

# **Worldwide Investigation and Prosecution of Nazi War Criminals**

**(April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014)**

**An Annual Status Report**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. During the period under review, the investigation of Nazi war criminals continued in at least ten countries, among them Germany and Austria, where the crimes of the Holocaust were committed, as well as in the United States and Great Britain, which afforded a postwar haven to Holocaust perpetrators. Although the number of Nazi war criminals indicted and convicted during the past year is the lowest figure recorded since this Annual Report was launched in 2002, renewed efforts generated by a change in prosecution policy in Germany give hope for increased success in the future.

2. During the period from April 1, 2013 until March 31, 2014, successful legal action was taken in Italy against a single individual, bringing the number of legal decisions won against Nazi war criminals from January 1, 2001 until March 31, 2014 to one hundred and two, with the majority achieved in Italy (46) and the United States (39).

3. During the period under review, legal proceedings were initiated in Germany against two suspected Nazi war criminals, bringing the number of indictments filed since January 1, 2001 against suspects accused of war crimes during World War II to ninety-six. The largest number of cases were filed in the United States (35) and Italy (33).

4. While some minimal progress was achieved in Italy and Germany, other countries have failed to achieve any results whatsoever during the period under review. These countries, which have received a failing grade (F), have been divided into two different categories: F-1 for those countries which in principle are unable to prosecute Nazi war criminals [Norway and Sweden (statutes of limitations)] and F-2 for those countries which are able, at least in theory, to take legal action against Holocaust perpetrators and had practical opportunities to do so, but have failed to achieve any positive results during the period under review (Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain, and Ukraine). The reasons for the failing grade awarded to each country are explained in the report.

5. The most potentially significant positive results were achieved during the period under review by the German Zentrale Stelle der Landesjustizverwaltungen zur Aufklärung nationalsozialistischer Verbrechen (Central Office for the Clarification of Nazi Crimes). On April 7, 2013, Kurt Schrimm, the director of the Zentrale Stelle, announced that his office had located fifty Auschwitz guards who had never been

prosecuted. Less than a month later, on May 6, 2013, the first of these suspects, Hans Antanas Lipschis, was arrested and incarcerated in Stuttgart. On September 3, 2013, Schrimm informed the press that thirty of the fifty cases originally identified had been sent to local German prosecutors with a recommendation for prosecution, and on February 20, the German police arrested four of the suspects and conducted surprise investigations in the homes of at least three additional suspects. These steps, which were initiated after a dramatic change in German prosecution policy in the wake of the conviction of Sobibor death camp guard Ivan Demjanjuk in Munich in May 2011, should ultimately produce a significant increase in the number of Nazi war criminals brought to justice in the Federal Republic in the coming years.

6. As could be expected, the prosecution of various cases was hampered by medical problems and/or the demise of important suspects, such as former Kosice police commander Laszlo Csatory, who died in Budapest on August 10, 2013, several weeks before his trial was scheduled to begin. Another case which encountered difficulties was that of Lipschis, who was released from prison on medical grounds in early December 2013, and whose case was suspended in late February 2014.

## **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 that is not the case. Despite the passage of almost seven decades since the end of World War II, the efforts to hold Holocaust perpetrators accountable are continuing with a significant measure of success and there is considerable potential for additional achievements in the immediate future. This assessment is firmly reflected in the figures presented in this year's report which point to ongoing investigations against more than seven hundred suspects as of April 1, 2014.

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 more than three 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 to document 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 publicizing the primary findings of the report is Yom Ha-Shoa (Holocaust Remembrance Day) as designated by the State of Israel, which this past year was observed on April 28, 2014. In that respect, the Center has always believed that the prosecution of the perpetrators 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 Nazi war criminals 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 to combat Holocaust denial and distortion, contemporary anti-Semitism, racism, and xenophobia.

It is hard to know how many people read this report, but in the preparation of this edition, we received an indication that publication is considered to be influential. Thus for the first time ever, we were forced to reject data submitted by one of the persons responsible for reporting on his country's record during the period under review, on the grounds that the very positive results he claimed his office had supposedly achieved, were in fact false. Our insistence on this point convinced the official to revise the statistics and the correct figures appear in this report.

\* \* \*

The figures and statistics which appear in this report were primarily provided by the special agencies dealing with this issue in each country, not all of which were willing to provide the pertinent data. 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](mailto:swcjerus@netvision.net.il). This report in its entirety will be posted on our website [www.operationlastchance.org](http://www.operationlastchance.org)

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## **THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW: APRIL 1, 2013 – MARCH 31, 2014**

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” (including denaturalizations, deportations and extraditions) obtained;
2. the number of indictments filed;
3. the number of investigations initiated;
4. the number of ongoing investigations.

During the past year, there was a small decrease in the number of convictions and indictments, whereas the number of new cases rose considerably, but the figure for ongoing investigations declined sharply.

The most dramatic developments during the period under review were the initial practical results of the new prosecution policy implemented by the German judicial authorities in the wake of the conviction in Munich of Sobibor SS guard Ivan Demjanjuk as an accessory to murder in May 2011. Based on that decision, the German Zentrale Stelle decided to investigate all the hitherto unprosecuted persons who had served in any of the six Nazi death camps (Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka, Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor and Majdanek) or in Einstazgruppe (mobile killing units) A, B, C, and D, which operated in the territories of the Soviet Union.

