirty thousand Jews from Hamburg were deported to Minsk where they were all murdered."

According to *Rules of Land Warfare* (Par. 343, FM 27-10) "No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of acts of individuals for which they cannot be regarded as jointly and severally responsible."

But according to the *Polish Black Book*:

"People were hunted down in the town, on the pretext that an attempt had been made to fire at German soldiers from one of the houses... about sixty people were seized and shot. One of the houses in the Street of the Blessed Virgin Mary was set on fire by the Germans, after they had thrown hand grenades into it. There were many persons inside... It was forbidden to bury or to remove the bodies of those who had been



shot, the object being to terrorize the inhabitants by the sight of these corpses. They were left unburied until two days later."

"As the German authorities had issued an order the previous day...that all arms were to be surrendered before 8 p.m., there was a general search for arms. In the Institute of the Order of the School Brothers, an old gun and several Scouts' caps were found in the theatre wardrobe. On the false pretext that they had been concealing arms, two of the Friars and the father of another were taken out and shot in the barrack square... Many persons were shot simply because toy pistols had been found in their houses, or old sabres which had been forgotten among the lumber in the attics."

It is a matter of record that murder, arson and pillage were more frequently and more openly practised by the Germans in Eastern Europe than in Western Europe. This is accounted for by two explanations:

1. The contempt which Germans hold for Slav and other peoples in that area on the ground that they are inferior races. Western Europeans are also considered inferior to the master "Aryan" but in the queer and distorted



German mind there are definite gradations of inferiority.

2. Western Europe is more heavily industrialized, and therefore cooperation or "collaboration" is necessary if production for the war machine is to continue.

In spite of this, German violations of the rules of land warfare and the practices of civilization have been frequently reported and confirmed in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and France. Mass hostage executions have taken place. Huge fines have been levied against towns and villages. The Gestapo set up torture chambers for captured FFI and other guerrilla forces. The black record has been compiled in great detail by representatives of these five nations, and much of the material is ready for Judgment Day.

Extensive preparation has been made by the USSR for trial of war criminals. The Soviet Union has gone farther than any other of the United Nations in investigating atrocities and in making the world conscious of offenses committed.

It has been possible for Stalin and his associates to do this because such large areas of land, for a time occupied by the Germans, have been freed that it has

been possible to gather eye-witness evidence on the spot. For about two years, ever since the retreat from Stalingrad took place, official commissions have been gathering, examining and reporting on their discoveries. The major body of investigators goes by the unwieldy name of:

*The Extraordinary State Commission for the Ascertainment and Investigation of Crimes Committed by the German-Fascist Invaders and their Accomplices.*

One recently published report covers conditions at the *Gross-Lazaret* (Great Hospital) at Slavuta, in the Kaments-Podolsk region. In part it reads:

"When the town of Slavuta was liberated from the Germans by Red Army troops, a 'hospital' for Soviet war prisoners was discovered on the territory of a former military cantonment. More than 500 persons, exhausted and seriously ill, were found in it. They related how tens of thousands of Soviet war prisoners had been exterminated by the German doctors and guards of the Lazaret."

"...The Germans artificially created incredibly crowded conditions. The war-prisoners were compelled to stand closely pressed to each other, lost strength as the

result of fatigue and exhaustion, collapsed and died. The Fascists used various methods for 'clearing-room' in the *Lazaret*. The former war prisoner Khuazhev stated that "the Germans fired tommy-guns into the room. The men involuntarily pressed close to each other; then the Hitlerites pushed in more sick and wounded men and shut the door!"

"In the *Lazaret* German doctors deliberately spread infectious diseases. Men sick with typhus, tuberculosis and dysentery, and men gravely or lightly wounded, were placed in the same block and in the same ward... The wards were never cleaned. For months patients wore the same underwear they had on when taken prisoners."

Many other inhuman actions of German torturers have been placed on record. One example: American and other war correspondents have been taken to witness, and have vividly described, the lethal gas vans into which prisoners were crowded and then scientifically exterminated. There is an account of 2,500 who, in one day, were gassed in one of these vans.

Thousands of other specific cases of atrocities committed against soldiers and civilians in a dozen countries could be given. The evidence is ready to be produced at the appropriate time.

