

Miscellaneous Fond (Fond 1525)
RG-11.001M.24

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW
Washington, DC 20024-2126
Tel. (202) 479-9717
e-mail: reference@ushmm.org

Descriptive summary

Title: Miscellaneous Fond (Fond 1525)

Dates: 1940-1953

Accession number: 1993.A.0085.1.24

Extent: 2 microfilm reels (partial)
digital images

Repository: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives, 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place SW,
Washington, DC 20024-2126

Languages: German
Russian
English

Scope and content of collection

Diverse records including the archive of the former SS officer Prützmann; records about an SS doctor's work on forced sterilization; name lists of foreign nationals, annotated by the Hungarian police; details about atrocities at KL Sachsenhausen; records about Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski, a commander of SS anti-partisan units, including his military tribunal hearing; Gestapo information about the "Mopper" underground organization in Hessen-Frankfurt in 1936; lists of Gestapo documents found in the building of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Berlin; materials on German crimes in Belorussia, including documents of the Extraordinary Commission; correspondence of the Ministerstvo gosudarstvennoï bezopasnosti (MGB) from 1952 to 1953 concerning the receipt of captured German documents, and listing of captured Gestapo documents dealing with intelligence.

Note: USHMM Archives holds only selected records.

Administrative Information

Restrictions on access: No restrictions on access.

Restrictions on reproduction and use: Reproduction and publication only with written permission of the Russian State Military Archives.

Preferred citation: Preferred citation for USHMM archival collections; consult the USHMM website for guidance.

Acquisition information: Source of acquisition is the Russian State Military Archive (Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv), Osobyi Archive, Fond 1525. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives received the filmed collection via the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum International Archival Programs Division in 1993.

Existence and location of originals: Rossiiskii gosudarstvennyi voennyi arkhiv

Related materials:

- Fishman, D. E., Kupovetsky, M., Kuzelenkov, V. (ed.), *Nazi-Looted Jewish Archives in Moscow. A guide to Jewish Historical and Cultural Collections in the Russian State Military Archive*. Scranton, 2010
- <http://www.sonderarchiv.de/fondverzeichnis.htm> [accessed 14 September 2018]
- Browder, G. C. Captured German and other Nation's Documents in the Osobyi (Special) Archive, Moscow. Published by: Cambridge University Press on behalf of Conference Group for Central European History of the American Historical Association. Internet access: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4546224> [accessed 14 September 2018]

Processing history: Processed by Aleksandra Borecka, 2018.

Historical note

The files of this collection came into the custody of the special archive between 1945-1975. In 1958-1976 a total of 7 files were submitted to the Institute for Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU (IML) (inter alia No. 220 and 487). In 1977 a file unit went to the Оружейная палата (armory) in the Kremlin (No. 310), 1978 one Act to the ZGADA. In addition, numerous files were assigned to other holdings of the special archive.

System of arrangement

Fond 1525 (1797-1963). Opis 1, delo 1-275. Selected records arranged in three series: 1. Archive of the former SS officer Hans Prützmann, 1940; 2. Records relating to medical experiments, 3. Materials relating to concentration camp of Sachsenhausen (Volume I-III); 3. Russian Ministries correspondence, 1952-1953.

Note: Microfilm reels: #94-95.

Indexing terms

Bach, Erich von dem, 1899-1972.
Prützmann, Hans Adolf, 1901-1945.
Himmler, Heinrich, 1900-1945.

Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-Partei. Einsatzgruppen des Sicherheitsdienstes und der Sicherheitspolizei. Einsatzgruppe B.
Sachsenhausen (Concentration camp)
Soviet Union. Ministerstvo gosudarstvennoï bezopasnosti.
World War, 1939-1945--Atrocities--Europe.
War crimes--History--20th century.
War crimes investigation.
Human experimentation in medicine--Germany--History--20th century.
Operation Kottbus, 1943.
Operation Hamburg, 1943.
Underground movements--Russi
Poland--History--Occupation, 1939-1945.
Germany--Politics and government--1933-1945.
Russia (Federation)--Politics and government--1936-1953.
Certificates.
Correspondence.
Registers.

CONTAINER LIST

Reel 94

Fond 1525, opis 1

- 68 Volume I and II: Archive of former SS officer Prutzmann. 2 files. no date. 175 pages total. Folder begins at image 393
- Nazi party correspondence, list of membership dues, internal party organizations (mostly in Hamburg region); letter to Sipo Chief Heydrich referring to a recent lunch in Dachau, etc. Memo from Daluege about Hitler approval of the following positions for the duration of the war: SS and Police Chief, occupied Norway; SS and Police Chief, Northeast region; SS and Police Chief, Rhein (all July 1940). Various SS administrative matters, assignments, documentation, etc. mostly in and around Hamburg.
- 313 Work of an SS doctor on forced sterilization. no date. 128 pp. Folder begins at image 605
- Memo from Thuringia to Soviet Military Administration Health Department concerning report about forced sterilization at sanatorium Pfafferode, with list of scientific studies of subject. 1946.
- 315 The black book of Hungarian police. no date. 920 pp. Folder begins at image 755
- Name list of various foreign nationals with annotations such as "surveillance," "espionage suspect," "agitator," etc.

