

Worldwide Investigation and Prosecution of Nazi War Criminals

(April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006)

An Annual Status Report

Dr. Efraim Zuroff

Simon Wiesenthal Center – Israel

Snider Social Action Institute

August 2006

Dedicated to the memory of our mentor

Simon Wiesenthal

1908-2005

5669-5765

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	7
The Period Under Review: April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006	9
Convictions of Nazi War Criminals Obtained During the Period Under Review	14
Convictions of Nazi War Criminals: Comparative Statistics 2001-2006	16
New Cases of Nazi War Criminals Filed During the Period Under Review	17
New Cases of Nazi War Criminals: Comparative Statistics 2001-2006	18
New Investigations of Nazi War Criminals Initiated During the Period Under Review	19
New Investigations of Nazi War Criminals: Comparative Statistics 2001-2006	20
Ongoing Investigations of Nazi War Criminals As of March 31, 2006	21
Ongoing Investigations of Nazi War Criminals: Comparative Statistics 2001-2006	22
Investigation and Prosecution Report Card	23
Investigation and Prosecution Report Card: Comparative Statistics 2001-2006	39
SWC Most Wanted List of Nazi War Criminals	41
About the Simon Wiesenthal Center	43
Index of Countries	47

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. During the period in question the investigation and prosecution of Nazi war criminals continued in eighteen countries, among them countries such as Germany, Austria and Poland in which the crimes of the Holocaust were committed and others like the United States and Canada which afforded a postwar haven to Holocaust perpetrators.

2. From April 1, 2005 until March 31, 2006, sixteen convictions of Nazi war criminals were obtained. Most of those convicted participated in atrocities against civilians in Italy or served as armed guards in concentration and death camps in Poland and Germany. The number of convictions is higher by eleven than the number achieved during the previous year. From January 1, 2001 until March 31, 2006, a total of forty-eight convictions of Nazi war criminals were obtained all over the world. Of these convictions, twenty-eight were in the United States with the others convicted in Italy (10) Germany (3), Canada (3), Lithuania (2), Poland (1), and France (1).

3. During the period under review, legal proceedings were initiated against at least five Nazi war criminals in three countries - two in the United States, two in Italy and one in Poland. The number of indictments obtained this year is lower by one than the figure achieved during the previous year. From January 1, 2001, thirty-eight indictments have been submitted against Nazi war criminals, the majority in the United States.

4. This year we have chosen the United States and Italy as the countries which have achieved the most outstanding record in bringing Nazi war criminals to justice.
At the same time we have singled out Austria for its consistent failure to take successful legal action against Holocaust perpetrators, and especially its refusal to prosecute Majdanek guard Erna Wallisch and failure hereto to extradite Milivoj Ašner, who served as police chief of Požega, Croatia during World War II and played an important role in the persecution and murder of hundreds of Jews, Serbs and Gypsies. After Ašner was exposed living in Croatia by the Wiesenthal Center's "Operation: Last Chance" project, he escaped to Klagenfurt, Austria where he currently resides. In addition to its refusal to accede to Croatia's request for Asner's

extradition, (despite the fact that he is not an Austrian citizen), Austria has announced that it cannot prosecute him in Austria due to a statute of limitations.

We also want to highlight the recent decision by the Lithuanian judiciary to refuse to punish convicted Security Police operative Algimantas Dailide, sentenced to five years imprisonment in Vilnius in March 2006, and the unwarranted decision of the Estonian prosecution not to indict Political Police operative Harry Mannil, as well as the continued in-principle refusal of Sweden and Norway to investigate Nazi war criminals due to existing statutes of limitation.

INTRODUCTION

As time passes since the crimes of the Holocaust were committed, it would appear that the chances of successfully bringing Nazi war criminals to justice are rapidly diminishing, but in fact the opposite is true. Despite the passage of more than six decades since the end of World War II, the efforts to hold Holocaust perpetrators accountable are continuing with much greater success than in the past and there is considerable potential for significant achievements in the immediate future. This assessment is firmly reflected in the figures presented in this year's report which point to an increase of 320% in convictions of Nazi war criminals during the past year and the existence, as of April 1, 2006, of 1,130 ongoing investigations of Nazi perpetrators in eighteen different countries. It is true that the number of new investigations launched during the period under review in this report has dropped in comparison to the previous year, but it still remains over 300 in twelve different countries, a figure which portends considerable potential for successful legal action.

The Simon Wiesenthal Center views the facilitation of the investigation and prosecution of Nazi war criminals as an important part of its international agenda. Over the past two decades, the Center has carried out extensive research in numerous countries to identify Nazi war criminals, document their crimes, trace their postwar escape and ascertain their current whereabouts in order to assist in bringing them to justice. It has also energetically lobbied various governments which have been reluctant to prosecute Holocaust perpetrators, and has sought to convince them of the importance of bringing such criminals to trial. The Center has also exposed the rehabilitations granted to Nazi war criminals in several East European countries and has played a role in the cancellation of dozens of these pardons.

The Center's experience has clearly shown that the existence of political will to bring Nazi war criminals to justice is an absolute prerequisite for the successful prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators. In that respect, the results achieved in this field are often just as much a function of the existent political climate, as of the strength of the evidence available against the suspects in question.

Starting in 2002, the Simon Wiesenthal Center has published an annual report the investigation and prosecution of Nazi war criminals worldwide as a public service designed to focus attention

on the issue, chronicle its development, and encourage all the governments involved to maximize their efforts to bring as many unprosecuted Holocaust perpetrators as possible to justice. The date chosen for the publication of the report is Yom Ha-Shoa (Holocaust Remembrance Day) as designated by the State of Israel, which this year was observed on April 24, 2006. In that respect, the Center has always believed that the prosecution of the murderers of the Holocaust is one of the most fitting means of commemorating those annihilated by the Nazis. Famed Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal often noted his sense of personal obligation toward the victims of the Holocaust to do his utmost to maximize the number of murderers forced to pay for their crimes. Needless to say, such trials also play an important role in educating the public about the Holocaust, preserving its memory and helping combat contemporary anti-Semitism, racism, and xenophobia.

This year's report is dedicated to the memory of our mentor Simon Wiesenthal who passed away last year. Over five decades, Mr. Wiesenthal's dedication to bringing Holocaust perpetrators to trial made him a symbol of the quest for justice. In the process, he fulfilled an equally-important role as the guardian of Holocaust memory. To this day, his life continues to inspire many of those actively involved in the ongoing efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

* * *

The figures and statistics which appear in this report were primarily provided by the pertinent agencies dealing with this issue in each country. We have tried to the best of our ability to point to various problems and lacunae in the information supplied. The Center welcomes any pertinent information, comments and/or suggestions relating to the contents of the report, which can be mailed or faxed (972-2-563-1276) to our Jerusalem office or sent by email to swcjerus@netvision.net.il

Dr. Efraim Zuroff
Director, SWC-Israel Office
Coordinator, SWC Nazi War Crimes Research

THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW: APRIL 1, 2005 – MARCH 31, 2006

In attempting to record and analyze the worldwide efforts to investigate and prosecute Nazi war criminals during a specific time period, there are four major criteria which have to be taken into account:

1. the number of convictions obtained;
2. the number of indictments filed;
3. the number of investigations initiated;
4. the number of ongoing investigations.