Now, recall the two vital questions:

Who are the war criminals?

How can they be punished?

These questions are discussed in cold detail by one of the Soviet Union's most distinguished lawyers, A.N. Trainin, in a book published in September this year, entitled "*The Criminal Respon-*



*sibility of the Hitlerites*". This book emphasizes the moral and material responsibility of the German people for all misbehavior, whether it is the work of those who call themselves Nazis or anti-Nazis. The book divides the crimes into two categories.

The whole problem boils down to this: 1. How can a State be punished for certain kinds of crimes? 2. How can individuals be punished for other kinds? Trainin holds the opinion, also expressed by American, British and other lawyers, that in the sphere of international crimes mass political responsibility lies on the State, and that *criminal* responsibility

must be borne only by actual physical persons who are agents of the State.

In other words, Fritz and Greta Schmidt will have to pay their share to make good material damage done by their Government and armed forces; but they will not be considered responsible for the murders committed by their son Hans, an SS man in Lublin. Only Hans and his officers and all others directly connected with the crime would come before the bar of justice on that account.

Now let's tackle head-on one of the thorniest questions: *Who are war criminals?*

Right away it should be made clear that almost no one seriously suggests that "all Germans should be shot".

Without considering numbers at all, it is possible to rule out all those Germans who have *not* "been responsible for or have taken consenting part in... atrocities, massacres and executions". The quote is taken from the joint Moscow statement of Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt. *All Germans*, from highest to lowest in authority, must accept responsibility for the war and its results; but only *criminals*, so judged, will have to accept *criminal* responsibility.

It is easy for anyone to name the higher-ups. These are criminals. When caught they will be tried. There may be some question as to whether *personally* they all have committed crimes, but there is no doubt about their having *directed* that such crimes be committed as a settled policy of war action. Note the wording above. It includes all who "have taken a consenting part..."

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### III. *11 Guilty Leaders*

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As a refresher on specific names, here is a review of the identities and records of a few of the top gangster-criminals:

#### **Adolf Hitler**

The name is enough!

#### **Robert Ley**

As boss of the Labor Front he is absolute master of 25,000,000 Germans. He is also in charge of the slave labor in the Reich. One of his "controls" of these laborers is to keep them on a carefully-planned diet so that they are dis-





less and weak, without too seriously interfering with their work. He has an announced policy of "Hate, hate, hate... of these half-breed Americans who come across the sea to slay in a war that does not concern them."\*

#### **Alfred Rosenberg**

Vigorous advocate of the Aryan myth and Minister of Occupied Russian Territory. His violent attacks on Jews have set off tens of thousands of killings. He also hates Christian priests and ministers, and has ordered more thousands put away in concentration camps or murdered. Hitler has put Rosenberg in charge of the "ideological training of the German armed forces."

#### **Kurt Daluege**

Police General and senior SS Leader, Daluege succeeded Heydrich the Hangman, who was killed while engaged in setting up and carrying out the reign of terror in Czechoslovakia. Patriots in the Underground of that unhappy country killed Heydrich two years ago, knowing perfectly well that there would be hard reprisals. Daluege directed the reprisals; they were so hideous they electrified the world. He signed the order for the total destruction of the village of Lidice, in which every man was murdered, and every woman or child executed or deported.

\*WD Fact Sheet No. 41.

#### **Joseph Goebbels**

The concentration camps are filled with those who said things Goebbels didn't like, who read things of which Goebbels did not approve or who listened to foreign radio stations. By ceaseless propaganda Goebbels has carried on a campaign to turn country against country, race against race, and man against man—to sow the confusion and distrust necessary to a German victory.

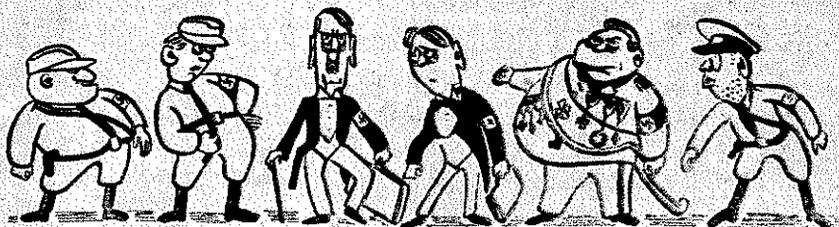
#### **Julius Streicher**

He is almost a "charter" Nazi. Before Hitler's party began, Streicher was a school-teacher, until it was discovered that he was filling the minds of the children with a wild mixture of dirty stories and pictures. Parents, outraged and scared by what Streicher was doing, got him discharged.