The results achieved during the period under review were quite significant. Initially fifty persons were found, of whom ultimately thirty cases of persons currently alive and living in Germany were transferred to local prosecutors for completion prior to prosecution. At least four of these persons were arrested and surprise investigations were conducted in the homes of these and additional suspects. Seven of the fifty persons identified by the Zentrale Stelle live abroad and investigations of at least several of these cases have already commenced.

In addition, a member of a German execution squad which operated on the Greek island of Kefalonia was convicted (in absentia) by the Rome military tribunal, and two indictments were

filed by German prosecutors, one against an Auschwitz guard and a second against a former SS man accused of the murder of innocent civilians in the French town of Oradour-sur-Glane.

In other respects, the past year was very similar to its predecessor. As usual, the critical importance of political will in bringing Nazi war criminals to justice was increasingly evident. 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. This is particularly evident in post-Communist Eastern Europe, where despite 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, all of which have helped create numerous new opportunities for the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators in the countries in which the crimes of the Shoa were committed, little progress has been made. (These developments have also facilitated prosecution in the overseas countries which granted a haven to East European Nazi collaborators.) Unfortunately, relatively few countries have made an effort to exploit the far greater access 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 post-Communist countries which have initiated programs to bring Nazi war criminals to justice, have rarely been able to achieve significant successes.

Thus during the period under review, not a single conviction was obtained in Eastern Europe. And while the lack of results achieved to some extent reflects the objective difficulties involved in the criminal prosecution of crimes committed several decades previously, there is no doubt that the absence of political will to pursue such cases remains a major obstacle to greater success, particularly in the Baltics and in countries like Romania, Ukraine, and Belarus.

In fact, during the past sixteen years, only five Eastern European post-Communist countries took any legal measures whatsoever against local Nazi war criminals, and most of them were ultimately unsuccessful, in many cases due to a lack of political will. Thus, for example, Lithuania prosecuted three members of the *Saugumas* (Lithuanian Security Police), including the two top commanders of the Vilnius district (Aleksandras Lileikis and Kazys Gimžauskas), but not a single one was ever punished despite two convictions (one defendant died in the middle of his trial), since the proceedings were only conducted after the suspects were medically unfit. A Lithuanian request for the extradition of murder squad officer Antanas Gecevičius (Gecas) from Scotland also failed due to his demise.

Elsewhere in Europe, with the exception of Germany, Italy 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, which explains why it has achieved the most convictions on criminal charges against German and Austrian perpetrators during the past fifteen years.

By contrast, Austria, which in early 2011 established a working group (Forschungstelle Nachkriegsjustiz), to identify alleged Nazi war criminals and to carry out a comprehensive investigation of 526 public court files which relate to Nazi war crimes, again failed to achieve any positive results. Thus the interim report, which was scheduled to be completed by mid-2011 has still not appeared, let alone the final report scheduled for 2012. Such a comprehensive investigation effort was particularly welcome given Austria's consistent failure during the past three decades to bring Holocaust perpetrators to justice. Despite a large number of potential suspects, Austria has not convicted anyone for crimes committed against Jews during the Holocaust in more than thirty years.

Although statutes of limitations on cases of murder exist in many countries, until recently there were only two countries in the Western world which proscribed the prosecution of crimes related to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The countries in question were Norway and Sweden, which therefore refused in principle to investigate, let alone prosecute, Nazi war criminals. On March 7, 2008, Norway finally cancelled the statute of limitations on genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and in February 2010, Sweden did so as well. Unfortunately those changes were not made retroactive and thus neither country can prosecute Nazi war criminals.

This issue became of practical relevance in Norway during the period under review in the wake of an October 2013 interview with Olav Tuff, a Norwegian Waffen-SS veteran who served in the Viking Division on the Eastern front. Tuff related that his unit had committed serious war crimes against the civilian population in the Ukraine, but under the existing law, it is impossible to prosecute such crimes in Norway (or in Sweden).

As far as the countries of refuge are concerned, no positive results were achieved. Canada (in 1987), Australia (in 1989) and Great Britain (in 1991) all passed special laws to enable criminal prosecution, but the results achieved in recent years have been minimal. Canada, which in 1994 switched to the "American model" of denaturalization and deportation, initially took successful legal action (denaturalization) against 8 persons (and 2 others voluntarily left the country), but to date not a single person who was stripped of his Canadian citizenship has been successfully

deported from the country, a stark contrast to the impressive 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 is therefore 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. Another problem encountered in Australia was the 2012 decision of the High Court to refuse to allow the extradition to Hungary of Karoly (Charles) Zentai to face an allegation of murder during the Holocaust. Unless any other cases will be successfully prosecuted in Australia, the refusal to extradite Zentai will have marked the end of the Australian effort to bring Holocaust perpetrators to justice, which can be categorized as a total failure in practical terms, since the Australian judiciary failed to take successful legal action against a single Nazi war criminal living in the country.

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 and Hungary and in 2005 in Germany. In 2007 it was started in Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay.