The most notable development during the period under review was the astronomic increase in the number of convictions recorded during the past year. From April 1, 2005 until March 31, 2006, sixteen Nazi war criminals were convicted for their crimes, whereas only five convictions against Holocaust perpetrators were recorded during the previous year. What is even more noteworthy in this regard, is that for the first time since this report was initiated in 2002, the number of Nazi war criminals convicted on criminal charges was larger than the number stripped of their citizenship and/or deported. While it is true that a majority of those convicted on criminals charges were tried in absentia, the significance of their successful prosecution should not be underestimated.

Unfortunately, there was a significant decrease in the number of new investigations initiated during the period under review, but the number of ongoing investigations being conducted as of April 1, 2006 was only slightly lower than the figures for the previous year and the number of countries carrying out these investigations was slightly higher.

In analyzing the results presented in this report, the critical importance of political will in bringing Nazi war criminals to justice is increasingly evident. Thus the renewed efforts by Italy to prosecute German perpetrators led to the most significant increase in convictions ever recorded, since these reports were initially published. Once again, the results clearly indicate that the chances of successful prosecutions in countries reluctant to bring Holocaust perpetrators to justice are minimal or nonexistent.

At the same time, the success of the United States in bringing Nazi war criminals to justice continues at the same impressive pace as in previous years. And while it is true that the method of denaturalization and deportation employed in the United States does have certain inherent advantages over criminal prosecution in terms of achieving successful convictions, a comparison of the results achieved in America and Canada, both of which level civil, rather than criminal, charges against World War II criminals clearly shows that while there is abundant political will in the United States to bring these criminals to justice the same cannot be said about Canada. Thus since 2001, the Americans have won 28 cases and the Canadians only 3, and the latter have failed to deport any of the eight Nazi war criminals denaturalized since 1994, when the Canadians switched from criminal to civil prosecution.

The outstanding results achieved in the United States are a continuation of the developments over the past two decades in which the number of trials conducted in countries of refuge (primarily the United States and Canada) have by far surpassed those held in the countries in which Nazi crimes were committed. These results have stemmed primarily from four major factors: the existence of resolute political will to prosecute these cases in the United States; the large number of Nazi collaborators who emigrated to those countries after World War II; the relatively recent (late 1970's) discovery in these countries of the existence, and extensive scope, of the problem and the fact that both the United States, and ultimately Canada, have chosen to prosecute Nazi war criminals not for war crimes or genocide, but for immigration and naturalization violations, which are relatively easier to prove.

Additional developments, such as the increased worldwide interest and awareness regarding the Holocaust, the dismemberment of the Soviet Union, and the fall of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe have helped create numerous new opportunities for the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators in the countries in which the crimes of the Shoa were committed. (These developments have also facilitated prosecution in the countries which granted a haven to these criminals.) Unfortunately, relatively few countries have made an effort to exploit the full and unfettered access – available for the first time – to Eastern European archives and witnesses and the renewed interest in the crimes of the Shoa to launch a serious effort to maximize the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators. In fact, even those countries which have initiated programs to bring Nazi war criminals to justice have rarely been able to achieve significant successes.

During the period under review, only one conviction was obtained in Eastern Europe, in Lithuania (and even that verdict of five years' imprisonment for former Saugumas [Lithuanian Security Police] operative Algimantas Dailide has not yet been implemented and may never be enforced), despite the fact that numerous post-Communist countries such as Lithuania, Latvia and especially Poland, are currently conducting many such investigations. And while the results achieved no doubt reflect the objective difficulties involved in the criminal prosecution of crimes committed several decades previously, there is no doubt that the lack of political will to pursue such cases remains a major obstacle to greater success, particularly in the Baltics and in countries like Romania, Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus. In that respect, the fall of Communism and the dismemberment of the Soviet Union have not resulted in abundant political will to locate and bring to trial unprosecuted local Nazi collaborators. The only possible exception to this generalization has been Poland, where the local authorities appear to be making a serious effort to prosecute Nazi criminals, but have to date achieved very limited practical success.

Elsewhere in Europe, Germany remains the only country in which the crimes of the Holocaust were committed, which is still actively pursuing Nazi war criminals with the requisite political will, and in fact, it has achieved the most convictions on criminal charges during the past five years. The existence of a special prosecution agency for Nazi war crimes (the "Zentrale Stelle" in Ludwigsburg) is undoubtedly a major reason for whatever modest success Germany has registered.

The negative effects of the lack of such a specialized prosecution agency are particularly evident in Austria, which once again has failed to secure a conviction or file an indictment against a single Nazi war criminal. Despite a large number of potential suspects, Austria has not convicted anyone for crimes committed against Jews during the Holocaust for three decades.

Austria's failure to extradite Milivoj Ašner to Croatia to stand trial and her refusal to prosecute Majdanek guard Erna Wallisch are indicative of the general reluctance of the Austrians to bring to trial Holocaust perpetrators. In this respect, the relatively high number of ongoing cases currently being examined in Vienna is primarily an indication of intensified research by the Wiesenthal Center, rather than a manifestation of newly-found political will in Vienna to hold Nazi war criminals accountable.

In Norway, local authorities point to an existent statute of limitations as an impassable obstacle to prosecution and the same is true in Sweden, several of whose citizens served in the SS, and where dozens of Nazi perpetrators from the Baltics found refuge after World War II.

In other countries of refuge, apart from the United States, the results achieved during the period under review were not particularly encouraging. Although Canada (in 1987), Australia (in 1989) and Great Britain (in 1991), all passed special laws to enable prosecution, no convictions were obtained nor were any indictments filed. Even Canada, which in 1994 switched to the “American model” of denaturalization and deportation and has achieved a moderate measure of success during the past decade, failed to obtain a single conviction during the period under review. This result is especially discouraging when compared to the success achieved by the United States under relatively similar conditions. As far as Australia and Great Britain are concerned, both countries have closed down their specialized prosecution agencies and it therefore is extremely unlikely that they will be able to obtain any convictions while they continue to insist on prosecuting these suspects on criminal charges. This is particularly true in Australia, where all witnesses in such cases must appear in person, a factor which would make a successful prosecution next to impossible, given the country’s geographic distance from the scene of the crimes committed.

* * *

Besides the figures on convictions and indictments, it is important to assess the statistics on new investigations filed and ongoing cases, which are indicators of the practical results that can possibly be achieved during the coming years. As of April 1, 2006, the number of ongoing investigations is slightly lower than those being conducted a year previously and there has been a significant decline in the number of new investigations reported, primarily due to the drop in Austria which initiated 272 investigations in 2004-5 but only one in 2005-6 and in Poland which reported 306 new cases in 2004, but only 141 in 2005.

Nonetheless, with one thousand one hundred and thirty investigations currently underway, there is cause for cautious optimism that additional Holocaust perpetrators will indeed be brought to justice during the coming years. This will no doubt be the case in the United States, but it is important that such trials also be conducted in those countries in which the crimes of the Holocaust were committed, and especially in post-Soviet countries, in which there was extensive collaboration by the local population in the mass murder of Jews. These countries have been

particularly reluctant to prosecute local Nazi war criminals since they regained their independence. The importance of such trials cannot be overestimated, not only in achieving justice but also in educating these societies about the crimes of the Holocaust and the complicity of local residents in the atrocities.