Since then, by word of mouth in pamphlets, and for the past twelve years in his pornographic paper *Der Stuermer* (The Charger) this dirty, vicious, insane man has poured out plain and fancy filth, largely directed against the Jews. Only in a government whose leaders include perverts, drunks and violent neurotics would Streicher be permitted to exist.

#### **Baldur von Schirach**

He has been in charge of Nazi Youth training. He has produced the most expert and ruthless tor-



turers and killers that Himmler, head of the Gestapo, has for exterminating people. Graduates of von Schirach's schools for killers will be found everywhere the Allies go.

#### **Franz von Papen**

Present job unknown. He was kicked out of the United States in 1915 for organizing sabotage against us while we were still at peace. He was run out of Palestine later when British forces entered Jerusalem. He was chancellor of Germany for five months in 1932 and sold out the Reich to Hitler. He was German Ambassador to Austria when that country was *anschlussed* — violently taken over — in 1938. He left Turkey in 1944. In the *Reich* he is classed as one of the "good" Germans with whom we might conceivably make a deal!

#### **Joachim von Ribbentrop**

Still Foreign Minister for Hitler, even though he told his boss in August, 1939, that Britain would *not* go to war over Poland. Ribbentrop has made a ten year career of cultivating quislings, buying traitors and lying to all and sundry.

#### **Hermann Goering**

He has several titles but his chief official ones are head of the *Luftwaffe* and organizer of German economic and industrial pol-

icy. He isn't doing very well at either job. As Minister of Prussia he signed orders for execution of hundreds, if not thousands. The Hermann Goering Works, which sprawls over all Occupied Europe (but recently has been shrinking) is the biggest business combine in the world. He stole most of it. Goering is a political murderer, an economic plunderer and a military terrorist. He personally directed the German Air Force which obliterated the center of Rotterdam after *Holland had surrendered and quit fighting*.

#### **Heinrich Himmler**

Head of the German Gestapo (Secret Police) chief exponent of mass extermination of "inferior" peoples. Himmler's record of bloodlust and fanatic willingness to torture, kill and spy for his master, Hitler, has placed his name at or next to the top of every United Nation's blacklist.

Further information about most of the men listed in preceding pages will be found in the July 26th issue of ARMY TALKS, "Seven Against the World".

That is a master list although it is far from complete. *These are war criminals*. No one outside the Axis and satellite nations is likely to argue to the contrary. But, what about lesser, and even minor, officials? What about the soldier guard who kills or ill-treats pris-

## THE CHAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR GERMAN ATROCITIES



Hitler



Himmler

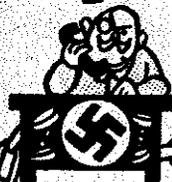
SS Gen. Kaltenborner  
Commander, Section E  
Eastern Europe & Balkans



oners? What about the Germans who carried out the orders to burn Lidice?

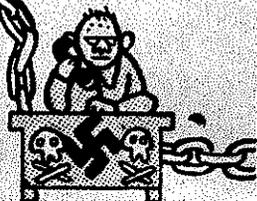
What about the soldier who misuses the white flag and thinks it a smart trick? What about the officer, such as General Stuepnigel, who orders execution of mass hostages, as at Nantes? What about the ordinary member of the SS or Gestapo, who may or may not like torture and killing in cold blood, but carries out his superior's orders just the same? *What about the ordinary German soldier or his Gestapo cousin?*

Governor  
General Frank  
Polish  
Territory



SS Gen. Bierkamp  
Chief of Special Services  
Gestapo Eastern District

SS Brig. Gen.  
Weberstadt  
Chief of  
Extermination  
Squad in Poland



### IV. Who is Responsible?

But, maybe these German troops the "little men", have a case. Have they? Paragraph 347 of the United States *Rules of Land Warfare* says this:

"Individuals of the armed forces will not be punished for these offenses (violations of the customs and laws of war) in case they are committed under the orders or sanction of their government or commanders. The commanders ordering the commission of such acts, or under whose authority they are committed by their troops, may be punished by the belligerent into whose hands they may fall."