In the wake of the Demjanjuk conviction by a German court in May 2011 and its potential implications for the increased prosecution of Nazi war criminal in Germany, the Wiesenthal Center and Targum Shlishi launched "Operation: Last Chance II" in Berlin on December 14, 2011. This new project seeks to focus on those who served in death camps and in the Einsatzgruppen and who, in the wake of the Demjanjuk precedent, can now almost automatically be successfully prosecuted in Germany, even if there is no evidence that they committed a specific crime against a specific victim. As a result of this new legal situation, the hitherto biggest obstacle to the prosecution of Nazi war criminals in Germany has been eliminated, making it theoretically much easier to bring these Holocaust perpetrators to justice in Germany than it has been during the past almost five decades.

The reward being offered for information on such cases was increased from \$25,000 (US) to 25,000 euros and the conditions for its receipt were made more favorable to the informants. Until now, the rewards in “Operation: Last Chance” were granted only if the suspects brought to our attention were convicted and punished. (Partial rewards of \$5,000 were awarded in the cases of Milivoj Ašner (2004) and Lazslo Csatory (2012) due to exceptional circumstances.) In O:LC II cases, however, an initial reward of 5,000 euros will be awarded if a suspect is indicted, another 5,000 euros will be given if a conviction is obtained, and the informant will receive an additional 100 euros for every day the criminal is incarcerated for the first 150 days of his or her imprisonment.

Prior to the launch of “Operation: Last Chance II,” the Wiesenthal Center had received the names of 605 suspects, 103 of which were submitted to prosecutors, either in the country in which the crime was committed or in the suspect’s country of origin or of current residence.

From December 4, 2011 until April 1, 2013, the names of 47 additional suspects were sent to our office, three of which were submitted to prosecutors. As far as Operation Last Chance is concerned, the period under review must be divided into two parts, from April 1 until July 23, 2013, and from the latter date until March 31, 2014. The reason for the division is the launch on July 23 of a poster campaign in Berlin, Hamburg, and Cologne under the slogan of "Spät aber nicht zu spät" (Late but not too late), which generated an unusually large amount of information. Thus during the period from the launch of the poster campaign until a second round of posters went up in seven additional German cities (Frankfurt am Main, Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Leipzig, Dresden, and Magdeburg) in late November 2013, the Center received the names of 111 suspects, among them the names of a male guard from Dachau who had admitted that he had committed murder in the camp, and a female guard who served at Auschwitz. The names of these two individuals, and two others were submitted to German prosecutors during the period under review. From December 2013 until March 31, 2014, several dozen additional names of suspects were recorded but none were deemed worthy for submission to the German judicial authorities.

In summation, despite numerous obstacles and difficulties, some progress was made during the period under review, and can still be achieved in the efforts to bring the perpetrators of the Holocaust to the bar of justice. As time goes by, however, the political dimension of these efforts becomes increasingly important, as can clearly be seen in the analysis of the records of the individual countries during the period under review.

**CONVICTIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS OBTAINED**  
**DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW**

April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014

Italy – 1

On October 18, 2013, the Military Court in Rome sentenced Wehrmacht corporal Alfred Stork to life imprisonment for his role in the September 1943 massacre of 120 Italian officers on the Greek island of Kefalonia.

**CONVICTIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:**  
**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001-2014**

	1.I.2001 – 31.III.2002	1.IV.2002 – 31.III.2003	1.IV. 2003 – 31.III.2004	1.IV.2004 – 31.III.2005	1.IV.2005 – 31.III.2006	1.IV.2006 – 31.III.2007	1.IV.2007 – 31.III.2008	1.IV.2008 – 31.III.2009	1.IV.2009 – 31.III.2010	1.IV.2010 – 31.III.2011	1.IV.2011 – 31.III.2012	1.IV.2012 – 31.III.2013	1.IV.2013 – 31.III.2014	Total
United States	6	5	7	5	5	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	39
Italy	0	0	0	0	10	15	1	6	3	0	9	1	1	46
Canada	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Germany	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>

**NEW CASES FILED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW**

April 1, 2013-March 31, 2014

Germany - 2

1. On September 26, 2013 – Hans (Antanas) Lipschis was charged in Stuttgart with being an accessory to the premeditated murder of several thousand deportees during his service as a guard at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp from October 1941 until October 1943. He had been in custody since May 6, 2013.

2. On January 8, 2014 – Werner C. was charged in Cologne with 25 counts of murder and hundreds of counts of accessory to murder in connection with a massacre of 642 civilians in the French town of Oradour-sur-Glane on June 10, 1944.



**NEW CASES FILED: COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2014**

	1.I.2001 – 31.III.2002	1.IV.2002 – 31.III.2003	1.IV.2003 – 31.III.2004	1.IV.2004 – 31.III.2005	1.IV.2005 – 31.III.2006	1.IV.2006 – 31.III.2007	1.IV.2007 – 31.III.2008	1.IV.2008 – 31.III.2009	1.IV.2009 – 31.III.2010	1.IV.2010 – 31.III.2011	1.IV.2011 – 31.III.2012	1.IV.2012 – 31.III.2013	1.IV.2013 – 31.III.2014	Total
United States	4	10	5	3	2	6	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	<b>35</b>
Italy	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	16	2	5	1	0	<b>33</b>
Germany	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	<b>14</b>
Canada	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Spain <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96</b>

<sup>1</sup> The figures for Spain were corrected to reflect the correct dates of the indictment filed against Ivan Demjanjuk, Johan Lepprich, Anton Tittjung, Josias Kumpf, and Theodor Szehinskyj.