In July 2002, the Wiesenthal Center and the Targum Shlishi Foundation of Miami, headed by Aryeh Rubin, launched "Operation: Last Chance," a project designed to assist in the prosecution of Nazi war criminals by offering financial rewards for information which would facilitate their conviction and punishment. The project was originally initiated in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and a year later was expanded to Poland, Romania and Austria. In 2004, it was launched in Croatia (June 30, 2004) and Hungary (July 13, 2004) and in 2005 in Germany (January 26, 2005). So far, the Center has received the names of four hundred and forty-two suspects, ninety of which had been submitted to local prosecutors by August 1, 2006. The names of approximately fifty new suspects have been received during the period under review. Among the project's major successes to date have been the submission of requests by Hungary to Australia for the extradition of Karoly (Charles) Zentai, currently residing in Perth, and by Croatia to Austria for the extradition of Milivoj Ašner, currently residing in Klagenfurt. Both are wanted for their participation in Holocaust crimes and are currently attempting to appeal against their return to their countries of origin to stand trial.

Mention should also be made of various administrative and legal steps besides prosecution, which have been taken by several countries against suspected Holocaust perpetrators. Thus, for example, Lithuania canceled twelve rehabilitations granted illegally to individuals convicted by the Soviet courts (among them an unknown number of Nazi war criminals), and the American Office of Special Investigations added four names to the US watch-list of suspected Axis persecutors and denied three such individuals entry into the United States.

In summation, despite numerous obstacles and difficulties, significant progress was made during the period under review. If we combine the figures presented in our last five reports, we can point to forty-eight convictions and thirty-eight indictments during the past sixty-three months, concrete proof that much can still be achieved in the efforts to bring the perpetrators of the Holocaust to the bar of justice.

CONVICTIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS OBTAINED
DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006

1. Italy – 10
2. United States of America – 5
3. Lithuania - 1

Details of Convictions Obtained During the Period Under Review:

A. Italy

On June 25, 2005, a court in La Spezia, Italy convicted the following individuals for their participation in the murder of approximately 560 civilians in the village of Sant' Anna di Stazzem on August 12, 1944 and sentenced them in absentia to life imprisonment:

1. Werner Bruss
2. Alfred Concina
3. Ludwig Gorin
4. Karl Gropler
5. Georg Rauch
6. Horst Richter
7. Heinrich Schendel
8. Alfred Schoenenberg
9. Gerhard Sommer
10. Heinz Ludwig Sonntag

B. United States

1. April 8, 2005: John Hansel – denaturalization
SS – Death’s Head guard at the Sachsenhausen and Natzweiler concentration camps
2. May 10, 2005: Josias Kumpf – denaturalization
SS – Death’s Head guard at Sachsenhausen concentration camp, Trawniki SS labor camp, and construction sites in France where launching platforms for V-1 and V-2 missiles were built
3. June 16, 2005: John (Ivan) Demjanjuk – deportation
armed guard at Sobibor and Majdanek death camps and Flossenburg concentration camp
4. August 30, 2005; Osyp Firishchak – denaturalization
served in Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Lviv
5. November 1, 2005: Andrew Kuras – deportation
armed guard at Trawniki, Poniatowa, and Dorohuczka SS labor camps in Poland

C. Lithuania

1. March 27, 2006: Algimantas Dailide – 5 years imprisonment
served in Saugumas (Lithuanian Security Police) in Vilnius district
convicted of assisting in persecution of civilians (Jews and Poles) during World War II

CONVICTIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001-2006

	January 1, 2001- March 31, 2002	April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003	April 1, 2003 – March 31, 2004	April 1, 2004 – March 31, 2005	April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006	Total
United States	6	5	7	5	5	28
Italy	0	0	0	0	10	10
Canada	3	0	0	0	0	3
Germany	2	1	0	0	0	3
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	1	2
Poland	1	0	0	0	0	1
France	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	6	7	5	16	48

NEW CASES FILED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Italy – 2

United States – 2

Poland - 1

A. Italy

- 1-2. March 22, 2006: Herbert Stommel and Joseph Scheugraber
indicted for their participation in the murder of thirteen civilians near Arezzo

B. United States

1. May 2, 2005: Jack (Jakob) Reimer – deportation
participated in execution of Jews in Trawniki SS labor camp and assisted in liquidation of
ghettos in Warsaw and Czestochowa, Poland
2. September 13, 2005: Andrew Kuras - deportation
served in Trawniki, Poniatowa and Dorohuczka SS forced labor camps in Poland

C. Poland

1. November 9, 2005: Piotr Wieczorek
indicted for participating in the murder of members of the Polish Armia Krajowa in
Zakopane, Poland and serving as a Nazi informer

NEW CASES FILED: COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2006

	January 1, 2001 – March 31, 2002	April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003	April 1, 2003 – March 31 2004	April 1, 2004 – March 31 2005	April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006	Total
United States	4	10	5	3	2	24
Germany	1	1	2	0	0	4
Canada	1	0	3	0	0	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	1
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	6	11	10	6	5	38

**NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS INITIATED DURING THE
PERIOD UNDER REVIEW**

Poland	141
Canada ¹	103
Germany ²	38
United States	27
Australia	3
Lithuania	3
Italy	2
Austria	1
Croatia	1
Hungary	1
Slovenia	1
Spain	1
Total	322

1. The Canadian Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Section of the Department of Justice claims that they are prohibited from providing such information. This figure is based on a comparison of various figures made available by Canadian officials.
2. The figure for new investigations in Germany denotes the number of cases, rather than the number of individuals being investigated, and consequently the number of suspects is probably considerably higher.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS: COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

2001 – 2006

	January 1, 2001 – March 31, 2002	April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003	April 1, 2003 – March 31, 2004	April 1, 2004 – March 31, 2005	April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006	Total
Poland	48	8	172	306	141	675
Austria	10	3	60	272	1	346
United States	46	16	40	34	27	163
Lithuania	100	24	18	2	3	147
Canada ¹	0	0	0	0	103	103
Germany ²	9	?	9	27	38	83
Italy	0	56	18	6	2	82
Latvia	0	4	16	0	0	20
Estonia	2	17	1	0	0	20
Australia	0	9	0	1	3	13
Denmark	0	0	1	9	0	10
Great Britain	6	1	0	0	0	7
Romania	0	0	0	4	0	4
Hungary	0	0	0	1	1	2
Croatia	0	0	0	1	1	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	221	138	335	663	322	1,679

1. The figures for Canada for the years 2001-2004 are incomplete due to the refusal of the pertinent Canadian authorities to provide statistics on the number of new investigations.
2. The figures for Germany are incomplete due to the partial information supplied by the German judicial authorities.

ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AS OF APRIL 1, 2006

Poland	365
Canada ¹	265
United States ²	236
Austria ³	131
Latvia ⁴	53
Germany	28
Lithuania	26
Netherlands	6
Italy	5
Romania	4
Australia ⁵	2
Croatia ³	2
Hungary ⁵	2
Denmark	1
Estonia	1
Great Britain ⁶	1
Slovenia	1
Spain	1
Total	1,130

(1,128)

1. The figure for Canada includes 40 active investigations and 225 allegations.
2. The figure for the United States includes 19 cases in litigation, 49 formal investigations and 168 preliminary investigations.
3. One of the cases being investigated in Austria is also under investigation in Croatia.
4. The figure for Latvia is a minimum figure since four of the investigations are of specific atrocities not of individual suspects.
5. One of the cases under investigation in Australia is also being investigated in Hungary.
6. The figure for Britain is a minimum figure since the investigation being conducted is of an entire unit not of a specific individual.

ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2006

	April 1, 2002	April 1, 2003	April 1, 2004	April 1, 2005	April 1, 2006
United States ¹	175	275	285	246	236
Lithuania	110	108	25	21	26
Canada	78	67	194	190	265
Poland	48	13	350	450	365
Germany	27	13	35	46	28
Great Britain	6	2	1	1	1
Croatia	3	2	1	2	2
Austria	3	4	27	199	131
Latvia ²	2	5	5	58	53
Netherlands	1	0	0	6	6
Estonia	1	2	3	3	1
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	1	2	11	1
Italy	0	0	12	13	5
Romania	0	0	0	4	4
Australia	0	0	0	1	2
Hungary	0	0	0	1	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	1
Total	455	492	940	1,252	1,130

1. The figure for January 1, 2001 – March 31, 2002 includes only formal investigations, while the figures for subsequent years include formal investigations and preliminary inquiries.
2. Both cases for January 1, 2001 – March 31, 2002 are of persons already deceased. Two of the five cases for April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003 are of persons deceased.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION REPORT CARD

Every Annual Status Report includes grades ranging from A (highest) to F which reflect the Wiesenthal Center's evaluation of the efforts and results achieved by various countries during the period under review. (Countries which failed to respond to the questionnaire, and in which there is no indication of any activity to investigate and/or prosecute Nazi war criminals, were listed in Category X.)

The grades granted are categorized as follows:

Category A: Highly Successful Investigation and Prosecution Program

Those countries which have adopted a proactive stance on the issue, have taken all reasonable measures to identify the potential suspected Nazi war criminals in the country in order to maximize investigation and prosecution and have achieved notable results during the period under review.

Category B: Ongoing Investigation and Prosecution Program Which Has Achieved Practical Success

Those countries which have taken the necessary measures to enable the proper investigation of Nazi war criminals and have obtained at least one conviction and/or filed an indictment during the period under review.

Category C: Minimal Success, Which Could Have Been Greater; Additional Steps Urgently Required

Those countries which have failed to obtain any convictions or indictments during the period under review, but have either advanced ongoing cases currently in litigation or have opened new investigations which have serious potential for prosecution.

Category D: Insufficient and/or Unsuccessful Efforts

Those countries which have ostensibly made at least a minimal effort to investigate Nazi war criminals but which failed to achieve any practical results, or those countries in which the issue had no practical dimension during the period under review. In many cases these countries have stopped or reduced their efforts to deal with this issue long before they should have and might achieve important results if they were to change their policy.

Category F: Total Failure

Those countries which refuse in principle to investigate, let alone prosecute, suspected Nazi war criminals and those which consistently fail to prosecute cases which clearly should be brought to justice.

The grades:

A: USA

B: Croatia, Lithuania (prosecution), Italy, Poland

C: Australia, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Latvia

D: Bosnia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain

F: Austria, Estonia, Lithuania (judiciary), Norway, Romania, Sweden, Syria, Ukraine

X: Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Czech Republic, Greece, Luxemburg, Paraguay, Russia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Category A - Highly Successful Proactive Prosecution Program

1. United States – Since its establishment in 1979, the OSI, currently headed by Eli M. Rosenbaum, Esq., has conducted the most successful program of its kind in the world. During the period under review, OSI continued to achieve outstanding results obtaining five convictions and filing two new cases. At the moment, OSI has nineteen cases in litigation and is examining an additional two hundred and seventeen cases. In addition, twenty-seven new investigations were initiated, four names were added to the “watch-list” of those barred from entering the United States (among them more than 70,000 Nazi war criminals and collaborators) and three such individuals were denied entry during the period under review.

The scope of the success achieved by the OSI is clearly reflected in the high number of convictions it has hereto obtained. In fact, during the period under review, it achieved a truly remarkable milestone when it won a case against its one-hundredth defendant, in this case SS-Trawniki labor camp guard Josias Kumpf of Racine, Wisconsin. While acknowledging the lower level of proof required in civil as opposed to criminal cases, the results achieved by OSI clearly underscore the professional excellence and dedication of its director and staff and the critical role played by political will in the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators.

Of particular note among the cases dealt with during the period under review is the case of Sobibor and Majdanek death camp guard John (Ivan) Demjanjuk. OSI should be commended for its perseverance in pursuing this case, despite various legal setbacks which resulted in Demjanjuk’s return to the United States following his conviction by the Israeli Supreme Court for the relatively-minor offense of membership in a Nazi organization and the return of his American citizenship. On June 16, 2005, Demjanjuk was found removable from the United States on the basis of his service as an armed guard at the Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenburg concentration camps, and his concealment of that service when he emigrated to the United States. The problem currently facing the US government in this and several other cases is that it is not clear whether a country can be found which will admit him. Thus during the past few years, at least two Nazi war criminals and/or collaborators ordered deported from the United States died there before they could be removed for lack of a country willing to admit them. Efforts by the American government to convince Germany, in whose military and/or police forces these persons served, to accept such individuals have hereto failed with the consequent results described above.

Category B - Ongoing Prosecution Program Which Has Achieved Practical Success

1. Croatia – During the period under review, the Croatian judicial authorities investigated two extremely important, high-profile cases of suspected Holocaust perpetrators. One was the former Ustasha police chief of Požega Milivoj Ašner, who was exposed by the Wiesenthal Center on June 30, 2004 in the framework of its “Operation: Last Chance” project, with the help of local researcher Alen Budaj who discovered the suspect living in Daruvar and found extensive documentary evidence of his crimes. The second was of Ustasha official Ivo Rojnica, who was in charge of the city of Dubrovnik during the initial months of Croatian independence. Rojnica’s case had been brought to the attention of the Croatian judicial authorities by the Wiesenthal Center almost a decade previously, but hereto-unknown documents discovered in the Croatian archives by Budaj in 2005 led to a renewal of the investigation by Croatian Attorney General Mladen Bajić.

On September 20, 2005, the Croatian Ministry of Justice submitted an official request to its Austrian counterpart for the extradition to Croatia of Milivoj Ašner who served as police chief of the city of Požega from the beginning of May 1941 until the end of February 1942. During that period he is charged with issuing and implementing orders for the mistreatment and torture of civilians, the confiscation of their property and their forced evacuation from their homes.

Unfortunately, Austria has hereto failed to extradite Ašner to Croatia, despite the fact that he is no longer an Austrian citizen (a fact revealed by Austrian officials on February 1, 2006), and refuses to prosecute him in Austria for his wartime crimes due to a statute of limitations.

