

Worldwide Investigation and Prosecution of Nazi War Criminals

(April 1, 2016– March 31, 2017)

An Annual Status Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. During the period under review, the country in which the most significant practical progress and achievements in prosecuting Nazi war criminals were recorded was once again Germany. This is clearly the result of the dramatic change instituted about a decade ago vis-à-vis suspected Holocaust perpetrators who served in death camps or Einsatzgruppen, who can now be successfully convicted of accessory to murder based on service alone. Previously, prosecutors had to be able to prove that a suspect had committed a specific crime against a specific victim and that the crime had been motivated by racial hatred to be able to bring a case to court. As of March 31, 2017 besides Germany, there were ongoing investigations against Holocaust perpetrators in Austria, Italy, Poland, the United States, and apparently Canada, and the number of ongoing investigations has increased slightly during the past year.

2. During the period from April 1, 2016 until March 31, 2017, one conviction was obtained in Germany against an individual who had served in the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, and one indictment was filed in Poland against the commander of a unit of Ukrainian Nazi collaborators who lives in the United States and is accused of murdering Poles.

3. From January 1, 2001 until March 31, 2017, 104 Nazi perpetrators have been convicted in court with the majority of those successes achieved in Italy (46) and the United States (39). Those countries also filed the majority of the 102 indictments submitted against Nazi criminals during the same period.

4. While significant progress was achieved primarily in Germany, other countries for the most part have failed to attain any results whatsoever during the period under review. Those 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. The reasons for the failing grade awarded to each country are explained in the report.

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 everywhere. Despite the passage of more than seven decades since the end of World War II, the efforts to hold Holocaust perpetrators accountable in Germany have been renewed with a significant measure of success and there is potential for additional achievements in the immediate future. In fact, during the final months of 2017, following the period under review, 17 indictments were filed against suspected Holocaust perpetrators, the highest figure by far in this decade.

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 24, 2017. 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 emphasized 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.

* * *

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 all 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 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. This report in its entirety will be posted on our website www.operationlastchance.org

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THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW: APRIL 1, 2016 – MARCH 31, 2017

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.

The most important positive developments during the period under review were the direct result 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 the Einstazgruppe (mobile killing units) A, B, C, and D, which operated in the territories of the Soviet Union.

The results achieved in Germany during the period under review were quite significant. Probably the most important was the rejection by the Federal Court of Justice on November 28, 2016 of the appeal by Auschwitz guard and bookkeeper Oskar Groening, who had been convicted in summer 2015 of accessory to murder. The significance of his case was that there was no evidence that Groening had physically participated in the murder of inmates at the camp, meaning that any person who had served in a death camp, *in any capacity whatsoever*, could be convicted based on service alone. Also of significance in Germany was the conviction on June 17, 2016 of Auschwitz guard Reinhold Hanning, who was sentenced to five years in prison for accessory to murder.

Another important development was the expansion by the Zentrale Stelle of the search for Holocaust perpetrators to several additional concentration camps which were not classified as

death camps, such as Stutthof, Mauthausen, Ravensbrueck and Buchenwald. These investigations yielded indictments which were submitted after the period under review.

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, the only achievement obtained in Eastern Europe was an indictment filed in Poland against Michael Karkoc, the commander of a unit of Ukrainian Nazi collaborators, who is currently residing in the United States and whose unit actively participated in the murder of Polish villagers. 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 nineteen 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, at the request of the Lithuanian government, its Genocide and Resistance Research Center prepared a list of 2,055 Lithuanian Holocaust perpetrators which was submitted to the authorities in 2012, but during the period under review, the names on the list had still not been investigated by prosecutors.

This lack of action characterizes the total failure to date of the Lithuanian legal authorities. Thus none of the three *Saugumas* (Lithuanian Security Police) operatives put on trial, including the two top commanders of the Vilnius district (Aleksandras Lileikis and Kazys Gimžauskas), were ever punished, despite two convictions (one defendant died in the middle of his trial), since the proceedings were only concluded after the suspects were medically unfit to be punished. A Lithuanian request for the extradition from Scotland of murder squad officer Antanas Gecevičius (Gecas) failed due to his demise in the course of the extradition proceedings. Similarly, a Latvian request for the extradition of murder squad officer Konrad Kalejs from Australia was not carried out for the same reason.

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 decade.

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 punished a single Nazi war criminal 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 the crimes of 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 in the wake of an October 2013 interview with Olav Tuff, a Norwegian Waffen-SS veteran who had served in the Viking Division on the

Eastern front. Tuff related that his unit had committed war crimes against civilians in Ukraine, but under the existing law, it is impossible to prosecute such crimes in Norway (or in Sweden). In 2014, the Wiesenthal Center initiated a project to identify additional suspected Norwegian perpetrators still alive, in order to attempt to convince the Norwegian government to consider changing the law, but those efforts did not yield significant results.