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

Germany <sup>1</sup>	115
Austria	7
Italy <sup>2</sup>	6
United States <sup>3</sup>	2
Croatia	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>

<sup>1</sup> In Germany, new investigations were opened against 115 individual suspects in 84 cases.

<sup>2</sup> The number of suspects in these six cases (five initiated by the Rome Military Court and one by the Verona Military Court) are currently unknown.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to two new cases, the Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section of the US Justice Department conducted investigative work for foreign law enforcement authorities regarding 269 suspected Nazis were criminals living outside the United States.

**NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:**

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2014**

	1.I.2001 – 31.III.2002	1.IV.2002 – 31.III.2003	1.IV.2003 – 31.III.2004	1.IV.2004 – 31.III.2005	1.IV.2005 – 31.III.2006	1.IV.2006 – 31.III.2007	1.IV.2007 – 31.III.2008	1.IV.2008 – 31.III.2009	1.IV.2009 – 31.III.2010	1.IV.2010 – 31.III.2011	1.IV.2011 – 31.III.2012	1.IV.2012 – 31.III.2013	1.IV.2013 – 31.III.2014	Total
Poland	48	8	172	306	141	2	142	230	290	409	0	0	X	1,748
Germany	9	?	9	27	38	22	31	43	130	161	45	30	115	660
Austria	10	3	60	272	1	0	2	16	24	6	9	13	7	423
United States	46	16	40	34	27	30	22	5	5	5	6	10	2	248
Italy	0	56	18	6	2	2	3	21	4	2*	1	6	6	127
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Australia	0	9	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Belgium									1	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	?	?	?	?	103	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	103
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Denmark	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Estonia	2	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Great Britain	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Hungary	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Latvia	0	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Lithuania	100	24	18	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	150
Romania	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3,556</b>

## ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AS OF APRIL 1, 2014

Germany <sup>1</sup>	680
Italy <sup>2</sup>	18
Austria <sup>3</sup>	10
Lithuania <sup>4</sup>	6 <sup>1</sup>
Romania <sup>5</sup>	3
Spain <sup>6</sup>	3
Croatia	1
Great Britain	1
Canada <sup>7</sup>	? <sup>2</sup>
USA <sup>7</sup>	? <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>722</b>

<sup>1</sup> As of January 1, 2014, there were 72 ongoing investigations against 680 suspects. The largest number of cases are being investigated by the Zentrale Stelle (21), and the states with the most cases are Baden-Württemberg (14) and Bavaria (11), while Hesse (592) and North Rhine Westphalia (31) have the largest number of suspects.

<sup>2</sup> Seventeen of these investigations are being conducted by the Rome Military Court, while one is being carried out by the Verona Military Court. The number of suspects in these investigations has not been revealed.

<sup>3</sup> Besides these suspects, the Austrian authorities are also investigating an additional case with an unknown number of suspects.

<sup>4</sup> All six cases in Lithuania are currently suspended.

<sup>5</sup> All three investigations concern individuals who are no longer alive, but who are suspected of participating in the mass murder of 36 persons in Iasi county.

<sup>6</sup> None of these cases is likely to come to court since the Spanish law on universal jurisdiction has been changed, and the prosecutor has requested the dismissal of all three cases.

<sup>7</sup> The relevant agencies in both Canada and the United States replied that they are forbidden to provide such statistics.

**ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:**

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2014**

	April 1, 2002	April 1, 2003	April 1, 2004	April 1, 2005	April 1, 2006	April 1, 2007	April 1, 2008	April 1, 2009	April 1, 2010	April 1, 2011	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2013	April 1, 2014
United States <sup>1</sup>	175	275	285	246	236	221	216	150	87	76	74	?	?
Lithuania	110	108	25	21	26	24	17	13	9	?	6	6	6
Canada	78	67	194	190	255	255	?	180	180	157	19	?	?
Poland	48	13	350	450	365	333	305	270	316	471	458	500	0
Germany	27	13	35	46	28	20	30	27	177	582	528	471	680
Great Britain	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Croatia	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Austria	3	4	27	199	131	83	4	5	28	5	22	5	10
Latvia <sup>2</sup>	2	5	5	58	53	55	3	1	0	?	0	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	1	2	11	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	12	13	5	17	22	52	43	23	0	19	18
Romania	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	3
Australia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>722</b>

1. The figure for April 1, 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**

As part of this year's annual status report, we have given 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.

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/or 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 and prosecution of Nazi war criminals and have registered at least one conviction and/or filed one indictment during the period under review and/or actively assisted investigations in other countries.

### **Category C: Minimal Success That 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 during the period under review. In many cases these countries have stopped or reduced their efforts to deal with this issue long before they could have, and could achieve important results if they were to change their policy.

**Category E: No known suspects**

Those countries in which there are no known suspects and no practical steps have been taken to uncover new cases.

**Category F-1: Failure in principle**

Those countries which refuse in principle to investigate, let alone prosecute, suspected Nazi war criminals because of legal (statute of limitation) or ideological restrictions.

**Category F-2: Failure in practice**

Those countries in which there are no legal obstacles to the investigation and prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals, but whose efforts (or lack thereof) have resulted in complete failure during the period under review, primarily due to the absence of political will to proceed and/or a lack of the requisite resources and/or expertise.