Notice that under this regulation the ordinary soldier is excused but his commander or government is liable. Who is the guilty "commander"? Is he the lieutenant who orders a squad of soldiers to machine gun innocent hostages? Or the captain who gave the order to the lieutenant? Or the major? Or the colonel? Or the general? Or Hitler alone!

Admittedly the ordinary soldier is in a tough spot. He may or may not know that he is indulging in an atrocity. Even if he *knows* it

is an atrocity, it seems hard to hold him responsible, since all his military training has stressed instant and unquestioning obedience.

If the German soldier *refuses to commit* the atrocity, he may be shot then and there...If he *does commit* the atrocity, he may be shot later by order of a United Nation's court.

He is certainly between the devil and the deep blue sea.

The situation may be illustrated by an actual example from World War I. Accused of atrocities in a Belgian village, a German officer replied: "Yes, I know it was contrary to the law of nations, for I am a doctor of law. I did not wish to do it, but I did it in obedience to the formal order of the Governor General of Brussels."

Much hard thinking, in many lands, has been trying to cope with this puzzling and contradictory

situation. A leading American lawyer has suggested that the policy, for use by national and international criminal courts, as most nearly meeting the justice of the situation, be:

"The act of a soldier in obedience to a military order is not justifiable if, when he committed it, he actually knew or, under the circumstances had reasonable grounds for knowing that the act ordered is illegal, either under the laws and customs of warfare or under the criminal law of his country; and when the two systems clash, the former shall prevail."

The final proviso is included because otherwise the most lawless nations could easily whitewash their soldiers for the most flagrant violations of the law of nations. They could simply declare that their acts, if done against the enemy, were always lawful under *their* law. It is also taken for granted that such a principle as quoted above would be supplemented by a strict sentencing policy.

A rule such as the above can avoid harsh results against the soldier who obeys such an order by making allowances for the rank

SS Gen. Gibeik  
Gestapo & SS Chief  
of Lublin District



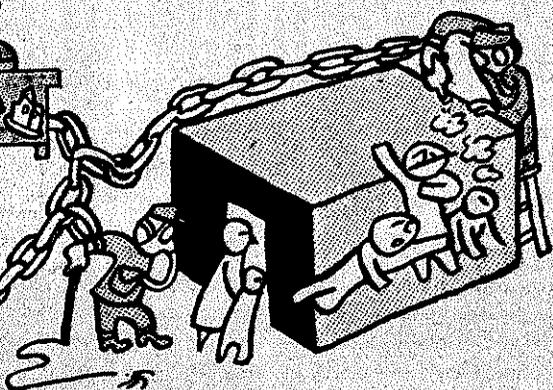
SS Gen. Liska  
in Charge of all  
Concentration  
Camps  
Lublin District



SS Gen. Weiss  
in Charge of  
Lublin Camp



Accomplices in the Lublin Camp



of the accused and reducing the sentence under certain circumstances such as: he was not entirely a free agent; there was no way for him to know the law of nations; the illegal order was issued at a time of stress or great danger; or that the command demanded instant obedience otherwise the soldier would have been shot.

A defense of "superior order" and leniency should not be granted, leading American authorities state, to the various private Nazi militias such as the Elite Guards and Storm Troopers. And certainly not to the Gestapo. These originated as private corps, and even should they, by decree, be made part of the German army, they knew in a general way when they enlisted that certain crimes would be expected of them.

Are heads of State liable for war crimes? The world's answer would be a vigorous, "Yes." Lawyers and some politicians, however, debate the question. Early in October in the British House of Commons, this question was asked of Churchill, and he replied that Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and Himmler were on the British list of war criminals, "but it should not necessarily be assumed that the procedure of trial would be adopted in their case."