Elsewhere in Scandinavia, an important investigation regarding crimes committed in a *Judenlager* in Bobruisk, Belarus by volunteers of the Free Corps Denmark was initiated in Copenhagen following the submission in July 2015 of an official complaint to the police by the author of this report. The complaint was based on the research by Danish historians Dennis Larsen and Therkel Straede in their book *En Skole I Vold* (A School for Violence) which chronicled the murder and deaths of practically all the 1,500 Jews in the camp while the Danish SS volunteers (who served in the Waffen-SS) were responsible for discipline and security. Larsen and Straede found one of the guards alive and living in Copenhagen, and additional research commissioned by the Wiesenthal Center revealed a second guard alive and living in Sweden.

In November 2016, the State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crimes Morton Niels Jakobsen announced that he had decided to discontinue the investigation by the Danish police, since it had not produced any evidence to indicate that either of the suspects, Helmuth Leif Rasbol (previously Rasmussen) or Axel Andersen, had committed any crimes.

In response, the Wiesenthal Center filed an appeal against the decision, pointing to what it considered "an exaggerated and unwarranted reliance on the interviews conducted most recently by the police," which contradicted much earlier testimonies by the suspect Rasbol himself, as well as by other members of the unit which were recorded in the immediate aftermath of World War II.

On March 7, 2017, however, the Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions Mohammed Ahsan rejected the Wiesenthal Center's appeal and closed the case permanently, ensuring that there would not be any criminal proceedings against either Helmuth Rasbol or Axel Andersen.

As far as the countries of refuge are concerned, the only country still actively seeking to hold Nazi war criminals accountable is the United States, which in recent years has faced very serious obstacles in deporting Holocaust perpetrators who had settled in America. Canada (in 1987), Australia (in 1989) and Great Britain (in 1991) all passed special laws to enable criminal prosecution of Nazi war criminals in local courts, 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, established by Aryeh Rubin, launched "Operation: Last Chance," a project designed to assist in facilitating the prosecution of Nazi war criminals by offering financial rewards for information which would help bring about 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, and in 2014 it was initiated in Norway.

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 sought to focus on those who served in death camps and in the Einsatzgruppen and who, in the wake of the Demjanjuk precedent, could now 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 much easier to

successfully bring these Holocaust perpetrators to justice in Germany, than it had been during the previous six 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 late 2011, 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 14, 2011 until April 1, 2013, the names of 47 additional suspects were sent to our office, three of which were submitted to prosecutors.

The flow of information regarding potential suspects was greatly increased starting on July 23, 2013, with the launch 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 number of potential leads. 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 that period. 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.

During the previous period under review, the Center received the names of 24 suspects, most of them Germans or Lithuanians currently living in the United States. Among the names were also those of four Norwegian suspects received after Operation Last Chance was launched in Oslo on December 3, 2014. Two of the suspects were local volunteers who had served with the Waffen-

SS in Ukraine, where there is evidence that Norwegians participated in Holocaust crimes. The other two suspects were alleged to have served in Norwegian concentration camps.

During the period under review, several dozen additional names were received by the Center, but none materialized into official government investigations.

In summation, despite numerous obstacles and difficulties, some progress was made during the period under review 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 problematic, as can clearly be seen by the analysis of the records of the individual countries.

CONVICTIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS OBTAINED
DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

April 1, 2016 – March 31, 2017

Germany – 1

On June 17, 2016, Reinhold Hanning was convicted in Detmold of accessory to murder in 170,000 cases for his service at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Also of note:

On November 28, 2016, Oskar Groening's appeal against his conviction for accessory to murder in 300,000 cases for his service at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp was rejected by the German Federal Court of Justice.

CONVICTIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001-2017

	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	1.IV.2014 – 31.III.2015	1.IV.2015 – 31.III.2016	1.IV.2016 – 31.III.2017	Total
United States	6	5	7	5	5	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Italy	0	0	0	0	10	15	1	6	3	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	46
Canada	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Germany	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poland	1	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	1
Total	14	6	7	5	16	21	7	6	5	2	10	2	1	0	1	1	104

NEW CASES FILED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

April 1, 2016 - March 31, 2017

Poland – 1

On March 15, 2017, the Polish authorities announced that an arrest warrant had been issued for Michael Karkoc, a Ukrainian currently residing in the United States, and that it would seek his extradition to stand trial for crimes he committed in July 1944 in Chlaniow, Krasnystaw county. Karkoc was the commander of the 2nd battalion of the Ukrainian Self-Defense Legion (referred to by the Germans as Selbstschutz Legion 31).

NEW CASES FILED: COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2017

	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	1.IV.2014 – 31.III.2015	1.IV.2015 – 31.III.2016	1.IV.2015 – 31.III.2017	Total
United States	4	10	5	3	2	6	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Italy	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	16	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	33
Germany	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	2	0	19
Canada	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hungary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	6	11	10	6	5	6	8	5	25	4	6	2	2	3	2	1	102

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

April 1, 2016-March 31, 2017

Germany ¹	53
Austria	2
Poland	1
USA ²	several
Total	56+

¹ In Germany, new investigations were opened against 53 individual suspects in 52 cases.