As far as the Rojnica case is concerned, the investigation continues, but no judicial measures have been taken yet by the Croatian authorities despite the abundance of incriminating documentary evidence discovered by Alen Budaj in the Croatian State Archives.

2. Italy – One of the most positive developments in the recent efforts to prosecute Nazi war criminals has been the renewed efforts by Italian military prosecutors to bring to trial German perpetrators of crimes against civilians in Italy during World War II.

During the period under review, the first concrete results in this regard were achieved on June 22, 2005, when a military court in La Spezia convicted ten Germans in absentia for

committing war crimes against the civilian population in the village of Sant Anna de Stazzem where the Germans killed over 500 civilians on August 12, 1944.

Unfortunately, to date, there has been no effort to investigate Holocaust crimes in Italy or to examine the role of Italians in the deportation of Italian Jews to Auschwitz.

The establishment of a specialized agency to investigate and prosecute all World War II cases could probably considerably facilitate the expedition and the expansion of the research effort to uncover additional suspects.

3. Lithuania (prosecution) - One of the important convictions obtained during the period under review was of Saugumas (Lithuanian Security Police) operative Algimantas Dailide who was convicted in Vilnius on March 27, 2006 for his role in the persecution of civilian Jews and Poles under the Nazi occupation and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. What makes this decision particularly noteworthy is the fact that it was the only conviction on criminal charges during the past year in which the defendant was present at the trial and, at least in theory, faced punishment if convicted. (All the other defendants who faced criminal charges were tried in absentia.)

Unfortunately, the judges in this case decided that the sentence meted out to Dailide would not be implemented because he was old, no longer a threat to society and had to care for his ill wife. Following protests by the United States, Israel and the Simon Wiesenthal Center, this decision was appealed by the Lithuanian prosecution, as well as by Dailide's lawyers who sought his acquittal. On June 8, 2006, the court decided to appoint a medical board to review Dailide's health in order to respond to the appeals by both sides.

The initial refusal by the judges to implement the verdict against Dailide is symptomatic, in the view of this author, of the deeply-rooted difficulty of Lithuanian society to acknowledge the extensive scope of local complicity in the crimes of the Holocaust. A practical reflection of this attitude is the fact that not a single Lithuanian Nazi war criminal has ever been punished by a Lithuanian court since the country regained its independence in 1991, although two such criminals were convicted (Gimzauskas in 2001 and Dailide in 2006) and one died in the middle of his trial (Lileikis in 2000). None of the three was ever incarcerated at any point before, during, or after their trial.

Category C - Minimal Success Which Could Have been Greater; Additional Steps Urgently Required

1. Australia – During the period under review, the Australian judicial authorities had to deal with two important cases of suspected Hungarian Nazi war criminals, both of whom immigrated to Australia during the initial decade after the end of World War II. The first case was of former Hungarian Army officer Karoly (Charles) Zentai, who was discovered residing in Perth by the Simon Wiesenthal Center in the framework of its “Operation: Last Chance” project. Zentai has been charged with the murder of a Jewish teenager in Budapest in November 1944 and the Hungarian authorities sought his extradition from Australia in March 2005. The second case was of Hungarian Arrow Cross youth leader Lajos Polgar, who was in charge of the Budapest headquarters of the fascist movement during the fall of 1944. Polgar was initially exposed, living in Melbourne, by Labor MP Michael Danby in August 2005. Submissions by the Wiesenthal Center to the Hungarian and Australian authorities of evidence concerning Polgar’s wartime activities led to the opening of an investigation for participation in genocide against him in Hungary, as well as an investigation in Australia.

In July 2005, Australian Justice Chris Ellison signed an extradition request for Zentai submitted by the Hungarian authorities, which ostensibly paved the way for his removal to Budapest to stand trial, pending his appeal. That process, however, has not yet commenced (although it was scheduled to begin in September 2005), due to a technical legal challenge related to the process of extradition of individuals living in Western Australia mounted by Zentai’s attorney. Thus Zentai succeeded in postponing his appeal for almost an entire year. The Wiesenthal Center has appealed to Australian Minister of Justice Ellison and Attorney General Ruddock to prevent the abuse of the system by Zentai’s lawyer, and it is hoped that the extradition will finally take place before the end of 2006.

When Lajos Polgar died in Melbourne in July 2005 before he could be indicted, the potential extradition of Zentai most likely became the final opportunity for Australia to take successful legal action against a Nazi war criminal resident in the country. Despite amending existing laws to facilitate the extradition of suspected Nazi war criminals to Lithuania and Latvia, Australia remains the only major Western country of refuge which admitted at least several

hundred Nazi war criminals and collaborators, which has hereto failed to take successful legal action against a single one.

In recent years, numerous attempts have been made by the Australia-Israel Jewish Affairs Committee and the Simon Wiesenthal Center to convince the Australian authorities to adopt civil remedies (denaturalization and/or deportation) to deal with the Holocaust perpetrators living in the country, but the government has hereto refused to do so. This policy is in contrast to the 1997 decision by the Australian government to denaturalize and deport criminals who entered the country under false pretenses from the date of the change in the law. The refusal to make this policy retroactive has spared those who entered Australia prior to 1997 from such prosecution, among them practically all of the Nazi war criminals and collaborators in the country.

2. Canada – The following evaluation of the efforts of the Canadian government during the period under review is the same exact text which appeared in the previous Annual Status Report (April 1, 2004 – March 31, 2005), which clearly underscores the total lack of progress made by the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Section of the Canadian Justice Ministry during the period from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006. As one of the two countries in the world (along with the United States) which currently apply the civil remedies of denaturalization and deportation against Nazi war criminals, it was hoped that Canada would be among the countries which achieved the best results in the efforts to prosecute Holocaust perpetrators. Unfortunately, however, that has not been the case to date, and even those cases which the Canadian Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes section have initially won remain unresolved, as defendants have utilized the appeal process to block their denaturalization and/or deportation from Canada.

During the past decade, since the switch was made from prosecution on criminal charges to the application of civil remedies, the Canadian authorities have initiated twenty-one cases and obtained eight denaturalizations against defendants residing in Canada, not a single one of whom, however, has been deported. Two defendants voluntarily left the country and six died during the course of the proceedings against them. Three won their cases against the government.

During the period under review, Canada failed to obtain any convictions or to file any indictments, and no practical results were achieved in the cases won by the government in the past. These extremely disappointing results contrast sharply with the successes continually registered year after year by the American Office of Special Investigations which also applies civil remedies against Nazi war criminals.

Given the fact that the Holocaust perpetrators who emigrated to both countries very much fit the same geographic and biographical profile, the large discrepancy between the impressive results achieved in the United States and the minimal progress made in Canada should be cause for serious concern and analysis in Ottawa.

3. Germany – For the second consecutive year since the Wiesenthal Center began publishing its Annual Status Report (the first report covered the period from January 1, 2001 until March 31, 2002), Germany failed during the period under review, to obtain a single conviction or file a single indictment.

Even worse, the sole trial conducted during this past year concluded with the acquittal in Munich on December 19, 2005 of Slovak Nazi collaborator Ladislav Niznansky, who had been charged with responsibility for the murder of Jews and Slovaks partisans as the commander of the Nazi “Edelweiss” police unit.

