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EGBA - 78866/01

Statement
of
Heinz Hermann SCHUBERT

I, Heinz Hermann SCHUBERT, make under oath and after being first duly sworn, the following declarations:

1.) SS-Obersturmbannführer Alois PENSTERER X

Around the end of 1941 or the beginning of 1942, I became witness of the end of a violent discussion between the then SS Oberführer OHLENDORF and the Kommandoführer 10b SS Sturmabannführer PENSTERER, at the office of Group Headquarters in Simferopol. The discussion was concluded on the way on which I just happened to be, after the main points have been talked over in a closed room.

SS Sturmabannführer PENSTERER was at that time leader of the Einsatzkommando 10b, located at Feodosia in the Crimea. Branch commands were in Kertsch, Sudak and Tunk (Crimea). From a third-party the commanding officer of the Einsatzgruppe learned, that on the occasion of an execution carried out by Command 10b, not enough care was taken in camouflaging the place of execution. Therefore P. had to report to OHLENDORF, to defend himself for this. The cause of this discussion was known to me, although I don't remember any details any more. I believe that the place in question was either Kertsch or Feodosia, but can't say so for certain.

P., who always inclined a bit toward great independence, had always the best understanding with the local Wehrmacht units, which couldn't be said of the Einsatzgruppe as a whole. In addition P. was a great friend of alcohol, which always had worried OHLENDORF a little, obviously from fear of inconsiderations by PENSTERER.

2.) Krimschaken and Karaimen

When occupying the area of the Crimean peninsula, the Einsatzgruppe D met a population, whose racial and national category were uncertain. They were Krimschaken and Karaimen. The Einsatzkommando 11b, which was stationed in the area of Simferopol (City and County), requested a decision from the Einsatzgruppe. The Einsatzgruppe (Ohlandorf) did not want to decide this question on their own responsibility, as the possible execution of additional people dependat on it. Therefore the decision was put up to the Reichsicherheitshauptamt in Berlin, whereby the basic question was, whether the Krimschaken and Karaimen or one of those two groups were to be considered Jews or not. In case that they would have been considered Jews, they would have come under the extermination-regulations. Whether any decision, or what decision have arrived from Berlin is unknown to me, as at that time I was absent from the Einsatzgruppe for some time in order to carry out the seizure of Russian PWs of tatarian nationality at Nikolajew.

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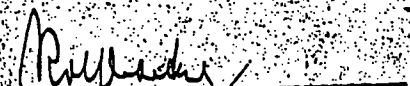
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That the facts stated above are true; that this declaration is made by me voluntary and without compulsion; that after reading over the statement I have signed and executed the same at OBERUNSEL/Germany this 7th November 1945.

(signed) Heinz SCHUBERT

Subscribed and sworn to before us at OBERUNSEL/Germany this 7th day of November 1945


RUDOLF URBACH, Captain, AUS


ROLF WITTENBERG, 1st Lt. INF

I, Arthur Spieler, Tec 3, do hereby certify that I am a qualified translator of the German language; that the attached translation in English is a true and correct translation of the above statement which was signed and sworn to in my presence.


ARTHUR SPIELER, Tec 3

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Statement
of
Heinz Hermann SCHUBERT

EGBA - 78866/07

I, Heinz Hermann SCHUBERT, make under oath and after being first duly sworn, the following declarations:

Organic organization of Einsatzgruppe D

(Period covered: October 1st, 1941 to July 1st 1942)

Area of Deployment: Parts of the area of Einsatzgruppe C in the operations-area respectively the rear-area of Army-group South - Southern Ukraine from Odessa to Rostow. North border at the latitude of Daspropetrowsk - Saporoshje. South border Black Sea and Asowsche Ocean. Total area of the Crimean peninsula, later on the Caucasus.

Total Strength: Always around 600 men (including a detached company of Ordnungspolizei (police)).

