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**Nuernberg Trials Records
Register Cards to the
NG Document Series
1946-1949**



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Record Group 238

NUERNBERG TRIALS RECORDS
REGISTER CARDS TO THE NG DOCUMENT SERIES
1946-1949

On the three rolls of this publication are microfilmed register, or master, cards for the NG (Nuernberg Government) document series, numbered 1-5889 with gaps. This series was assembled by the Evidence Division of the Office, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes (OCCWC), for the 12 U.S. military tribunals trying war criminals at Nuernberg during the 1946-49 period. Each register card describes an individual record item of the NG document series and its uses before the tribunals. Many of the individual records of this series were offered as evidence in the von Weizsaecker and Altstoetter cases, 2 of the 12 cases tried before the U.S. military tribunals.

Background

Jurisdictions and Cases

In Europe, the United States participated in war crimes trials under three jurisdictions: that of the International Military Tribunal (IMT), that of the U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg, and that of the U.S. Army courts. General authority for the proceedings of all three jurisdictions derived from the Declaration of German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration), released November 1, 1943, which expressed Allied determination to arrest and bring to justice Axis war criminals. Brief descriptions of the war crimes trials records in the National Archives are in the Record Group Statement near the end of this introduction. Microfilm and other publications available at the National Archives and Records Service are mentioned in the Related Records section, which concludes the introduction.

International Military Tribunal

The IMT tried 24 major Nazi war criminals and a number of organizations in 1945 and 1946. Specific authority for U.S. participation in the IMT is found in Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945, which authorized Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson to represent the United States in war crimes matters and to act as Chief of Counsel; the London Agreement of August 8, 1945 (as amended by the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945), in which the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to hold the IMT; and the IMT Charter (an annex to the London Agreement), which outlined the rights and obligations of defendants, judges, and prosecutors.

U.S. Military Tribunals At Nuernberg

From 1946 to 1949, U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg tried 185 individuals in 12 separate proceedings grouped according to type of crime or organization. Specific authority for the U.S. tribunals, which tried these 12 cases, is found in Allied Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, which outlined trial procedures patterned after those of the IMT; Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946, which authorized the establishment of U.S. military tribunals; Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) Ordinances 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946, and February 17, 1947, respectively, which spelled out details of trial procedures outlined by Allied Control Council Law 10; and United States Forces, European Theater (USFET), General Order 301 of October 24, 1946, which appointed Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as Chief of Counsel for War Crimes for the 12 U.S. military tribunals at Nuernberg.

U.S. Army Courts

From 1945 to 1948, U.S. Army courts (military commissions and special or general military courts) tried 1,672 individuals in 489 proceedings. Specific authority for these proceedings is found in Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1023/10 of July 8, 1945, which placed responsibility for certain war crimes trials in Germany on the Commander, USFET. The Commander, in turn, empowered the commanding general of the Western Military District (territory occupied by the U.S. 3d Army (Bavaria)) to appoint military courts, predominantly at the site of the former concentration camp Dachau, for the trial of war criminals not heard at Nuernberg. This was done in a letter on the subject of "Trial of War Crimes and Related Cases" of July 16, 1945. The commanding general of the Eastern Military District (territory occupied by the U.S. 7th Army (Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Bremen)) was similarly authorized to commence war crimes trials, mainly at Ludwigsburg. In order to streamline operations, the Commander, USFET, revoked this division of authority in a letter of October 14, 1946, and assigned responsibility to prosecute war criminals to the Deputy Judge Advocate for War Crimes, USFET. Henceforth, all cases were tried at the site of the former concentration camp Dachau because centralization of war crimes activities appeared necessary in view of the large body of cases and investigations.