On the positive side of the ledger, the special task force established by the German police to track down Nazi war criminal Dr. Aribert Heim (number two on this report’s Most Wanted List), has continued its global efforts to apprehend this escaped Holocaust perpetrator. The reward of 130,000 euros currently being offered by the German government for information leading to Heim’s capture remains the highest of its kind (and was matched this year on January 31, 2006 by the Wiesenthal Center).

An important problem related to the prosecution of Nazi war criminals, which has arisen in Germany, has been whether it should admit individuals deported from the United States for concealing their World War II service in Nazi-sponsored units. In recent years, the American Office of Special Investigations has succeeded in obtaining court decisions ordering the

deportation from the United States of individuals who, for example, served as guards at Nazi concentration camps in Poland and/or Germany but whom no country was willing to admit, a situation which prevented their deportation from the United States. Thus during the previous two years, at least two individuals – Bronislaw Hajda, who served as an armed guard at the Treblinka and Trawniki labor camps and participated in the massacre of Jewish inmates at the former, and former Trawniki commander Jack Reimer – died in the United States before their removal could be carried out. The United States has asked Germany to accept such persons in view of their service in Nazi-sponsored units, but to date the government has categorically refused to do so, despite Germany's ostensible responsibility to assist in the removal of such persons from the United States, and the support for such a policy expressed by Kurt Schrimm, the director of the "Zentrale Stelle," the special office in Germany which is in charge of investigating Nazi crimes.

4. Hungary – Although Hungary was given a lower grade this year (C) than it received in last year's report (B), the reason is primarily technical. While the government filed an indictment (against Zentai) during the period under review in the 2005 report, no such practical successes were recorded during the period from April 1, 2005 until March 31, 2006.

Nonetheless, it should be stressed that the Hungarian judicial authorities have carefully and efficiently handled the two cases which were submitted during the past two years – Zentai and Polgar. (The status of the former case is described in detail in the section on Australia.) As far as Polgar is concerned, based on the material submitted by the Wiesenthal Center to the Hungarian judicial authorities, an official investigation for participation in genocide was initiated in Budapest on November 9, 2005 against the former Arrow Cross youth leader.

4. Latvia – During the period under review, no convictions were obtained nor were any indictments filed. At the present time, investigations are being carried out regarding the mass murder of Jews and other civilians during World War II in the following locations: Kaunata municipality (Rezekne district); Valmiera district (against more than fifty individuals); Strenci Psychiatric Hospital (the murder of several hundred mentally ill patients and thirteen Jewish medical staff); Bikerniki Forest; Rumbula Forest and Riga Ghetto among others.

Of particular interest is an investigation of an individual long deceased. Herberts Cukurs, the deputy commander of the notorious Arajs Kommando Latvian murder squad, is currently the subject of an official investigation following attempts by his family and right-wing Latvian nationalist extremists to convince the local judicial authorities to grant him posthumous rehabilitation, despite his prominent role in the Latvian Security Police unit which participated in the murder of tens of thousands of civilians.

Category D – Insufficient and/or Unsuccessful Efforts

1. Bosnia-Herzegovina - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.
2. Colombia - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.
3. Costa Rica - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.
4. Chile - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.
5. Denmark - During the period under review, no practical progress was made on the case of Soeren Kam whose extradition to Denmark to stand trial for murder was requested by the Danish Ministry of Justice in March 2005 from Germany.
6. Finland - During the period under review no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.

The official governmental investigation into the deportation to Nazi Germany of approximately three thousand foreigners, among them many Jewish Soviet prisoners of war and Soviet political officers, which was launched at the request of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, continues under the direction of Dr. Jussi Nuorteva, director-general of the National Archives of Finland.

7. France - During the period under review no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiate
8. Great Britain - During the period under review, the government continued its investigation of the 14th Waffen-SS Division, but no convictions were obtained nor were any new cases

filed. For the past few years, the Wiesenthal Center has urged the British authorities to prosecute Holocaust perpetrators for immigration and naturalization violations, as has been done with great success by the United States, but until now no such change has been made. Home Secretary Blunkett informed the Center four years ago that a proposal to that effect would be presented to Parliament but this hoped-for change has not been instituted.

9. Netherlands - During the period under review no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiate
10. New Zealand - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.
11. Slovakia - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed or investigations initiated.
12. Slovenia - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed. One investigation has been initiated, regarding the mistreatment of prisoners of war.
13. Spain - During the period under review, no convictions were obtained, nor were any indictments filed. The Spanish police did participate, however, in a search for escaped Nazi war criminal Dr. Aribert Heim.

Category F - Total Failure

1. Austria – This is one of the countries whose statistics are extremely misleading. Thus although in recent years Austria has comparatively high figures for the number of cases being investigated, they have not resulted in a single indictment, let alone conviction. In fact, during the past three decades, Austria has failed to convict a single Nazi war criminal.

During the period under review, the lack of political will in Vienna to prosecute Nazi war criminals has been manifest. Thus Austria has hereto refused to accede to a request from Croatia to extradite Milivoj Ašner, who served as the police chief of Požega, Croatia during the years 1941-1942 and actively carried out a deliberate program of severe persecution of Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies, at least hundreds of whom he deported to Ustasha concentration camps where they were murdered.

Ašner fled to Austria following his exposure by the Wiesenthal Center in the framework of its “Operation: Last Chance” project, initiated in Croatia on June 30, 2004. He currently resides at Paulitschgasse 8 in Klagenfurt and has hereto benefited from the hospitality of the Austrian authorities who, on the one hand refuse to prosecute him in Austria for his crimes (due to a statute of limitations in Austria), yet also have hereto failed to extradite him to Croatia which seeks to prosecute him. (Initially, the Austrians had refused to acceded to the request for Ašner’s extradition on the grounds that he was an Austrian citizen, but on February 1, 2006, an Austrian official confirmed that Ašner had lost his Austrian citizenship in 1992, which in theory should have facilitated his extradition to stand trial in Požega.)

Another case which underscores the lack of willingness to bring Holocaust perpetrators to justice is that of former Majdanek guard Erna Wallisch currently residing in Vienna, who was exposed by the Wiesenthal Center’s “Operation: Last Chance” project. Although Wallisch admitted taking camp inmates to be gassed and preventing them from escaping death, Austrian prosecutors categorized her crimes as “passive participation” in genocide, thereby preventing her prosecution due to the existent statute of limitations. In this regard, it is illuminating to compare the legal situation in Austria with that of Germany, where there is no statute of limitations on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

Another related issue, which arose during the period under review, was a request by the Wiesenthal Center that the Austrian government match or supplement the financial reward being offered by the German police for information leading to the arrest of escaped Nazi war criminal Dr. Aribert Heim. (Heim was born and educated in Austria.) Despite assurances by the Austrian ministers of justice (Gastinger) and the interior (Prokop) that such a step was possible and would be viewed favorably by the government, it has never been approved.