- 340 "Materials about the despotism of Hitlerites in the concentration camp of Sachsenhausen," 3 Volumes. 219 pp. 1945 - 1946. Folder begins at image 1242

Volume I: Russian list of names of supervisory personnel in unidentified concentration camp, including names of people who had built crematoriums. Personnel questionnaire of and statement by German who was sent to Sachsenhausen suspected of high treason. Kripo document about someone accused of inhuman treatment of other camp inmates (Sachsenhausen, 1941-1943). Long list of names of former Sachsenhausen prisoners accused of criminal acts. [All of this material was assembled by a Soviet post-war tribunal and prepared in May 1945.] More material apparently assembled for use by a Russian commission investigating Sachsenhausen and prepared by former camp inmates: Report (May 31, 1945) by former Sachsenhausen political prisoners, ranging over a great variety of subjects, among them a day in the life of a prisoner; construction projects such as crematoriums built between 1942 and 1944; report on special camp for officers of Western alliance; list of factories and works, and numbers of prisoners used there; the arrival of 1,000 Jews after the von Rath assassination who reportedly were released after paying large sums with a commitment to leave Germany; after the 1944 Warsaw Ghetto Uprising 6,000 Jews from Hungary were sent to Sachsenhausen mostly from Auschwitz; report also states in mid-1944 Sachsenhausen and its affiliated camps held 75,000 prisoners (including 2,000 Jews, 100 Romanies ("gypsies"), 250 Jehovah's Witnesses, 80 homosexuals, etc.) One section of report deals with "liquidation actions" including the killing of Poles late in 1940 and Russian POWs in 1941; "In May of 1942, 100 Jews, personally selected by the camp chief, were murdered in the crematoriums to revenge the Heydrich assassination;" in October 1942, 5-6,000 Jews were to be sent to Auschwitz, but many rebelled publicly in front of the assembled prisoners, aware that they were to be killed, and the camp commander, recognizing the volatility of the situation, calmed them down. Another commission protocol by former Sachsenhausen prisoners cites numbers of prisoners received and released each year. List of directors of factories using Sachsenhausen prisoners. List of commanders and camp leaders in Sachsenhausen, 1936-1945. List of SS personnel, mostly block leaders, active in Sachsenhausen (one was known as "bone breaker"); with brief mention of their criminal behavior. List of former camp prisoners accused of criminal offences against other inmates. List of blockleaders and administrators who stood out as murderers and ruffians among the camp personnel (all of them SS volunteers).

- 340 Volume II: More material by Special commission investigating war crimes. 1945-1946. 506 pp. Additional list of inmates accused of atrocities, including interrogations in Russian, and one report in English.

Reel 95

- 340 Volume III. 544 pp. 1945-1946. Folder begins at image 6

English copy of Sachsenhausen organization and staff plan. Interrogation report prepared by British member of War Crimes Investigation Team mentions that gold obtained from teeth of dead prisoners was used as bribes inside camp; includes list of prisoners selected for experiments with synthetic opiates. Reports that in Ravensbrück

women's camp there were clinical samples of female sex organs, internal female organs to be used in training of medical assistants. Russian lists of SS members in Sachsenhausen; other Russian-language notes pertain to war crimes investigation [these were translated from English original]. Interrogation reports in English, including information given by British ex-prisoners of war. Notes in Russian, and other reports in English about mistreatment and killing of Allied POWs (these were located in "special camp A" in Sachsenhausen).

- 365 Stenographic records of the court hearing of the Second Military Tribunal with the evidence of the former commander of SS anti-partisan units von dem Bach and a biographical note on him. January 1946. 39 pp. Folder begins at image 749

Report from office of U.S. Chief of Counsel, Interrogation Division, Nüremberg, October 1945 about Erich von Bach-Zelewski, Reichstag member, General of Waffen-SS, interrogated by Colonel Taylor. Von Bach was active in anti-partisan campaigns in Russia. 1945-1946.

- 371 Certificate concerning Gestapo archive file #371, containing information about the leader of the "Mopper" underground organization in Hessen-Frankfurt. 1936. 3 pp. Folder begins at image 794

War crimes interrogation reports in Russian. 1950.