A.) Einsatz-Gruppenstab (Staff):

Until the beginning of November 1941, location Nikolajew

Commanding Officer:

SS Gruppenfuhrer and Generalleutnant der Polizei
Otto CHLENKORE,

Amtschef III in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and
Undersecretary in Reichswirtschaftsministerium
(Ministry for Commerce), Hauptgewerchafsfuhrer
of the Reichsgruppe Handel (Commerce)

Assistant CO:

SS Sturmbannfuhrer Willi ELBERT,

Gruppenleiter III D (economy) in the Reichs-
sicherheitshauptamt, Amt III (at that time
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer).

Liaison Officer to Eleventh Army (von MANSTEIN):

until the beginning of December 1941;
SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Hans BRUNSTEIN,
Referent III A 4 in the Reichssicherheitshauptamt,
later on personal reporter at the Inspector of
the Security Police and the SD Danzig.
Was relieved in the beginning of 1942.

Successor:

SS Sturmbannfuhrer, Regierungsrat
Eberhard HILTZ,

Regierungsrat in the Ministry of the Interior
(was temporarily relieved for the duration of the
employment of Einsatzgruppe D, dishonorable
member of the SD).

Adjutant:

SS Obersturmfuhrer Heinz SCHUBERT,

for the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, last III B
Referent with the SD-Abschnitt Augsburg.

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-2-

Administration Officer, EG BA - 78866/01
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizei-Oberinspektor
Fritz GERRICH
of the Staspostelle Liegnitz.

Motor Officer:
SS Untersturmfuehrer VINIEKANS, Technical
Secretary to the Statopolice-office Opper,
later on motor-officer to the Immigration -
central office (last in Bad Koerriahofen,
Schwaben county).

Interpreter:
SS Untersturmfuehrer Arthur KREK,
German national from Bessarabia, had fatal
accident during his employment.

Physicians:
SS Obersturmfuehrer Dr Otto SCHNOEPHAGEN,
relieved by the Medical Inspection of the
Waffen (SS) in Berlin, last home address was
Linz (Donau), Bankalarieweg 8.

Radio (Signal) Officer:
SS Obersturmfuehrer OSKAR FRITS,
of the Hauptfunkstelle of the Reichssicherheits-
hauptamt, later Signal officer with the commandant
of the Securitypolice and the SD in Belgrad.

Orderly room:
until the beginning of December 1941:
SS Sturmscharfuehrer Willi BRUEGGENTHIES
of the Staatspolizei-stelle Bielefeld,
from December 1941:
SS Hauptstabsfuehrer Willi FRITZCH
of the Criminal-police office Muenchen (Munich).

Commanding Officer of the Police company:
Captain of the Securitypolice
Hans GABEL
of the Schutzpolizei-headquarters Berlin,
was later on promoted to the rank of "Major der
Schutzpolizei".

In addition:
always 3 - 4 Radio-operators
5 - 6 Drivers
2 Clerks
2 Orderlies
3 men kitchenpersonnel
1 Shoemaker
1 Tailor

-2-

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-3-

EGBA - 78866/01

B.) Einsatz-Kommandos (S.K.)

S.K. 10a (Located until the beginning of November 1941 in Mariopol, branchoffice before and in Taganrog).

Commanding Officers:

SS Sturmbannführer BRUNNEN,
at that time SS Obersturmbannführer,
last inspector of the Security Police and
the SD Breslau.

Other SS Leaders:

SS Hauptsturmführer ZACH
of the SD-Aussenstelle Bruenn(Erna) or
Budweis

SS Untersturmführer, Kriminal-Kommissar
Helmut (?) WINGELMANN

SS Hauptsturmführer Heinrich WIENS
of the SD-Bezirksabschnitt Genua.

(Located beginning mid-November 1941 in Rostow,
branchoffice in Mariopol and Taganrog).

S.K. 10b (Located until the beginning of November 1941
in Aleschki south of Cherson, beginning mid-November
1941 in Feodosia (Crimea), branchoffices in
Kertsch (Crimea), Sudak (Crimea) and Tusk (Crimea)

Commanding Officer:

SS Obersturmbannführer (at that time
SS Sturmbannführer)
Alois PRUTTERER
Commander of the SD-Abchnitt Salzburg.