**Category X: Failure to submit pertinent data**

Those countries which did not respond to the questionnaire, but clearly did not take any action whatsoever to investigate suspected Nazi war criminals during the period under review.

A: Germany, Italy

B: United States

C: Croatia, Slovakia

D: Canada, Great Britain, Hungary, Romania

E: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, New Zealand, Serbia, Slovenia

F-1: Norway, Sweden

F-2: Austria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Spain, Ukraine

X: Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, France, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Russia, Uruguay



## Category A: Highly Successful Proactive Prosecution Program

1. Germany – The decentralization of the German legal system makes it very difficult to give a grade which accurately reflects the legal situation throughout the Federal Republic. Thus there are states which have been quite active in investigating cases of Nazi war criminals (Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, and Lower Saxony), whereas others have investigated as few as a single case (Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, and Berlin) or none at all (Bremen and Saarland). And while the significant differences between the states are obviously affected by the number of suspects in, and the cases assigned to, each area, the figures are also related to the performance of local prosecutors and their determination, or lack thereof, to bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

It is fair to say that the period under review was one of the busiest in years for German efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice. The primary catalysts for the increased activity were the rapidly expiring time in which such cases can be prosecuted due to the advanced age of the defendants and health concerns, as well as the landmark 2011 conviction of armed SS Sobibor death camp guard Ivan Demjanjuk. That decision was the first case in more than four decades in which a Holocaust perpetrator was convicted, even though no evidence of a specific crime against a specific victim was presented to the court.

This decision had extremely significant implications, since it meant that any person who served in a Nazi death camp or in any of four of the Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing squads A, B, C, and D) can be prosecuted in Germany, even if prosecutors have no proof that the suspect had committed a specific crime. Until now, such cases generally never reached the courts, even though the suspects were active participants in mass murder over extended periods of time. During the period under review, the Zentrale Stelle (Central Office for the Clarification of Nazi war crimes), headed by Kurt Schrimm, initiated a comprehensive search for death camp guards which bore impressive positive practical results during the period under review.

Thus, for example, in early April 2013, Schrimm announced that his office had already identified fifty unprosecuted guards who had served at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, more than three-quarters of whom were living in the Federal Republic. Less than a month

later, one of those identified, Hans Antanas Lipschis, was arrested and incarcerated in Stuttgart on the grounds that he was regarded as a flight risk.

In early September, the trial of Dutch Waffen-SS border guard Siert Bruins for the murder of Dutch resistance fighter Aldert Klaas Dijkema began in Hagen, and a day later Schrimm announced that thirty cases of Auschwitz guards (60% of the original fifty) aged 86-97 had been sent to local prosecutors with a recommendation for prosecution. The case against Bruins was ultimately dismissed on January 8, 2014, on the grounds that it can no longer be established that it was Bruins who had pulled the trigger to kill Dijkema, although he admitted to being present when the murder was committed. On the same day, an indictment was filed in Cologne against a former member of an SS armored division which had murdered 642 persons in the French village of Oradour-sur-Glane. Werner C. was charged with 25 counts of murder and hundreds of counts of accessory to murder in connection with the June 10, 1944 massacre in the village near Limoges.

On February 20, 2014, the efforts to prosecute Auschwitz guards in Germany went into high gear, with raids being carried out in the homes of nine suspects, three of whom were arrested by the police. Less than a month later, on March 18, 2014, a fourth guard from the death camp was arrested near Berlin.

One blemish on Germany's otherwise positive record, however, continues to be its failure to extradite or incarcerate foreign SS killers who escaped to Germany, having acquired German citizenship for their SS service, which has, to date, shielded them from punishment. There is no question that more could have been done in this regard, and the lack of success in the cases of Klaas Faber (from Holland – deceased May 24, 2012) and Soeren Kam (from Denmark) undoubtedly constitutes a failure of the judicial authorities, but the overall efforts and the existence of political will to prosecute Holocaust perpetrators outweigh the negative results in these cases.

2. Italy – One of the most positive developments in recent years has been the renewed efforts by Italian military prosecutors to bring to trial German and Austrian perpetrators of crimes against civilians in Italy during World War II. The conviction obtained during the period under review continues this important trend. Thus during the years 2005-2014, a total of forty-six Nazi war criminals have been convicted by military prosecutors, by far the highest

number achieved anywhere, since the publication of this report was initiated in 2002 to cover the period from January 1, 2001 until March 31, 2002.

It should be noted, however, that unfortunately, all of the cases of Nazi war criminals prosecuted in Italy during past nine years have been conducted in absentia, with not a single suspect present during the proceedings. Efforts by the Italian judicial authorities to obtain the extradition of the suspects, prior to their trials, all of whom with two exceptions were German citizens residing in Germany, have hitherto been rejected by the Federal Republic and Austria, which refuse in principle to extradite their citizens. In the wake of this refusal, Italy has requested in several cases that those convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment serve their sentences in Germany. Three years ago, one of the officers convicted in Italy, Josef Scheungraber, was convicted in Germany and sentenced to life imprisonment.

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.