2. Estonia – On December 30, 2005, State Prosecutor Heino Tonismagi closed the case of Estonian Political Police operative Harry Mannil (currently residing in Caracas, Venezuela), which had been submitted by the Wiesenthal Center in 2001, without indicting him for his role in the arrest and interrogation of civilians (Jews and Communists) who were subsequently executed by the Nazis and Estonian collaborators in Tallinn in the summer and fall of 1941. In his statement announcing his decision, Tonismagi claimed that Estonians could not have been involved in Nazi war crimes since the country was occupied at the time and that the Wiesenthal Center had purposely targeted Mannil due to his prominence as “one of the most outstanding Estonians.” (He is a multimillionaire who has contributed generously to Estonian cultural institutions.)

The decision to close the Mannil case and the highly contentious comments by State Prosecutor Tonismagi aroused considerable controversy and protest. Thus, for example, American ambassador to Estonia Aldona Wos refused to attend the February 17, 2006 opening of a new building of the Estonian Art Museum which Mannil attended. (Mannil is on the US “Watch List” and thus is officially barred from entering the United States due to his service in the Estonian Political Police.)

The refusal of the Estonian authorities to prosecute Mannil and their failure to take legal action against Gestapo operative Michael Gorschkow, who returned to his native Estonia following the initiation of legal proceedings against him in the United States, clearly demonstrate the absence in Tallinn of political will to bring Holocaust perpetrators to justice.

3. Lithuania (judiciary) – The refusal of the judges in the Dailide case (see Lithuania [prosecution] - category B) to implement the sentence of five years' imprisonment is a stain on the record of the Lithuanian judiciary and one of many indications of the severe difficulties in prosecuting local Nazi war criminals in Lithuania.
4. Norway – According to Norwegian law, there is a statute of limitations on murder cases, which in principle makes the investigation, let alone prosecution, of Holocaust perpetrators impossible in Norway.
5. Romania – During the period under review, a major issue under consideration was the completion by the judicial authorities of the investigation of the cases of four suspected Romanian Nazi war criminals and/or collaborators, who were discovered by the Wiesenthal Center in the framework of its “Operation: Last Chance” project, initiated in Bucharest in September 2003. Despite a promise by Attorney General Dr. Ilie Botos that the investigations would be completed and decisions made regarding prosecution by fall 2005, no progress has been made, and it appears that the government prefers to ignore the issue.
6. Sweden –The Swedish government refuses in principle to investigate, let alone prosecute, Swedish Nazi war criminals and/or Nazi war criminals (mostly from the Baltics) who found refuge in Sweden after World War II, due to a statute of limitations on murder, which was instituted in 1926. Thus despite extensive evidence regarding the crimes committed by these individuals during the Holocaust, and in direct contradiction to its highly-positive role in Holocaust education worldwide, Sweden remains among the few countries which in principle refuse to take legal action against Holocaust perpetrators.
7. Syria – Despite abundant convincing evidence to the contrary, Syria has consistently denied that Alois Brunner, who bears direct responsibility for the deportation to Nazi death camps of 128,500 Jews from Austria, Greece, France, and Slovakia is living in Damascus. In March 2001, Brunner was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment (for the third time) in France. Germany, Austria, Slovakia, France and Poland currently seek his extradition, but the Syrians have been totally uncooperative regarding this case.

8. Ukraine – Since it gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, there has never been an investigation, let alone a prosecution, of a suspected Ukrainian Nazi war criminal in the Ukraine. No effort has ever been made by the Ukrainian judicial authorities to examine the cases of Ukrainians suspected of participation in Holocaust crimes, whether they were residents of the Ukraine or living abroad. In fact, until Ukraine received an F last year, the Ukrainian authorities had never even responded to the Wiesenthal Center’s questionnaire on the investigation and prosecution of Nazi war criminals, the answers to which form the basis of this report.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION REPORT CARD: COMPARATIVE
STATISTICS 2001-2006

	<u>2001</u> 2000/1	<u>2002</u> 2001/2	<u>2003</u> 2002/3	<u>2004</u> 2003/4	<u>2005</u> 2004/5	<u>2006</u> 2005/6
Argentina	C	X	D	D	X	X
Australia	D	D	D	D	C	C
Austria	D	D	D	C	D	F
Belarus		X	X	X	X	X
Belgium		X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia		X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia-Herzegovina		X	X	X	D	D
Brazil		X	X	X	X	X
Canada	B	B	C	B	C	C
Chile		X	X	X	X	D
Colombia		F	F	F	D	D
Costa Rica	C	D	C	X	X	D
Croatia	C	D	D	D	D	B
Czech Republic		D	X	X	X	X
Denmark		D	D	D	B	D
Estonia	D	D	D	D	D	F
Finland		D	D	D	D	D
France	B	C	D	D	X	D
Germany	B	B	B	B	C	C
Great Britain	C	D	D	D	D	D
Greece		X	X	X	X	X
Hungary		X	D	D	B	C
Italy	B	C	C	C	C	B
Latvia	C	D	C	C	C	C
Lithuania	C	C	C	C	C	B/F
Luxemburg		X		X	X	X
Netherlands		D	X	D	C	D

New Zealand	D	D		D	D	D
Norway		D	F	F	F	F
Paraguay		X		X	X	X
Poland		B	C	C	C	B
Romania		X	D	F	D	F
Russia		X	X	X	X	X
Scotland	D	D	-	-	-	-
Slovakia		X	D	D	D	D
Slovenia				D	D	D
Spain			D	D	X	D
Sweden	F	F	F	F	F	F
Syria	F	F	F	F	F	F
Ukraine		X	X	X	X	F
United States	A	A	A	A	A	A
Uruguay		X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela		F	X	F	X	X
Yugoslavia		X	X	X	X	X

TEN MOST PROMINENT CURRENT CASES OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS

As of April 1, 2006

1. Alois Brunner – Syria

Key operative of Adolf Eichmann

Responsible for deportation of Jews from Austria (47,000), Greece (44,000), France (23,500), and Slovakia (14,000) to Nazi death camps

Status – Syrian refusal to cooperate stymies prosecution efforts; convicted in absentia by France

2. Dr. Aribert Heim - ?

Doctor in Mauthausen and Buchenwald concentration camps

Murdered hundreds of camp inmates by lethal injection

Status – disappeared in 1962 prior to planned prosecution; strong evidence that he is still alive

3. Ivan Demjanjuk – USA

Participated in mass murder of Jews in Sobibor death camp; also served in Majdanek death camp and Trawniki SS-training camp

Status – denaturalized in USA; ordered deported from USA; under investigation in Poland

4. Erna Wallisch – Austria

Guard at Majdanek death camp; admitted role in mass murder

Status – Austria refuses to prosecute due to statute of limitations

5. Milivoj Ašner – Austria

Police chief of Slavonska Požega, Croatia

Active role in persecution and deportation to death of hundreds of Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies

Status – discovered in 2004 in framework of “Operation: Last Chance;” indicted by Croatia which requested his extradition from Austria which has hereto refused to extradite

6. Lajos Polgar – Australia

Hungarian Arrow Cross leader; headed movement's Budapest headquarters

Status – currently under investigation in Hungary and Australia

7. Mikhail Gorshkow – Estonia

Participated in murder of Jews in Belarus

Status: denaturalized in USA, under investigation in Estonia

8. Karoly (Charles) Zentai – Australia

Participated in manhunts, persecution, and murder of Jews in Budapest in 1944

Status – discovered in 2004 by “Operation: Last Chance;” Hungary has issued an international arrest warrant against him and has asked for his extradition from Australia; Zentai is currently appealing his extradition to Hungary