Other SS Leaders:

SS Hauptsturmführer FINGER, Criminal-emplo-
with the Staatspolizeistelle Wilhelms-
hafen.

SS Obersturmführer Siegfried (?)
SCHUCHHARD
(Home station unknown)

S.K. 11a (Located until the beginning of November 1941
in Cherson, beginning mid-November 1941 in
Bachtschissarai (Crimea), branchoffices in Jalta,
Simis and Sevastopol (Crimea)

Commanding Officers:

SS Obersturmbannführer (at that time
SS Sturmbannführer) Paul Zapp, former
leader of the SD-Abchnitt Kassel, later
Einsatzgruppe moved to the Caucasus,
the Crimea, and the
SD-Crimea in Sevastopol. Last leader of the
SD-Bezirksabschnitt Dresden.

Other Leaders:

SS Hauptsturmführer Heinz MAHRER
of the Reichsicherheitshauptamt - ITD.

-3-

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E.K. 11b (Located until the beginning of November 1941 in Odessa, beginning mid-November 1941 in Mlaferopol (Crimea). Branch offices in Jawpatoria (Crimea), Alushta (Crimea) and Karuzsubasar (Crimea).)

Commanding Officer:

Until about October 15th 1941
SS Sturmbannfuhrer Bruno MUELLER
formerly Reichssicherheitshauptamt
later on Commander of the Staatspolizei-
stelle Stettin.

Beginning about October 15th, 1941
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer (at that time
SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Gerner BRÄUER,
Commander of the Staatspolizeistelle
Halle and liaison-officer of the Reichs-
sicherheitshauptamt to the Reichs-
studentenfuhrer Dr. Scheel (Gauleiter
and Reichstadthalter in Salzburg)

Beginning July 1942:
SS Obersturmbannfuhrer (at that time
SS Sturmbannfuhrer) Paul SCHULZ, former
Referent IAS in the Reichssicherheits-
hauptamt, last commander of the evacuation-
camp Leberachsdorf near Danzig.

Other SS Leaders:

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Harry HÖVEM,
of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt - III B
SS Obersturmfuhrer SCHLÜPPER
(was member of the Stapo)
SS Obersturmfuhrer Horst (?) KURIK,
Kriminal-Kommissar.

E.K. 12 (Located until the beginning of November 1941 in Nikolajew, beginning mid-November 1941 in Melitopol).

Commanding Officer:

until about the end of December 1941:
SS Sturmbannfuhrer, Regierungs-Rat
NOERKE, formerly Staatspolizeistelle
Aachen, last Reichssicherheitshauptamt
Kommandostab of Amt IV.

Beginning about January 1942:
SS Standartenfuhrer, Ministerialrat
Dr. MUELLER, Personreferent in the
Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda
and co-worker in the SD - Amt IV.

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-5-

EG BA - 78866/01

E.K. 12 (Cont'd)

Other SS Leaders:

SS Sturmabfuhrer, Regierungsrat
Dr Friedrich (?) WOLFF, former commander
of SS-Abschnitt Karlsbad, last commander
of SS-Abschnitt Litzmannstadt.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer HAGENHART, of the
Reichssicherheitshauptamt - I F -
Member of the trainingcourse for leaders
(Ausbildungslehrgang für den "Leitenden
Dienst").

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Felix (?) RUEHL,
also from the "Leitender Dienst", last
leader of the Staatspolizeistelle Augsburg.

SS Obersturmfuhrer MENTIG, of the
Reichssicherheitshauptamt - III D -

That the facts stated above are true; that this declaration
is made voluntary and without compulsion; that after reading
over the statement I have signed and executed the same at
OBERURSEL/Germany this 7th of December 1945.

(signed) Heinz SCHUBERT

Subscribed and sworn to before us at OBERURSEL/Germany
this 7th day of December 1945.