## **Category B: Ongoing Prosecution Programs Which Have Achieved Practical Success**

United States – Since its establishment in 1979, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), renamed the Human Rights and Special Prosecution Section (HRSP), currently headed by Eli M. Rosenbaum, Esq., has conducted the most successful program of its kind in the world, and has been a model of proactive investigation and prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators. Its successes until recent years were reflected in the high number of convictions it had obtained. Thus, during the period from January 1, 2001 until March 31, 2013, 39 of the 101 convictions registered worldwide were recorded in the United States. While acknowledging the lower level of proof required in civil as opposed to criminal cases, the results achieved by the Americans clearly underscore the success and dedication of the agency and the critical role played by political will in the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators. They also clearly demonstrate that, given the right circumstances, successful legal action can be taken against Holocaust perpetrators even decades after they committed their crimes, a fact often purposely ignored by those critical of the contemporary efforts to bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

During the period under review, however, Associated Press journalists Dave Rising, Randy Herschaft and Monika Scislowka exposed the residence in the United States for decades of Ukrainian Nazi collaborator Michael Karkoc, who was a commander of the SS-led Ukrainian Self-Defense Legion and later served as an officer in the SS-Galicia Division, the members of both of which were forbidden to enter the United States after World War II. The evidence collected by AP in this case clearly showed that Karkoc's unit had massacred civilians and that he and his unit were also involved in suppressing the 1944 Polish Warsaw Uprising.

Despite the abundant evidence concerning Karkoc's wartime activities, including a memoir he published in 1995 in which he openly wrote about his involvement in Nazi sponsored units, and the fact that he had resided in Minneapolis for decades, there was no indication that the OSI, or its successor the HRSP, had ever initiated, let alone taken, any legal action to remove him from the United States. While numerous books have documented the active involvement of the American authorities in facilitating the entry into the United States as legal immigrants of numerous Nazi war criminals and collaborators, this was the first time since OSI's establishment in 1979 that a case of this significance had been overlooked or purposely ignored.

This is the third year in a row in which no convictions were obtained in the United States, and the fourth in which there were no indictments. These figures are usually correctly attributed to the increased difficulty of bringing Nazis to justice, but apparently the Karkoc case is an indication that the policy of the American authorities in certain cases was apparently flawed.

On the positive side of the ledger, it should be noted that during the period under review the Americans have tried very hard – albeit unsuccessfully – to persuade European countries to prosecute OSI/HRSP defendants, and also provided assistance to foreign law enforcement authorities regarding more than 250 suspected Nazi war criminals who are not resident in the United States. Despite their failure during the period under review to achieve practical results, the Americans still deserve a relatively positive grade for their manifold efforts.

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

1. Croatia – Among the unprosecuted Auschwitz guards discovered alive by the German Zentrale Stelle was Jakob Denzinger who was living in Osijek, Croatia. Denzinger served as a guard at five concentration camps, Auschwitz, Plaszow, Mauthausen, Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald. Upon being informed of the fact that Denzinger was alive and living in Croatia, the Croatian judicial authorities promptly began to investigate the case.
2. Slovakia – During the previous period under review, for the first time since its renewed independence, Slovakia initiated a criminal investigation against a Nazi war criminal, Hungarian police officer Laszlo Csatory, who played an important role in the deportation of approximately 15,700 Jews from the city of Kosice and its environs, then under Hungarian occupation, to the Auschwitz death camp. In 1948, Csatory was convicted and sentenced to death in Czechoslovakia for his crimes in Kosice. On March 28, 2013, the Slovak county court in Kosice changed the 1948 verdict in Csatory's case from the death penalty to life imprisonment, in order to be able to apply it against him. During the period under review, the Slovak authorities continued to monitor the case in Hungary, to determine whether or not to seek Csatory's extradition. Csatory's death on August 10, 2013, shortly before he was scheduled to be put on trial in Budapest, brought the case to a close in Hungary and Slovakia.

### **Category D: Insufficient and/or Unsuccessful Efforts**

1. Canada – Canada's recent record in dealing with Nazi war criminals has been quite disappointing, having failed to deport a single person who was denaturalized for concealing their Nazi past. Thus during the past nineteen years, since the switch was made from prosecution on criminal charges to the application of civil remedies, the Canadian authorities have obtained ten denaturalizations against defendants residing in Canada, who in theory should have then been deported. To date, however, not a single one of the eight persons who appealed against the decision (two of the ten denaturalized voluntarily left the country) has been deported, and seven of the eight have since died in Canada. (In addition, six defendants died during the course of the proceedings against them, and three were acquitted.) These disappointing results contrast sharply with the successes consistently registered year after year by the American authorities who also apply civil remedies against Nazi war criminals.

Given the fact that the Holocaust perpetrators who immigrated 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.

2. Great Britain – The British authorities still have one active case being investigated, but the closure of the special police unit originally established to investigate Nazi war criminals has effectively severely limited the chances of mounting any additional prosecutions of Nazi war criminals.
3. Hungary – During the period under review, the Hungarian authorities continued their preparation of a case against Laszlo Csatory, who served as a senior police officer in the city of Kosice in Hungarian-occupied Slovakia. Csatory was the commander of one of two ghettos in Kosice and played an important role in the deportation of approximately 15,700 Jews to the Auschwitz death camp in spring 1944. In the framework of the Wiesenthal Center's "Operation Last Chance" project, he was discovered living in Budapest in September 2011, but it took almost two years for the case to be ready for prosecution, even though Csatory had been convicted and sentenced to death in Czechoslovakia and was stripped of his Canadian citizenship in the 1990s for concealing his wartime service as a ghetto commander. Csatory's death on August 10, 2013, shortly before his trial was scheduled to commence, prevented his prosecution and punishment.