The 489 cases tried by the U.S. Army in Germany can be divided roughly into four categories: main concentration camp cases, subsequent concentration camp cases, flier cases, and miscellaneous cases. The first category comprises 6 cases with about 200 defendants, mainly staff members and guards at Dachau, Buchenwald, Flossenburg, Mauthausen, Nordhausen, and Muehldorf concentration camps. The second category includes about 250 proceedings against approximately 800 guards and staff members of the outcamps and

branch camps of the major camps. The third category encompasses more than 200 cases in which about 600 persons, mostly German civilians, were prosecuted for the killing of some 1,200 U.S. nationals, mostly airmen. The fourth category consists of a few cases, including the Malmedy Massacre Case, in which 73 SS men were tried for murdering large groups of surrendered U.S. prisoners of war; the Hadamar Cases, in which a number of Hadamar Asylum staff members stood trial for the killing of about 400 Russian and Polish nationals; and the Skorzeny Case, in which some members of the German Armed Forces were charged with wearing U.S. Army uniforms while participating in the Ardennes offensive (Battle of the Bulge).

OCCWC

The Office, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, was officially established October 24, 1946, having evolved from the Subsequent Proceedings Division of the Office, Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality (OCCPAC), which had been prosecuting Nazi war criminals at the International Military Tribunal at Nuernberg.

The Evidence Division of OCCWC included, in addition to the Apprehension and Locator Branch and the Interrogation Branch, the Document Control Branch, headed by Lt. Fred Niebergall, which handled the safekeeping and registration of all documents collected or produced for evidentiary purposes and assembled them into document series. From these series, items were selected, placed in document books, and introduced as evidence before the various tribunals.

There are six U.S. Nuernberg trial record series: The NG (Nuernberg Government) series, containing 5,889 numbered record items with some gaps; the NI (Nuernberg Industrialists) series, holding 15,681 record items also with gaps; the NM (Nuernberg Miscellaneous) series, with 20 record items; the NO (Nuernberg Organizations) series, consisting of 6,039 record items with many gaps; the NOKW (Nuernberg Armed Forces High Command) series, containing 3,573 record items with gaps; and the NP (Nuernberg Propaganda) series, composed of 119 record items. These series include records of potential evidentiary value from the era of the Weimar Republic and the Third Reich and a few records of an earlier period. The NI series records deal mainly with German industry, finances, and economic affairs, particularly those affecting the Krupp, Flick, and I. G. Farben industrial firms. The records of the NM series refer largely to trade unions and labor affairs. The records of the NO series relate most often to the various functions and formations of the SS (Schutz Staffel). Those of the NOKW series refer to the different German military commands. The NP series deals with the records of the Nazi Party abroad.

The N series were constituted at Nuernberg from many sources, including the Rosenberg collection of records, the I. G. Farben

Library at Griesheim, and the output of various document teams; however, by far the largest number of records stemmed from OCCWC's permanent branch in Berlin and its temporary branch in Washington. In Berlin, six record series were established: the BB, BBH, F, BBT, SS, and WA series. If they were of sufficient evidential value, individual records of the first three series were converted at Nuernberg to N series records, usually to NI series documents; many BBT series items were redesignated with NG series numbers; and a large number of documents of the SS series became NO series items. Several WA series records were converted to NG and NO series documents. In Washington, the WB and WC series were established. Records of the WB series became NOKW series records, and documents of the WC series became NI series records at Nuernberg.

More than 60 percent of the numbered record items of the NG series are German agency records. They include messages, reports, minutes of meetings, and many other kinds of records. In all, 2,167 record items from the German Foreign Office became part of the NG series. These, plus those from the Reich Chancellery files, constitute 43 percent of the documents in this series.

Of the German Foreign Office records in the NG series, the largest group came from the files of the State Secretary, Ernst von Weizsaecker and after his dismissal in 1943, from the files of his successor, Gustav Adolf Steengracht von Moyland. Both of these men were defendants in the Weizsaecker case. These records total 875 items and deal with many subjects. Most of the documents touch on relations with foreign countries, particularly Denmark, Hungary, the United States, and Yugoslavia. Frequently the records comment on the treatment of Jews. The records dealing with the United States are concerned with such diverse topics as the German Government's withdrawal of German technicians from the United States, the delaying of an investigation of the responsibility for the bombing of Freiburg, German propaganda in the United States, and the return of German nationals from there. Another group of documents in the files of the State Secretary concerns German relations with the Vatican and includes papers concerning the arrest of priests, clemency appeals by the Papal Nuncio, the deportation of 400 Luxembourgier priests to the Dachau concentration camp, and the confiscation of church property.