Rudolf Urbach
RUDOLF URBACH, Captain, AUS

Rolf Wartenberg
ROLF WARTENBERG, 1st Lt. INF

I, Arthur Spieler, Tsg 3, do hereby certify that I am
a qualified translator of the German language; that the
attached translation in English is a true and correct trans-
lation of the above statement which was signed and sworn to
in my presence.

Arthur Spieler
ARTHUR SPIELER, Tsg 3

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Statement
of
Heinz Herrmann **EGDA - 78866701**

I, Heinz Herrmann, make under oath and after being first duly sworn, the following declaration:

Missions of the Einsatzkommando

Political clearing and safeguarding of the rearward army-territory and of the operational territory of the Army Group South, the 11th and 17th Army and the Panzer-Army Heist respectively.

A) General Missions

Registering of the population - creation of county administrations - elimination of Starosten (Kryers) - putting up of county militias (auxiliary and criminal police) in agreement with the local commandant of the Wehrmacht - building of a political communication net for purposes of the pure communication service (WB) and the executive (state police, and criminal police missions).

B) Executive Missions

Arrest and interrogation of political activists, former Soviet-Russian officials (Kowalsers, Politruks), Kolchosen-supervisors, NKVD-agents, looters and criminals.

Executive orders: neither during my activity with Einsatzgruppe D, nor at any other time before or after, did I hear of any order, written or oral, that any/ or which persons are to be executed. Only the fact, that the Einsatzkommandos in their by-monthly reports mentioned figures about accomplished "executions", distinguishing between those categories mentioned by me above, suggested a measure coming from higher up. Probably it is either an oral or written order, given, at the beginning of the Eastern campaign, to the CEOs of the Einsatzgruppen by the CEOs of the security police and the SS, which however never was made known to me. The following were shot: Jews, partisans, as far as they were met with a weapon in their hand or convicted of holdups, looters, members of sabotage groups and criminal assaultists.

In one instance I remember an order given by Hitler through the Reichsicherheitshauptamt, according to which Gypsies were not to be executed anymore. You can conclude from that document that before that date (around November or December 1941) those persons too, who are to be counted amongst those to be executed, whether or not any Gypsies were executed at Einsatzgruppe D before this date is unknown to me, as it was before my activity. I never learn anything about that matter. The decision about who was to be shot was entirely up to the CEO of the Einsatzkommando. Executions were mostly made up of members of the police company attached to the Einsatzkommando. Interrogations of political or criminal persons were made by members of either the state or criminal police.

Persons of military value were handed over to the Wehrmacht (Secret Military Police or PW Camp).

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Besides there were also in connection with the "Kampf-Gruppe" as the 1st of the eleventh army (11/AU), Major von RILKE and the "Staff for combatting guerrillas" in the Eleventh Army, Major J. J. J.

EGBA - 78866/01

Military "Plintergroups". These are members of regular Russian troop units, who after being separated from their main units went to the Jella-mountains to join the guerrilla units operating in that region, in order to escape capture by the Germans. There they participated in attacks on German units. In case that, while combatting guerrilla forces, members of those cut off Russian units were captured, solely the Wehrmacht (Secret Military Police or "Kampfs") was responsible for their further treatment. Therefore such prisoners brought in by other units (Security police, regular police, Organisation Todt, Militia, Railroad-units) were to be handed over to the Wehrmacht. The technical accomplishment lay in the hands of the respective local unit commanders.