9. Algimantas Dailide – Germany

Arrested Jews murdered by Nazis and Lithuanian collaborators

Status: deported from USA; convicted by Lithuania, which refused to implement sentence of imprisonment

10. Harry Mannil – Venezuela

Arrested Jews and Communists executed by Nazis and Estonian collaborators

Status: cleared by investigation in Estonia; barred from entry to US

Additional information is available at our websites:

www.operationlastchance.org

www.wiesenthal.com

Simon Wiesenthal Center

Snider Social Action Institute

The Simon Wiesenthal Center is an international Jewish human rights organization dedicated to preserving the memory of the Holocaust by fostering tolerance and understanding through community involvement, educational outreach and social action. The Center confronts important contemporary issues including racism, anti-Semitism, terrorism and genocide and is accredited as an NGO both at the United Nations and UNESCO. With a membership of over 400,000 families, the Center is headquartered in Los Angeles and maintains offices in New York, Toronto, Miami, Jerusalem, Paris and Buenos Aires.

Established in 1977, the Center closely interacts on an ongoing basis with a variety of public and private agencies, meeting with elected officials, the U.S and foreign governments, diplomats and heads of state. Other issues that the Center deals with include: the prosecution of Nazi war criminals; Holocaust and tolerance education; Middle East Affairs; and extremist groups, neo-Nazism, and hate on the Internet.

The Center is headed by Rabbi Marvin Hier, its Dean and Founder. Rabbi Abraham Cooper is its Associate Dean and Rabbi Meyer May its Executive Director.

International headquarters:

1399 South Roxbury Drive

Los Angeles, California 90035

UNITED STATES

Tel: 310/553-9036 or (toll-free from within the U.S.) 800/900-9036

Fax: 310/553-4521

Email: information@wiesenthal.com

Website: www.wiesenthal.com

Simon Wiesenthal Center - Israel Office

Since its establishment in Jerusalem in 1986, the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Israel Office has made the efforts to help bring Nazi war criminals to justice the primary focus of its activities. Founded by Holocaust historian Dr. Efraim Zuroff, who also coordinates the Center's Nazi war crimes research worldwide, the office has played an important role in tracking down and exposing escaped Nazi war criminals and in helping to facilitate their prosecution. During the past twenty years, the office has carried out innovative research which has helped identify over 2,870 suspected Nazi war criminals, most of whom escaped to Western democracies after World War II. It also played an important role in helping to convince countries of refuge such as Canada (in 1987), Australia (in 1989), and Great Britain (in 1991) to pass special legislation to enable the prosecution of Nazi war criminals residing in those countries.

Following the dismemberment of the Soviet Union and the fall of Communism, the Israel Office has been particularly active in Eastern Europe, and especially in the Baltics, in helping to identify Holocaust perpetrators and convince often-reluctant governments to bring local Nazi war criminals to justice. It has also exposed the illegal rehabilitations granted in independent Lithuania and Latvia to dozens of individuals convicted by Soviet courts who had actively participated in the mass murder of Jews during the Holocaust.

During the past decade these efforts have intensified and have been expanded to include the fight for historical truth in many of the countries in which the Holocaust took place, as well as the struggle against contemporary anti-Semitism. These three objectives are the goals which in 2002 prompted the Israel Office to launch, together with the Targum Shlishi Foundation of Miami, Florida, founded and headed by Aryeh Rubin, of "Operation: Last Chance," which offers financial rewards for information which will facilitate the conviction and punishment of Nazi war criminals. Utilizing special ads created for the project, "Operation: Last Chance" has not only helped identify numerous Holocaust perpetrators, but has also focused public attention on the important role played by the locals in the mass murder of Jews in virtually every country in Eastern Europe.

Contact Information

Israel Office

Director: Dr. Efraim Zuroff
Office Manager: Talma Hurvitz
1 Mendele St.
Jerusalem 92147
ISRAEL
Tel: 972-2-563-1273/4/5
Fax: 972-2-563-1276
Email: swcjerus@netvision.net.il
Website: www.operationlastchance.org

International offices:

SWC – New York
Director - Rhonda Barad
50 East 42nd St., 16th Floor
New York, NY 10017
UNITED STATES
Tel: 212/370-0320
Fax: 212/883-0895
Email: swcny@swcny.com

SWC – Florida
Director – Bob Novak
4601 Sheridan St., Suite 220
Hollywood, Fl. 33021
UNITED STATES
Tel: 954/966-1118
Fax: 954/966-1533
Email: swcsouthern@aol.com

SWC – Toronto

Director of National Affairs - Leo Adler

5075 Yonge St., Suite 902

Toronto, Ontario M2N 6C6

CANADA

Tel: 416/864-9735

Fax: 416/864-1083

Email: swc_cdn@pathcom.com

SWC – Paris

Director - Shimon Samuels

38 Rue Bassano

75008 Paris

FRANCE

Tel: 331/44312276

Fax: 331/47208401

Email: csweurope@compuserve.com

Website: www.wiesenthal-europe.com

SWC – Buenos Aires

Director - Sergio Widder

Maipu 853 4° 1006

Buenos Aires

ARGENTINA

Tel: 5411/4347-4313

Fax: 5411/4313-3985

Email: cswlatin@einstein.com.ar

Index of Countries

Argentina	24, 39
Australia	12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 31, 39, 42, 44
Austria	5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41
Belarus	11, 24, 39, 42
Belgium	24, 39
Bolivia	24, 39
Bosnia-Herzegovina	24, 33, 39
Brazil	24, 39
Canada	5, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30, 39, 44
Chile	24, 33, 39
Colombia	24, 33, 39
Costa Rica	22, 24, 33, 39
Croatia	5, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 35, 39, 41
Czech Republic	24, 39
Denmark	18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 33, 39
Estonia	6, 13, 20, 21, 22, 24, 36, 39, 42
Finland	24, 33, 39
France	5, 15, 16, 24, 33, 37, 39, 41
Germany	5, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42
Great Britain	12, 20, 21, 22, 24, 33, 39, 44
Greece	24, 37, 39, 41
Hungary	13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 31, 39, 42
Italy	5, 9, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 39
Latvia	11, 13, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 31, 32, 39, 44
Lithuania	5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 37, 39, 42, 44
Luxemburg	24, 39
Netherlands	21, 22, 34, 39
New Zealand	24, 34, 40
Norway	6, 12, 24, 37, 40
Paraguay	24, 40

Poland	5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 31, 37, 40, 41
Romania	11, 13, 20, 21, 22, 24, 37, 40
Russia	11, 24, 40
Slovakia	24, 34, 37, 40, 41
Slovenia	19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 34, 40
Spain	19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 34, 40
Sweden	6, 12, 24, 37, 40
Syria	24, 37, 40, 41
Ukraine	11, 24, 38, 40
United States	5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 40
Uruguay	24, 40
Venezuela	24, 36, 40, 42
Yugoslavia	24, 40