An additional distinctive subdivision of the NG series records of the German Foreign Office contains secret records of Gruppe Inland II. They deal not only with German internal affairs, such as anti-Jewish actions, but also with the execution of Jews under Nazi control in other countries, espionage, and many other topics. Many of the 342 Inland II record items tell a sordid story of the active complicity of the German Foreign Office in the "final solution."

The 112 documents from the office of the Deputy State Secretary pertain also to foreign countries. They include a report by Frick, the Minister of the Interior, and Himmler, the Reichsfuhrer of the SS, on the alleged cooperation between British and French intelligence officers in neutral Belgium and Holland in the so-called Venlo Incident, and a commentary on a speech by Nazi chief ideologue, Alfred Rosenberg.

The personal files (Handakten) of important officials, such as Ambassador Ritter, one of the defendants in the Weizsaecker case, are another accumulation of records within the German Foreign Office NG documents. Ritter had been an ambassador on special assignments from 1939 to 1945 and had at the same time served as liaison officer between the German Foreign Office and the High Command of the German Armed Forces (OKW). His personal files deal with a considerable range of subjects, from German propaganda activities in France to subsidies paid by the German representative in Baghdad to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. The personal files of Hasso von Etzdorf, who after serving as German consul in Palermo, became the representative of the German Foreign Office at the Army High Command (OKH), deal with foreign and military affairs. The papers of Eberhard Freiherr von Kuensberg, plenipotentiary of the German Foreign Office to the military government (Militaersbefehlshaber) in France, pertain to the collection of foreign documents.

A small number of German Foreign Office records deal with the economic policies of the Third Reich. Most concern the exploitation of France and Denmark. Others deal with the four-year plan, which was managed by Goering and two deputies, Koerner and Pleiger, both of whom were defendants in the Weizsaecker case. There are also some records from the legal section of the German Foreign Office, then directed by Friedrich Gauss. These concern the treatment of prisoners of war and also include legal briefs and memorandums on many aspects of international law in peace and war.

Of the records of the German Foreign Office in the NG Series not heretofore described, many concern the various political sections. These documents relate very often to non-German countries or to Germans in foreign countries and a number of the records deal with the Jewish question. There are also small collections of papers from the German embassies at Paris, Riga, Reval, Moscow, and Washington; personnel records and propaganda directives; and miscellaneous documents from the office of the Foreign Minister.

Several of the Reich Chancellery records in the NG series pertain to the administration of justice in Germany and in countries under Nazi control. They describe intervention in court trials by Hitler, acting in his capacity as supreme judge.

In one such document Hitler ordered that a Jewish defendant be given the death sentence instead of a prison term, which he considered too lenient. Other records of the Reich Chancellery relate to the bureaucracy and the civil service law; still others refer to church affairs. A few documents deal with "protective custody" and include prisoner statistics, records of the arrest and detention of German politicians, and anti-Nazi articles reported to the Gestapo.

Nearly 1,000 NG series documents originated in the Justice, Propaganda, Labor, Finance, Interior, Food, and Economics Ministries. The largest accumulation of records in this group comes from the files of the Justice Ministry and from several courts, including the People's Court, special courts, and municipal courts. The documents concern indictments and verdicts, appointments to court positions, changes in penal law, and matters relating to the "night and fog decrees," which directed the secret transportation of suspects to the Reich. The principle of inequality between Germans and non-Germans, particularly Poles and Czechs, is illustrated in many of the records. The records include material on Roland Freisler who, as President of the People's Court in Berlin, prosecuted the July 20th conspirators, the group that attempted to assassinate Hitler on July 20, 1944. The records of the Propaganda Ministry in this series came largely from the Brammer and Oberheitmann collections. Both Brammer and Oberheitmann were members of the German press corps and attended many of the daily sessions held by Nazi Press Director Otto Dietrich or his deputies. They included with their affidavits large numbers of press briefings prepared by Dietrich. The records of the Labor Ministry in this series usually relate to foreign workers and work allocations, while Finance Ministry documents refer to the financing of the war as well as sources of revenue, such as gold transfers from occupied countries and the gold denture remains of concentration camp victims.