C) Communication Missions

Discussions pertaining to the work on the subjects economy, administration, cultural life, nationality and public health. In addition the building of a confidence-man-net (VM) consisting of Germans from various units and the local population. Evaluation of incoming materials for reports of the Einsatzgruppe D to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt. Liaison with the local headquarters of the Wehrmacht (Chief Quartermaster (C-1), economy commando (Wiko) - agricultural leaders - Special leader Ia - Propaganda-squadron) and the Party (Central Trading Commission East (ZHO)) - Commission Office Rosenberg - Gauckel commission for the hiring of Russian civilian workers for the Reich - Civil administration. Instructions to these headquarters regarding noted deficiencies in the work of their offices and the corresponding effects on the morale and attitude of the local population and thereby also the indirect effect of the total campaign respectively the operations of the Eleventh Army. For instance poor pay, difficulties in the supply of the population, bad social conditions, psychological faults in the treatment of the local population, production difficulties in large plants due to poor management (Shipyard Nikolajew, Danzer-steelplant Mariupol). Reports on the results of exaggerated economic drains of the territory. At the same time reports regarding those conditions to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt to be used for instructing the responsible headquarters, Party, State and Wehrmacht in the Reich (OKW, Reichsministerium for the occupied territories in the East, Reichsministerium for Education and Propaganda, Reichsleiter Bornann, Parteikanzlei, Reichsfuehrer SA, Rosenberg's office).

D) Methods of Reporting

Fundamentally it was ordered that the Einsatzkommandos had to send a short report by radio to the Einsatzgruppe twice a month (on the first and the fifteenth). In this report the activities of the Kommando were to be described briefly. Accomplished executions were called "evacuations" (Umsiedlungen) but later when this code became generally known they were called "executions" about like this: "In the territory of the Jews and guerrillas ... looters evacuated". In my opinion almost everyone of these reports contained this passage. In summarized reports of the Einsatzgruppe to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt numbers were only inserted in the coded "Funk-Kladder".

E) Special Incidents and Events, lying outside the missions covered under A, B and C.

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1.) Undertaking "Zappella"

EGBA - 78866/01

Around the beginning of 1942, SS Sturmbannführer [redacted] of the Wehrmacht (Lieutenant - 1st Lt VI - arrived at the [redacted] in Leningrad with the special mission to establish a branch office of the undertaking "Zappella" within the territory of the Crimea peninsula. As far as I know, the mission of this undertaking was to separate the anti-bolshevik Russian [redacted] from the rest and to train those, who seemed to be especially suited, for a political Einsatz. This Einsatz was to be behind the Russian lines (either by parachuting from airplanes or by crossing the enemy lines). The purpose was the destabilization of the hinterland by propaganda and the transmission of political messages from those regions. The area of deposition for the undertaking "Zappella" in the Crimea was, as far as I know, the Caucasus. SS Sturmbannführer [redacted]'s headquarters was in Jewstoria (Crimea). Subordinate relations to Einsatzgruppe D only existed with regard to movements and supply (quarters, foodstuffs and fuel). Technical directives came directly from Berlin to SS Sturmbannführer [redacted]'s headquarters.

2.) The Einsatzkommando 11a had the special mission to arrange in its territory establishment respectively dissolution of the presence of cultural historical foundations dating from the time of the Gothic settlements in the Crimea. The cause for this, as far as I know, was the discovery of caves at Kangukale in the vicinity of Sevastopol, which were considered to be the remains of Gothic settlements. At those explorations of the Einsatzkommando numerous old weapons, vases, carpets, jewelry and tools were discovered and kept at the headquarters of the Einsatzgruppe in Sevastopol, until they were brought to Berlin around August 1942. All these objects were destroyed in an air-attack on Berlin on November 23rd 1945 (burning of the headquarters building, Alhalla Strasse 101). I can't give any information regarding the origin of these objects. Apparently they were the donations of barbarian groups.

That the facts stated above are true; that this declaration is made by me voluntarily and without compulsion; that after reading over the statement I have signed and executed the same at [redacted] Germany this 27th day of December 1945.

(signed) HEINZ SCHUBERT

Subscribed and sworn to before us at [redacted] Germany this 27th day of December 1945

[redacted] Captain, [redacted]

[redacted]

ROSE [redacted]

I, Arthur Spielor, [redacted] qualified translator of the German language, that the above translation in English is true and correct translation of the above statement which was signed and sworn to in my presence.

Arthur Spielor

ARTHUR SPIELOR, No 3