The British press got quite excited about this statement. At first it was taken to mean that leading war criminals, when captured, would be summarily executed. Later, British writers concluded that this is not what Churchill necessarily meant. The Prime Minister, no doubt, sees other fates possibly in store for the top gangsters. If advisable they *may be tried* by a special international



court. But they *may be killed* by their own countrymen before capture. Or they *may commit suicide*. Or, as in the case of Napoleon, who was sent to the island of Elba,

they *might be exiled* to a safe and remote spot. The Prime Minister was simply being a bit cagey, it seems. He wasn't being either "harsh" or "soft".

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## V. Who will Try the Guilty?

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**I**n general, where and how shall these war criminals be tried? By what courts? That question has been agitating lawyers and others ever since World War I and perhaps before. It has been a hot topic during the past five years. The answers have been pretty well reached by this time. A careful reading of the Moscow joint statement gives the clue:

"...They will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done, in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of the liberated countries..."

Thus there can be, and probably will be, two kinds of courts: Several national criminal courts and an international tribunal.

Most of the war criminals have committed acts which can be tried in the countries where they have taken place, under existing local criminal laws. Thus no new codes of law need be worked out.

Others, against whom several nations may want to bring charges, whose crimes are widespread, may be tried in a specially established international court. This court, which is today widely discussed, might also act as a court of appeal.

In thinking about the war criminal question, don't think only in terms of mass killings and extreme brutalities. There have been many

other, somewhat lesser but still grave, crimes.

There has been much wanton destruction of property.

There have been cases of theft, very large ones.

There have been evidences of planned malnutrition.

There have been instances where the contents of museums and art galleries, as well as libraries, have been pillaged or burned.

Are these things to be overlooked?

Prevailing opinion, so far made public, indicates that crimes of various degrees probably will be punished. Penalties might include death, imprisonment for long or short terms, exile, loss of citizenship, fines and enforced labor.

The Soviet Union has already announced its policy in regard to forced labor. The plan would be to have as many Germans as necessary drafted to make good the material damage, or some of it, in the areas of the USSR ravaged by German armies.

Some European nations may follow the Soviet Union's lead in this practice. Others may feel that it would only hamper return to full employment of their own citizens.

A beginning has been made in punishment of war criminals. A Soviet military tribunal, early in 1944, sat at Kharkov and sentenced

four men to death, three Germans and one Red traitor.

A beginning has been made in settling the fate of quislings in Italy and in France. A police chief of Rome has been tried and quickly executed by being shot in the back. The French Committee of National Liberation has held court at Grenoble; as a result six collaborators with the Germans have been sentenced — and quickly shot. Several others were tried and convicted in October at Limoges and Perigueux.

In London, after a year's deliberation, the United Nations' War Crimes Commission has made a preliminary report and named 350 Germans against whom it is understood watertight cases have been compiled. These documented charges of criminal action are being drawn up against *Germans*, not against *Nazi-Germans*. The nonsense on this point that persisted earlier in the war in some places has pretty well disappeared.

To clinch this conclusion — if it needs clinching — a paragraph from a recent article of Thomas Mann strikes the nail on the head. Why is a statement of Thomas Mann's specially important? For two reasons: First he is the greatest living German writer (he has recently been granted American citizenship but won his renown as a German), and he is one of the most distinguished current writers of any nation. Secondly he favored the victory of Germany during World War I. He has candidly admitted that, when he was forty, he was politically uninformed. Since then he has come out of his Ivory Tower and grasped, he says, a good deal more of the truth of international realities. In the course of an article in the Oc-

tober 1944 *Atlantic Monthly* Thomas Mann says:

"I regard it not only as absurd, but also as unworthy, to differentiate between the German people and Nazism, in such a degree as to look upon Germany as Hitler's first victim, as the first nation to be subjugated by National Socialism. If there is such a thing as collective responsibility, if there is such a thing as a nation...then National Socialism is nothing but the form which...Germany assumed in order to carry out...the boldest attempt at world domination that history has ever seen...It was only *one attempt among many others*, but never has this attempt been undertaken with so much malignity and ruthlessness, in a spirit of such inhumanity."

Some people may talk of "good" Germans or of "Anti-Nazi" Germans. Some may argue for a "mild" peace. Some may try to show the German masses were unaware of the real situation due to their national propaganda. But Germans, knowing his policies and views, voted Hitler into power and the bulk of Germans must have supported or accepted the atrocities that have been committed. Otherwise the war would have been over in Europe long ere this.