Heinrich Himmler was not only Reichsführer of the SS, but also the last Nazi Minister of the Interior and the only Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of Germanism. The records of these two agencies under his direction pertain primarily to the Germanization of occupied and annexed countries in Eastern Europe, particularly Poland. Here Germanization was accomplished in part by confiscating Polish estates and by deeding these to "deserving" leaders among the Germans. Other documents of these two agencies deal with the Jewish question.

The records of the Food and Economic Ministries are largely concerned with agriculture, rationing and allocation, spoliation of occupied countries of foods and seeds and raw materials, food imports, and food experiments on foreign workers. In addition they touch on labor statistics and other economic matters within Germany.

Another large number of records in the NG series are affidavits and other forms of depositions, such as interrogation transcripts and reports. Most of these describe conditions or persons that came under scrutiny in one or more of the 12 trials at Nuernberg. They also include statements by German Vice Chancellor and Ambassador to Turkey von Papen, German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, and Nazi youth leader von Schirach, all defendants before the IMT.

Smaller groupings of records and single documents in the NG series include books, newspaper clippings, and excerpts from the official law gazette (Reichsgesetzblatt). Other items include documents relating to denazification, materials collected to discredit defense witnesses, excerpts from the IMT or U.S. military tribunal trials at Nuernberg, records from the Office of Military Government (U.S.) (OMGUS) and the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), and miscellaneous items such as a soundtrack of the 20th of July conspirators' trial, a proposal considering an aerial attack on the city of Prague, and Hitler's total war decree.

Although the majority of the records in the NG series are photostatic copies, many, especially affidavits, are original documents and some mimeographed. The largest number of documents are in German, but a few items are in the English, Dutch, French, Czech, and other languages. As mentioned, there are gaps in the NG series: some documents have been removed and a few assigned document numbers were cancelled. The documents are arranged numerically; although there are some subject matter sequences in the numerical arrangement, subjects are generally scattered. The records described above came from various locations in Germany and elsewhere or were produced at Nuernberg. Most of these records were forwarded to the Document Control Branch of OCCWC headquarters at Nuernberg by its Berlin Branch. The analysts in Berlin culled the German Foreign Office from the Ministerial Branch (U.S. Army) on the Friesenstrasse and the records of the Ministry of Justice from the Old German Patent Office on the Gitschinerstrasse. The files of the remaining ministries were sent to Nuernberg by the analysts from the various records collection centers of the U.S. and Allied Armies in Berlin. The records of the Finance Ministry reached the seat of the U.S. tribunals partly from the Ministerial Documents Branch in Berlin and partly from an archival collection at the Offenback Document Center.

Affidavits and interrogations, as well as publications and newspaper clippings, were usually produced or collected at Nuernberg. The Interrogation Branch of the OCCWC produced the interrogation records, although a few had originated with the Berlin Branch or elsewhere. Publications and newspaper clippings were assembled by the Nuernberg Trial Library from many sources, including neighboring universities. Also assembled at Nuernberg

were records of the Hermann Goering Works and of Alfred Rosenberg, Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories. In all about 20 percent of the records of the NG series were produced or collected in Nuernberg by the OCCWC.

Court and jail records including those of the courts in Nuernberg, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin as well as records of Berlin's Ploetzensee Prison, were often sent directly to Nuernberg. The remaining documents were gathered on finding missions and field trips made by the staff of the Office of the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes to many areas in Germany and also to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland and other countries. A number of private individuals also forwarded documents to OCCWC.

Several governmental agencies in the United States and other countries held records, mostly captured from the Germans, that were used at the Nuernberg war crimes trials and became part of the NG Series. U.S. agencies that contributed documents included the War Department; the Department of State; United States Forces, European Theater (USFET); the Office of Strategic Services (OSS); and congressional investigation committees. A number of British agencies, especially the Political Intelligence Division (PID) of the Air Ministry, also presented their captured records to the 12 U.S. tribunals in Nuernberg.

