

THE PROCESSRAUTERSome particulars about the Camp of Westerbork (Drente)

The first transport from Westerbork to the East (to Germany) started at the 15th of July, in 1942.

Twice a week trains started there, in the whole 42 trains in 1942, all with the terminus: Auschwitz.

In 1943 and 1944 yet 21 trains went from Westerbork to Auschwitz, as well as a train with 1000 patients from a lunatic asylum near Apeldoorn, directly to Auschwitz for carburation,

And from Vught two transports started to Auschwitz.

Besides went also: 19 trains with 34118 passengers to the camp of destruction Sobibor. Herewith was the large children-transport from Vught.

8 trains with 4925 passengers started to Theresiënstadt.

Some journeys took about two days.

During the Occupation-years the Camp of Westerbork was the place where the Jews of Holland were concentrated for their deportation to the gasrooms in Germany.

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The occupation pictures are enlargements of 16 mm. films, found in Westerbork after the liberation.

5174-4

The Process of Rauter

1. Entrance Rauter
  2. Entrance Court
  3. The President asks if personalia of Rauter are right
  4. Rauter answers
- } original sound

A. Commentator:

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- a. The Prosecutor, Mr. Zaaiker LL.D., begins with reading the charge. Rauter is accused that he:  
acted especially against the Jews with the intention to separate, to drive together and to capture the Jews for their deportation over the German frontier, which caused the death for many of them. According to the statements of the Dutch Red Cross, 110.000 Jews were deported, and only 6000 returned;
- b. that he:  
purposely took measures for having razzias and for controlling the siezing of workmen. The intention of this method was the deportation of workmen to Germany for slavery and consequently many perished;
- c. that he:  
made himself master of a large number of Dutch students by razzias on February 6th 1943 and by latter arrests and placed them at the disposal of German magistrates;
- d. that he:  
purposely as a reward for actions against the occupation Power, arrested and imprisoned harmless citizens, where by many were shot dead during or after their arrest.

These actions proved that Rauter purposely committed terrorism against the Dutch people.

5. The charge is illustrated with:
  - a. pictures Camp Westerbork, there where we speak of the deportation of Jews;
  - b. pictures of razzias, where we speak of the deportation of workmen;
  - c. Reproductions of placards, there where we speak of reprisal-murders;

6. B. Commentator:

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After that one begins with the hearing of the witnesses.  
The President "Jonkheer" van Meeuwen tries the first witness Joseph Schreieder. Taking an oath:

} ORIGINAL sound

C. Commentator:

Schreieder, disreputable by the part he played at the contra-spying of the Germans, gives a definition of the functions which Rauter filled in occupied Holland, namely that of "Höhere S.S. und Polizeiführer und General-Kommissar für das Sicherheitswesen"

7. D. Commentator:

The former leader of the propaganda of the N.S.B., Van Geelkerken, is then heard in view of an executing of 50 hostages purposed by the Germans;

SOUND VAN GEELKERKEN - PRESIDENT  
Translation

The President says that on the day after the attempt on General Seyffardt (the Dutch general who chose the part of the Germans) a discussion took place between Seyss Inquart, Rauter, van Geelkerken and many others. The President asks if Rauter then spoke about shooting down 50 hostages. Van Geelkerken answers that Rauter spoke about this as a eventual measure.

8. The President gives the floor to the Prosecutor for his Requisitory.

9. SOUND PROSECUTOR  
Translation Requisitory Prosecutor:

If later historians should like to loose themselves in particulars of the work we perform here, then I expect that they will see two tryals as the main points, because Mussert personified the high treason and Rauter, ) Close up more than Seyss Inquart, the ennemy. ) Rauter Rauter has judged and acted with all the fanaticism of his military intellect. He did this, righteously or unrighteously, international right or not. Rauter has worked up and animated that unhuman and ) start human machine in Himmler's spirit and by his example ) occupation and leading. ) pictured Thus we can consider Rauter as the evil genius of the occupation Power in Holland. His deeds were criminals against norms which count as precious securities of our Christian civilization.

Your Honourables: ) Prosecutor again will remember that you are here, not to judge of an ennemy as Dutchmen, but because the ) maintenance of the super-national order of ) occupation right was entrusted. ) pictures again

Condemn therefore the person suspected for his startling criminals. Our demand for him is the capital punishment.

The commentary is illustrated with pictures of Westerbork.

*Handwritten notes:*  
to the  
Van Geelkerken  
at the  
executions

10. The defending Counsel - SILENT.

E. Commentator:

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Mr. Van Rijckevorsel LL.D. begins with his pleading. He disputes the judicature of the Court among others on the ground of the Pact of Geneva of 1929, in virtue of which Rauter must be adjudicated by a Military Court. In view of all points of the charge he sees bases for exclusion of punishment. He appeals to the rules of the country-war and to recent-awards of the American High Court of Neurenberg.

11. Rauter has the last word. ) Original Sound.  
Translation:

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During three years I asked myself during my stay in prison if I am a war-criminal. I came to the conviction that I did my best to act righteously. I did never felt myself guilty. The announcements in the press are untrue. I took the responsibility for the measures which I had to execute as a commander-officer in my sector.

12. The President closes the Session ) Original Sound.  
Translation:

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The definitive award will be announced in about four weeks.

13. Rauter leaves the saloon and takes place in the prisoners' van.

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