- 413 Annotations of documents found in the building of the RSHA in Berlin. 1946. 25 pp. Folder begins at image 808

Lists of Gestapo documents contained in various folders; also included are Foreign Ministry document lists. One list indicates that these documents were found in the RSHA [Himmler's headquarters]. Many of the documents deal with Russian nationals who sided with the Germans. One folder contains a special directive from Himmler to SS officer H. Mehlhorn to spend one year in the U.S. under the cover of a graduate research student to investigate and report on such topics as the Jewish question in the U.S., the Negro problem, unemployment, and related economic problems, etc.

- 473 Collection of documents on crimes committed by German fascist-occupiers, 1941 - 1944, in the territory of Byelorussia. 316 pp. Folder begins at image 838

Materials gathered for a German trial in Koblenz. Photographic copies of captured German documents collected for a war crimes trial in Koblenz (Heuser, Wilke, Schlegel, et al). The originals were handed over to the German authorities, while only copies remain at the Special Archive. However, it seems that some of the original orders are part of file R-500/1/769. The volume also contains excerpts from reports and witness depositions gathered by the Soviet Special Commission, both in Russian and German translation. (AKTs for Baranovich, Borrisow, Nesvizh, Minsk).

Reports on German atrocities in Byelorussia; one is an urgent request from Bach-Zelenski [see folder 365] for intelligence about partisans. Brief mention of a series of documents dealing with "Aktion Hornung," the elimination of all Jews in an (unspecified)

city in November 1943, related directives, participants, including a list of names of members of Einsatzgruppe B. Implementation Directive of March 17, 1943 for carrying on Operation "Kottbus" with list of people in charge; combat group Dirlewanger is involved. Report about Nazi atrocities committed during Operation "Kottbus" (apparently a major anti-partisan action); number of enemy and own losses, and list of weapons and other captured booty. Notes showing that Nazis killed peaceful citizens under the pretext of anti-partisan activities. Another anti-partisan operation by Dirlewanger group. Report by the (Russian) Commission for Investigation Nazi Atrocities committed by German occupation forces in the city and district of Glubokoye. Contains report about treatment, killing, and transfer of Jews from their homes in a ghetto; "in the spring of 1942, the Germans killed 2,000 ghetto inhabitants in one day;" "in the fall of 1942, 1,000 Jews unable to work were taken to an adjoining forest and shot." In the summer of 1943, 5,000 Jews were still in the ghetto; virtually all of them were then killed in a concerted armed attack on the ghetto. More reports on anti-partisan drives. One notes that in the Uzda district, occupied by the Germans in July 1941, the entire Jewish population, 1,740 people, was killed on October 16 and 17, 1941.

Final report on Operation "Sumpffieber" [swamp fever], an anti-partisan operation in White Ruthenia. Report about anti partisan Operation "Hamburg" (around Byalistok): "The units assigned to my command have the task to attack the bandits [partisans] and destroy them. The enemy consists of each and every bandit, Jews, gypsies, and suspected bandits. In case any prisoners are taken, they are to be made available first of all to the SD for interrogation." Document listing hundreds of train transports bringing Jews from European countries to Minsk and eventual extermination, with columns "from" and "to" and numbers of "travellers" on each train, from January 20 to February 2, 1943. Various regional reports about getting workers for tasks in Germany.

German reports about partisan interference with the administration of the occupied territories. (Russian) Extraordinary War Crimes Investigation Commission report about German atrocities in Baranovich (Byelorussia), including detailed reports of atrocities, including those against 7,000 Jews who were killed between August and October 1941. Protocol of confession of a German who participated in atrocities in the city and district of Borisov, including the killing of 8,000 Soviet Jews. Protocol of investigation of atrocities in Nesvish District about atrocities committed in Minsk.

- 475 Correspondence of the commander of the operational group of the 2nd MGB department with various departments of the MGB concerning the reception of Trophy German materials, and lists of same. 1952 - 1953. 673 pp. Folder begins at image 1151

[Material primarily in Russian.] Listing of captured Gestapo documents dealing with intelligence operations against France; another lists individuals who spied for Poland and Czechoslovakia. List of documents from Propaganda Ministry. One list indexes items from the Hitler chancellery, including letters addressed to Hitler and telegrams he sent. Detailed list of items in captured Foreign Ministry files. List of items in Gestapo files, mostly concerned with communist movements abroad. List of documents of Waffen-SS, 1937-1945. Innumerable other lists.

476 Correspondence of the commander of the operational group of the 2nd MGB department with various departments of the MGB concerning the reception of Trophy German materials, and lists of same. 1953. 364 pp. Folder begins at image 1840

More listings, in Russian, including documents from Justice Ministry files.