Records Description

The Document Control Branch prepared a master, or register, card for each NG series document. This card, mostly in English, contains data relating to the document and notes its status. The card includes such information as the origin of the record, type, title, subject, language, and number of pages. Other data are also included concerning the availability of staff evidence analysis, the document's uses in the various cases and its introduction as evidence before a tribunal, including the exhibit number, date, and case. The master document card thus furnished a history of the document and recorded its changing status. The NG series items, which the register cards describe, are reproduced as Microfilm Publication T1139. Each register card is annotated with the microfilm publication and roll number as well as the number of the first frame of the microfilmed document. The records are arranged numerically by consecutive NG document number.

Although there are different forms of the master card, most contain the information indicated above. In a number of cases, not only the NG document number is given but also the document numbers under which the record item was known previously. Whenever a master card is missing, a card is inserted noting the reason why the card or the document which it describes was not filmed.

Filed at the beginning of roll 1 are key documents from which the tribunals derived their jurisdiction: the Moscow Declaration, U.S. Executive Orders 9547 and 9679, the London Agreement, the Berlin Protocol, the IMT Charter, Control Council Law 10, U.S. Military Government Ordinances Nos. 7 and 11, and U.S. Forces, European Theater, General Order 301. Affidavits by the chiefs of the respective documentation divisions of OCCPAC and OCCWC, Major Coogan and Fred Niebergall, which certify the authenticity of the documents, are filmed immediately after them.

Record Group Statement

The register cards are part of National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, RG 238, which contains war crimes records produced or accumulated by war crimes agencies other than those of the U.S. Army.

Most of the records of European and Japanese war crimes cases tried by the U.S. Army are part of one or more of the following three record groups (RG): Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), RG 153, which includes case records and other files pertaining to war crimes trials maintained by that Office in Washington, D.C.; Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942- , RG 338, which contains the records generated by Army war crimes agencies subordinate to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Europe; and Records of Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, World War II, RG 331, which contains the war crimes records created by the Supreme Commander Allied Powers and subordinate units in the Far East.

Related Records

NARS microfilm publications produced to date are listed below under the appropriate headings. Two lists are followed by a description of printed publications, including finding aids, that are available at NARS.

Records of International Military Tribunals

Diary of Hans Frank, T 992, 12 rolls;

Prosecution Exhibits Submitted to the International Military Tribunal, T 988, 54 rolls;

War Diaries and Correspondence of General Alfred Jodl, T 989, 2 rolls;

Mauthausen Death Book, T 990, 2 rolls;

United States Trial Briefs and Document Books, T 991, 1 roll;

Guertner Diaries, October 5, 1934-December 24, 1938, M 978, 3 rolls;

The nearly complete record of proceedings of the IMT at Nuernberg and most of the documentary evidence have been published in *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal* (Nuernberg, 1947), 42 vols. Two NARS publications--PI 21, Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality, and PI 180, Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East-- are also available. NARS also holds motion pictures, photographs, and sound recordings of the IMT proceedings at Nuernberg.

Records of the U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg

Records of the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, Nuernberg Military Tribunals, Relating to Nazi Industrialists, T301, 164 rolls;

Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials:

NOKW Series, 1933-1947, T1119, 47 rolls;
NG Series, 1933-1948, T1139, 70 rolls; described by the register cards in this microfilm publication
NM Series, 1874-1946, M936, 1 roll;
NP Series, 1934-1946, M942, 1 roll;
WA Series, 1940-1945, M946, 1 roll;

Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials Interrogations, 1946-1949, M1019, 91 rolls;

Records of the United States Nuernberg War Crimes Trials, United States of America v.:

Karl Brandt et al. (Case I), November 21, 1946-August 20, 1947, M887 (Medical Case), 46 rolls;
Erhard Milch (Case II), November 13, 1946-April 17, 1947, M888 (Milch Case--Luftwaffe), 13 rolls;
Josef Altstoetter et al. (Case III), February 17-December 4, 1947, M889 (Justice Case), 53 rolls;
Oswald Pohl et al. (Case IV), January 13, 1947-August 11, 1948, M890, (Pohl Case--SS), 38 rolls;
Friedrich Flick et al. (Case V), March 3-December 22, 1947, M891 (Flick Case--Industrialist), 42 rolls;
Carl Krauch et al. (Case VI), August 14, 1947-July 30, 1948, M892 (I. G. Farben Case--Industrialist), 113 rolls;
Wilhelm List et al. (Case VII), July 8, 1947-February 19, 1948, M893 (Hostage Case), 48 rolls;
Ulrich Greifelt et al. (Case VIII), October 10, 1947-March 10, 1948 M894 (RUSHA Case--SS), 38 rolls;
Otto Ohlendorf et al. (Case IX), September 15, 1947-April 10, 1948, M895 (Einsatzgruppen Case--SS), 38 rolls;
Alfried Krupp et al. (Case X), August 16, 1947-July 31, 1948, M896 (Krupp Case--Industrialist), 69 Rolls;
Ernest von Weizsaecker et al. (Case XI), November 4, 1947-October 28, 1948, M897 (Ministries Case), 173 rolls;

Wilhelm von Leeb et al. (Case XII), November 28, 1947-October 28, 1948, M898 (High Command Case), 67 rolls.

Excerpts from subsequent proceedings have been published as *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950-1953), 15 vols. Detailed published finding aids with computer-assisted indexes for the microfilmed records of the Ohlendorf Case (Special List 42) and the Milch Case (Special List 38) have also been published. The National Archives and Records Service holds motion pictures and photographs of many sessions of the 12 U.S. Nuernberg proceedings.

Records of the U.S. Army War Crimes Trials

United States of America v. Alfons Klein et al. (Case Files 12-449 and 000-12-31), October 8-15, 1945, M1078 (Hadamard Case), 3 rolls;

United States Army Investigation and Trial Records of War Criminals, United States of America v.:

Kurt Andrae et al. (and Related Cases), April 27, 1945-June 11, 1958, M1079 (Nordhausen Cases), 16 rolls;

Franz Auer et al., November 1943-July 1958, M1093 (Muehldorf Case), 13 rolls;

Juergen Stroop et al., March 29, 1945-August 21, 1957, M1095 (Superior Orders Case), 10 rolls;

Records of the United States Army War Crimes Trials, United States of America v.:

Ernst Dura et al., June 9-23, 1947, M1100 (Wiener-Neudorf Outcamp Case), 2 rolls;

Kurt Goebell et al., February 6-March 21, 1946, and United States of America v. August Haesiker, June 26, 1947, M1103 collectively known as the Borkum Island Case), 7 rolls;

Otto Skorzeny et al., July 13, 1945-December 13, 1948, M1106 (Skorzeny Case), 24 microfiche;

Johann Haider et al., September 3-12, 1947, M1139 (Haider Case), 2 rolls;

Martin Gottfried Weiss et al., November 15, 1945-December 13, 1945, M1174 (Dachau Concentration Camp Case), 6 rolls;

Michael Vogel et al., July 8-15, 1947, M1173 (Muehldorf Ring (Vogel) Case), 2 rolls;

Hans Joachim Georg Geiger et al., July 9-August 5, 1947, M1191 (Ebensee Outcamp Case), 2 rolls;

Friedrich Becker et al., June 12, 1946-January 22, 1947 M1204 (Flossenburg Concentration Camp Case), 16 rolls;

Ernst Angerer et al., November 26-December 3, 1946 M1210 (Angerer Case), 1 roll;

German Documents Among the War Crimes Records of the Judge Advocate Division, Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, T1021, 20 rolls;

Reviews of the Yokohama Class B and Class C War Crimes Trials
by the U.S. Eighth Army Judge Advocate, 1946-1949, M1112
(Yokohama Reviews), 5 rolls.

The register, or master, cards of the NG series were arranged
for microfilming by Diane Nell. John Mendelsohn wrote these
introductory remarks.

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