It is not for ARMY TALKS to try to determine "political responsibility" or "criminal responsibility", nor who is or may be responsible for Germany's war crimes politically or criminally. That is the task of specially appointed bodies. Justice has been — and will continue to be — swift. This issue is designed merely to present some of the facts and some of the theories which may be used as a basis for discussion.

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# SITUATION MAPS

ARE AVAILABLE

*Here is How  
to Get Them*



Three kinds of maps are now available to show what happens where.

The first group consists of large wall maps of Europe on a 1:1,000,000 scale, complete with pins, arrows, signs and a folding map board. These are being distributed in relatively small quantity to Replacement Depots, Special Service Sections of Armies, and hospitals *only*. Representatives from Headquarters take the maps out, set them up and explain the various ways in which they can be used.

Group two consists of film strips suitable for 16 mm projectors. These were made up for the use of Orientation and other officers for talks to large groups of men. If your outfit has a 16 mm projector and wants to use map strips you can get them by request from: Map Section, Orientation Branch; Special Service Division: APO 887, c/o U.S. Army.

The third group should ring the bell for smaller outfits and is available to all units down through companies. It is made up of three large sheets with ABCA maps printed on both sides — a set of six maps showing all theaters of operations including the Pacific. These maps can be nailed, pasted, tacked or pinned to the sides of buildings, trucks, shelter halves or what have you. If you are fortunate enough to have a bulletin board or a permanent latrine, these make excellent locations. The use of latrines for maps is not a joke; everybody gets to see them there. Another good spot is on the side of a field kitchen or in the mess hall.

Shifting battle lines can be shown in pencil, pen, crayon, colored pencils, axle-grease, or pins with string wrapped around them. If your outfit can catch news bulletins over the radio, type or write them out and place them next to the maps.

ABCA maps are available through the Special Service Officer for your Corps. He will soon receive his allotment of the 75,000 sets now in the mail. Please don't write for these maps to ARMY TALKS. We'd like to help, but we haven't any maps.

Any sort of map means a lot. It helps a guy figure just where he fits in the picture and what his outfit's job means toward winning the war.

Get your Orientation Officer to write for maps now.

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# TEN-MINUTE BREAK

I, for one, am not so happy as you could notice it. I have just brought to my attention that Redball is not Orientated. It is a situation where I will have to make with the density. And I am just the guy with the brains to.

I surround the subject with strategy, saying, "Redball, what do you think of the Germans?" He gives out with some business about him knowing a cute little German girl on 86th Street. That, I tell him, is not with which we are concerned—at the present era of time.

I make with a new beginning. "Redball, aren't you knowing why we are fighting the Germans?" All I get is a mumble.

Commonly sufficient, I am a patient Joe. I am only with irritation at snowballs and brass polishing. But this hurts me, in fact. I am cut with the quick. Here I think Alvina, Redball and me are a team—and Redball turns out to be a missing link. I am faced with selling Redball some Orientation—with quickness.

"Redball, we are here with a purpose. This character Hitler gets the idea that he is the Joe who should run our outfit. This is not

good. Why? Because he is not the sort of character we want to surround ourselves with."

Redball says he ain't never met this guy Hitler. He might like him—reminds him of Fondly Jones who used to run the Fan-Tan mob.

Continuating, I tell him, "That's the thing, Redball. This guy ain't like Fondly. Fondly stayed in his own territory. Not Hitler—he wants to organize us. That's why we're over here by special bequest. And the more we make with the ARMY TALKS, the sooner we wipe this quiff off the map."

I am seeing that Redball is dented but not with conviction. This is going to take all my density. I will have to make with one hour of Orientation a week with Redball.

By now we are making contact with our objective. Redball unloads the mags with decreasing hurry. Finally he gets done and we participate in continuation with the route.

Riding along, I am thinking with severity. This Orientation business I give Redball—it could be straight dope! The more I hear about it, this war looks like a big thing. Me and Redball are going to do our part. From now on, we will not be making with 20 francs charge for each ARMY TALKS. Only 10 francs. QWERTY.