4. Romania – During the period under review, the Romanian judicial authorities carried out an investigation regarding crimes committed in the summer of 1941 in the vicinity of Iasi by fifty-one Romanian soldiers under the command of General Stavrescu Gheorghe. All of the persons under investigation are no longer alive.



**Category E: No Known Suspects**

During the period under review, there were no suspects known to the Wiesenthal Center or to the local authorities, who were either residing in the following countries or had committed Nazi war crimes there during World War II, nor were any practical steps taken in these countries to uncover such potential suspects:

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Belgium
4. Bosnia-Herzegovina
5. Brazil
6. Costa Rica
7. Czech Republic
8. Denmark
9. Finland
10. Greece
11. New Zealand
12. Serbia
13. Slovenia

## Category F-1: Failure in Principle

1. Norway – For years, Norway refused in principle to investigate, let alone prosecute, Nazi war criminals due to an existing statute of limitations, which contrary to the situation elsewhere in the Western world with the exception of Sweden, applied not only to murder, but also to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. On March 7, 2008, however, the Norwegian parliament cancelled the existing statute of limitations on the crimes of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and terrorism. Unfortunately, this development did not change the situation regarding Holocaust crimes, since the amendment to the penal code does not allow for the prosecution of those cases which had already been under statute of limitations when the law was changed. Thus, in principle, Norway still cannot bring Nazi war criminals to justice.

New revelations during the period under review regarding the participation in war crimes of Norwegians who served in Waffen-SS units in Ukraine have again pointed to the importance of finding a legal remedy to enable the prosecution of these individuals.

2. Sweden – For years, the Swedish government refused in principle to investigate, let alone prosecute, Nazi war criminals due to a statute of limitations on murder, which was instituted in 1926, and which contrary to the situation elsewhere in the Western world with the exception of Norway, applied also to genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. In February 2010, the Swedish parliament cancelled the statute of limitations in cases of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, but that step was not made retroactive and therefore does not allow for the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators. Thus Sweden, like Norway, remains one of the only countries in the civilized world which cannot in principle prosecute Nazi war criminals.

## Category F-2: Failure in Practice

1. Austria – Once again, Austria has failed to achieve any practical results against Nazi war criminals during the period under review, continuing its consistently-terrible record of the past three decades, during which not a single Holocaust perpetrator has been punished by an Austrian court. Four years ago, in the wake of the establishment of a working group by the Ministry of Justice to identify any Nazi cases in which legal action might still be possible, and the opening of twenty-four new investigations, it appeared that there might still be hope for meaningful progress. As a result, Austria was given a "D" rather than its usual failing grade, but as the 2010 report noted: "Only time will tell whether this step [the establishment of the working group – EZ] was conceived to deflect criticism of Austria's terrible record or will actually facilitate positive practical results for the first time in decades."

In the meantime, the interim report which was scheduled to be completed by the end of 2011 has not yet appeared, let alone the final version, which was slated for completion in mid-2012, and there is no indication when they will be published, let alone their recommendations implemented. Six new suspects have been identified, but if past experience is any indication, it is highly unlikely that any of them will ever be prosecuted in Austria. Needless to say, the time that has elapsed will only make it even harder to mount successful prosecutions.

2. Estonia – During the period under review there has been no practical progress in the investigation and prosecution of Estonian Nazi war criminals.
3. Latvia – During the period under review there has been no practical progress in the prosecution of Latvian Nazi war criminals.
4. Lithuania – Lithuania is another country where statistics can be very misleading. Thus Lithuania has achieved the largest number of convictions of Nazi war criminals in post-Communist Europe (two), but not a single Lithuanian Holocaust perpetrator has ever been punished for his crimes since the country regained its independence in 1991.

During the period under review, there has been no practical progress in the prosecution of Lithuanian Nazi war criminals.

5. Spain – One of the most surprising positive developments in recent years was the initiative of a group of Spanish human rights lawyers named Nizkor (we will remember, in Hebrew), together with Madrid attorney Gloria Trinidad and with the assistance of the Israel Office of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, to solve the problem of Nazi war criminals who had been

denaturalized and/or ordered deported from the United States, but who were stuck in America for lack of a country willing to accept them. The group ultimately focused on the cases of five individuals who had served in the Flossenburg (Ivan Demjanjuk), Mauthausen (Johann Leprich and Anton Tittjung), and Sachsenhausen (Josias Kumpf and Theodor Szebinskyj) concentration camps, in which Spanish Republicans had been incarcerated and persecuted during World War II, and succeeded in obtaining indictments against all of them.

It is important to note that the willingness to attempt to bring Nazi war criminals to justice was a radical departure from previous Spanish policy, which turned a blind eye to the presence of numerous Holocaust perpetrators in Spain, who were initially able to gain refuge there during the Franco era, but who continued to enjoy protection even after his demise and the transition to democracy.

On March 13, 2014 however, before any of the Nazi collaborators were extradited and put on trial, the Spanish law on universal jurisdiction, which provided the legal foundation for the prosecution of the five concentration camp guards, was altered to limit the jurisdiction of the Spanish courts to cases in which the defendant is either a Spanish citizen or a foreign national residing in Spain. This decision effectively ended the possibility of prosecuting the Nazi war criminals who had been indicted in Spain.

