

KOBLENZ, June 12th, 1944.

3 Copies
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To the
Inspector of the Sicherheitspolizei and of SD.,
SS-Standartenfuhrer **S o m m e r**

WIEHBADEH.

For information:
To the
Chief of the Staatspolizeistelle Koblenz,
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. **C H R I S T M A N N**

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K o b l e n z .

Conc: Shot-down enemy-flyers.
Ref.: your letter - IV 2 a (new) 43/44 gRs. -
of 21.4.1944.

In connection with your letter and with previous verbal conferences, it is communicated that the OKW has had a similarly couched order read to the Company-Chiefs by their C.O. This order was approximately to the effect that the German soldiers could not be presumed to give their protection to the assassins of the German people. It has, besides, been learned confidentially that the Company-Chiefs have instructed their units accordingly, making it clear, at the same time that no value is attached any more to enemy-flyers taken prisoners.

The order of the OKW, which has been read as a Secret H.Q. Matter ('Geheimes Kommandoache') was issued on 5/6.1944.

It is requested to take cognizance thereof.

Der Fuhrer des SD-Abschnitts KOBLENZ

(Signature).....
(presumably Wiebens)

SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer.

LYCHING OF CAPTURED AIRMEN

(Document in possession of British War Office or available to that office)

A. Captured Air P. W.

A document dated 30 May 1944 issued from the Fuehrer's H.Q. and signed by BORHANN states as follows:

"Subject: Lynch-law for Anglo-American murders.

During the past few weeks English and North American airmen have in low level attacks shot up children who were playing in play grounds, women and children working in the fields, peasants who were ploughing, transport proceeding along thoroughfares, railway trains, etc. Thus, in the most disgraceful manner, have unarmed civilians - particularly women and children, been murdered. It has, on various occasions, come about that the crews of such aircraft who have been compelled to bale out or make forced landings, have immediately after capture been lynched at the place of their capture by the infuriated population. No police or criminal court proceedings are to be taken against members of the population, who have taken part in such lynchings.

Signed W. BORHANN."

KALTENBRUNNER AND AMT IV

(Extract from OI interrogation of 17 July 1945 of SCHLEIBER, a potential witness against Kaltenbrunner.)

SCHLEIBER states that KALTENBRUNNER must have taken all important decisions concerning Amt IV. Moreover, he says he was responsible for all punishment inflicted and Schutzhaft of important persons, in conjunction with MULLER. He and MULLER decided on treatment of all special prisoners, i.e. SCHASCHNIGG, GIRAUD's family, PONCET, etc. KALTENBRUNNER was also responsible for the shooting of Russian and Polish workers, but SCHLEIBER does not know the number of executions carried out in this respect. In addition, he claims that KALTENBRUNNER must have given many orders for the executions of persons about which HIMMLER knew nothing. For example MULLER asked him what was to be done with twenty insurable French prostitutes; KALTENBRUNNER'S reply was: "Shoot them."

As chief SS Polizei Fuehrer for Vienna KALTENBRUNNER was responsible for the establishment of the Mauthausen KZ. He was very friendly with the Commandant of this camp, name unknown, and had all the unsavoury cases sent to this man. Whenever KALTENBRUNNER was in Vienna or Linz he invariably went to Mauthausen. During the last days of the Reich, when he was in the South, he must have played some part in the evacuation of this camp, as he also gave orders in this respect concerning the KZs at Ravensbruck and Buchenwald. In the KZ at Ravensbruck, which was to have been evacuated in accordance with arrangements made by SCHLEIBER with the Swedish Red Cross, an order was put out by KALTENBRUNNER stating that the camp was definitely not to be evacuated, and that if the enemy approached all the internees were to be shot.

KALTENBRUNNER must have known all about Jewish questions as he was very friendly with EICHMANN of Amt IV, who attended to such matters. EICHMANN was frequently with KALTENBRUNNER. In February 1945, STEINLE told SCHLEIBER that KALTENBRUNNER, so to speak, over the soup course during one of the luncheons, had authorized MULLER to proceed with the execution of ten persons. SCHLEIBER was himself a witness at one of these luncheons when MULLER asked what was to be done with one DOHMANN, connected with the July plot, and KALTENBRUNNER'S answer was: "Shoot him". KALTENBRUNNER took particularly sharp action against officers and troops who had joined the Seydlitz committee in Russia after their capture. He gave orders to the police attaches abroad to find out gull details and ordered the families of these persons to be taken into Schutzhaft. In connection with the 20th July plot many arrested persons were not brought before court, i.e. Admiral CANARIS. KALTENBRUNNER must know what has happened to him.

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MULLER and KALTENBRUNNER both interrogated GUDERIAN many times in connection with GUDERIAN's failure to hold Warsaw. Same occurred with two other general staff officers in the same connection. SCHELLENBERG does not know what happened to GUDERIAN, but assumes he was arrested. From all this it must be assumed that KALTENBRUNNER bore full responsibility for direction of Amt IV, and after he had direct contact with HITLER, and no longer HIMMLER, KALTENBRUNNER was exclusively chief of the Staatspolizei. Proof of this lies in the fact that KALTENBRUNNER himself gave orders concerning the evacuation of the KZs, in particular Ravensbruck. In the case of a certain camp holding Norwegian and Danish Schutzhaft prisoners KALTENBRUNNER endeavoured to torpedo arrangements made by the Swedish Red Cross for the release of these persons, but HIMMLER intervened. SCHELLENBERG heard that KALTENBRUNNER and MULLER were responsible in two cases for the shooting of English and American prisoners of war. At the end of 1944, SCHELLENBERG remembers receiving a telephone call from MULLER saying that KALTENBRUNNER had given orders for a SKORZENY unit to participate in some action of this sort. SKORZENY was sent by SCHELLENBERG to MULLER and the latter told him that KALTENBRUNNER had ordered him to get on with the shooting of an English prisoner of war. SKORZENY refused and spoke to KALTENBRUNNER about the matter, but SCHELLENBERG does not know what transpired. At any rate, he does not think that SKORZENY ever complied with the order. SCHELLENBERG was told by one GOEBING who worked with RICHMANN and GUNTHER on Jewish questions in Amt IV that KALTENBRUNNER had ordered a steamer to be loaded with Norwegian Jews and scuttled on the high seas. Later a report was put about that the steamer had been sunk by a mine. The same thing occurred to two ship-loads of prisoners from the Stutthof camp in April 1945.

At the beginning of the Ardennes offensive KALTENBRUNNER formed a special unit under command of one Doktor SCHARFEN, formerly of the Belgrade Police, to operate in Allied-occupied territory in the most ruthless manner against German traitors or collaborators. KALTENBRUNNER also ordered all police services to work up the feeling of the German population to take ruthless action against any Allied pilots bailing out of planes.