6. Ukraine – Since it obtained independence from the Soviet Union, Ukraine has, to the best of our knowledge, never conducted a single investigation of a local Nazi war criminal, let alone prosecuted a Holocaust perpetrator. It has also hitherto refused to admit Ukrainian Nazi war criminals who were ordered deported from the United States for concealing their wartime activities during the immigration and/or naturalization process.

**INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION REPORT CARD:**

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001-2014**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	2000/1 -	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Argentina	C	X	D	D	X	X	X	D	X	E	X	D	E	E
Australia	D	D	D	D	C	C	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	C	F-2	F-2	E
Austria	D	D	D	C	D	F	F-2	C	F-2	D	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2
Belarus		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	D	X	X	X	E
Bolivia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bosnia-Herzegovina		X	X	X	D	D	E	X	X	X	E	X	E	E
Brazil		X	X	X	X	X	X	D	X	X	X	E	X	E
Canada	B	B	C	B	C	C	F-2	B	D	F-2	F-2	F-2	B	D
Chile		X	X	X	X	D	X	D	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia		F	F	F	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	C	D	C	X	X	D	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	E
Croatia	C	D	D	D	D	B	F-2	F-2	E	E	E	E	E	C
Czech Republic		D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E
Denmark		D	D	D	B	D	C	D	D	D	D	E	E	E
Estonia	D	D	D	D	D	F	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2
Finland		D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
France	B	C	D	D	X	D	D	X	X	X	X	D	X	X
Germany	B	B	B	B	C	C	F-2	B	B	A	B	A	A	A
Great Britain	C	D	D	D	D	D	F-2	X	X	D	X	X	X	D
Greece		X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	E	X	E	E
Hungary		X	D	D	B	C	C	F-2	F-2	F-2	B	B/F- 2	C	D

Italy	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A
Latvia	C	D	C	C	C	C	F-2	F-2	E	X	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2
Lithuania	C	C	C	C	C	B/F	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2
Luxemburg		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands		D	X	D	C	D	X	X	D	D	C	D	X	X
New Zealand	D	D		D	D	D	X	E	E	X	E	X	E	E
Norway		D	F	F	F	F	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1
Paraguay		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland		B	C	C	C	B	F-2	C	C	C	C	C	C	X
Romania		X	D	F	D	F	D	X	X	X	E	E	E	D
Russia		X	X	X	X	X	E	X	E	E	X	X	X	X
Scotland	D	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia		X	X	X	X	X	C	C	B	B	B	B	X	E
Slovakia		X	D	D	D	D	E	X	X	X	C	E	C	C
Slovenia				D	D	D	X	X	X	E	E	X	X	E
Spain			D	D	X	D	X	X	B	X	B	B	B	F-2
Sweden	F	F	F	F	F	F	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1	F-1
Switzerland								D				-	-	-
Ukraine		X	X	X	X	F	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2
United States	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
Uruguay		X	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## **MOST WANTED NAZI WAR CRIMINALS**

**As of April 1, 2014**

### **A. Death Camp Personnel**

1. Auschwitz-Birkenau – 1,300,000 victims
2. Treblinka – 835,000 victims
3. Belzec – 600,000 victims
4. Majdanek – 360,000 victims
5. Chelmno – 320,000 victims
6. Sobibor – 250,000 victims

### **B. Einsatzgruppen Personnel**

7. Einsatzgruppe A – primarily active in Baltics
8. Einsatzgruppe B – primarily active in Belarus
9. Einsatzgruppe C – primarily active in Northern Ukraine
10. Einsatzgruppe D – primarily active in Southern Ukraine

### **C. Eight of the men on the 2013 Most Wanted List are still alive:**

2. Gerhard Sommer – Germany
3. Vladimir Katriuk – Canada
4. Hans (Antanus) Lipschis – Germany
5. Ivan (John) Kalymon – United States
6. Soeren Kam – Germany
7. Algimantas Dailide – Germany
9. Theodor Szehinskyj – United States
10. Helmut Oberlander – Canada

During the period under review, Lipschis (4) was arrested in May 2013 but was subsequently released for medical reasons. Csatory (1) and Gorshkow (8) passed away during the course of the past year.

## **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, Chicago, 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.

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## **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 eight years, the office has carried out extensive research which has helped identify more than three thousand 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 and the Balkans, 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 "Operation: Last Chance," together with the Targum Shlishi Foundation of Miami, Florida, founded and headed by Aryeh Rubin, a project 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 local collaborators in the mass murder of Jews in virtually every country in Eastern Europe.

In December 2011, in the wake of the conviction in Munich of Sobibor death camp guard Ivan Demjanjuk (see above in section on Germany), the Israel Office and Targum Shlishi launched "Operation: Last Chance II" at the Bundestag in Berlin. The new project focuses on death camp operatives and members of the Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing squads), whose prosecution in Germany has become much easier in the aftermath of the Demjanjuk decision.

The Israel Office has also played a major role during the past several years in the fight against Holocaust distortion, a phenomenon which has become particularly dangerous in post-Communist Eastern Europe, where there is governmental support for efforts to hide or minimize the very important role played in Holocaust crimes by local Nazi collaborators and for the promotion of the canard of equivalency between Nazi and Communist crimes.

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