² The American authorities replied that they are forbidden to provide exact statistics on the number of new investigations.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS:

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 2001 – 2017

	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	1.IV.2014 – 31.III.2015	1.IV.2015 – 31.III.2016	1.IV.2016 – 31.III.2017	Total
Poland	48	8	172	306	141	2	142	230	290	409	0	0	X	X	0	1	1,749
Germany	9	?	9	27	38	22	31	43	130	161	45	30	115	68	42	53	823
Austria	10	3	60	272	1	0	2	16	24	6	9	13	7	1	0	2	426
United State	46	16	40	34	27	30	22	5	5	5	6	10	2	0	?	?	248+
Italy	0	56	18	6	2	2	3	21	4	2	1	6	6	0	26	0	153
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Australia	0	9	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Belgium									1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	?	?	?	?	103	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	103
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Croatia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Denmark	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
Estonia	2	17	1	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	8
Hungary	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Latvia	0	4	16	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	150
Romania	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	221	138	335	663	322	63	205	315	456	583	64	61	131	69	70	56	3,752

ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS AS OF APRIL 1, 2017

Germany ¹	1,538
Poland ²	153
Italy ³	6
Austria ⁴	2
Canada ⁵	?
USA ⁵	?
Total	1,699

¹ We received confirmation that as of January 1, 2017, at least 35 ongoing investigations were being conducted in Germany against at least 1,538 suspects. The states with the most cases are North Rhine Westphalia (14) and Hessen (68), while Hessen has the largest number of suspects (1,145). Please note that these are partial figures since Mecklenberg-Vorpommern did not provide any data.

² The investigations are regarding specific cases in which war crimes were committed, and not at this point against specific persons.

³ All of these investigations are being conducted by the Rome Military Court. The number of suspects in these investigations has not been revealed.

⁴ Among the pending cases is one against Alois Brunner (who is certainly deceased) and an additional case against unknown defendants accused of participating in the Nazis' euthanasia program in Tyrol.

⁵ 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 – 2017

	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	April 1, 2015	April 1, 2016	April 1, 2017
United States ¹	175	275	285	246	236	221	216	150	87	76	74	?	?	?	?	?
Lithuania	110	108	25	21	26	24	17	13	9	?	6	6	6	6	6	0
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	X	324	153
Germany	27	13	35	46	28	20	30	27	177	582	528	471	680	725	1,163	1,538
Great Britain	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	X	X	X
Croatia	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Austria	3	4	27	199	131	83	4	5	28	5	22	5	10	5	2	2
Latvia ²	2	5	5	58	53	55	3	1	0	?	0	0	0	X	X	X
Netherlands	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	0
Estonia	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	X	0	0
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X
Denmark	0	1	2	11	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Italy	0	0	12	13	5	17	22	52	43	23	0	19	18	18	8	6
Romania	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	3	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0
Hungary	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	X
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	X
France	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	X	X
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	X
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	X	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	0	0
Total	455	492	940	1,252	1,120	1,019	608	706	852	1,318	1,138	1,005	722	755	1,505	1,699

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, United States

B: Italy, Poland

C: Canada

D: Austria, Denmark

E: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain

F-1: Norway, Sweden

F-2: Lithuania, Ukraine

X: Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Paraguay, Serbia

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, whereas others have investigated as few as a single case or none at all. And while the significant differences between the states are obviously affected by the number of suspects living 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 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 which operated in the areas of the Soviet Union (mobile killing squads A, B, C, and D) could be convicted in Germany of accessory to murder, even if prosecutors had no evidence 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), currently headed by its new director Jens Rommel, continued to pursue the cases of death camp guards with impressive practical results.

First and foremost, Reinhold Hanning was convicted in Detmold on June 17, 2016 of accessory to murder in 170,000 cases for his service as a guard at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp. Another very important milestone achieved by German prosecutors during the period under review was the rejection by the German Federal Court of Justice on November 28, 2016 of the appeal by Auschwitz guard and bookkeeper Oskar Groening of his conviction for accessory to murder in 300,000 cases. This decision is of unique importance for two

reasons. The first is that although all three of the men who served in death camps and were convicted since 2011 of accessory to murder under the new prosecution policy instituted a decade ago (Demjanjuk, Groening and Hanning) appealed their convictions, two of the three died before a decision was made on their appeals. Thus the Groening appeal was a test case for such convictions. The second reason is that Groening's role in Auschwitz did not primarily focus on the murder operations, but rather on the theft and processing of the money brought to Auschwitz by the deportees. The rejection of his appeal means that anyone who served *in any capacity* in a death camp (or in the Einsatzgruppen death squads) can be convicted of accessory to murder, thereby enlarging the pool of potential suspects.

In fact, following the period under review, the German authorities submitted 17 indictments against individuals who served in Auschwitz, Stutthof, Mauthausen, Ravensbruck and/or Buchenwald, the highest number of indictments obtained in any country since this report was first published in 2012.

2. United States – The legal situation in the United States vis-à-vis the prosecution of Nazi war criminals and collaborators is different than that of all other Western countries, with the exception of Canada. Such individuals cannot be prosecuted in the United States for their crimes since they were committed outside the United States and their victims were not American citizens. Faced by this legal dilemma, the US authorities opted for prosecution on civil charges of immigration and naturalization violations committed by concealing their wartime collaboration with the forces of Nazi Germany, when they applied to come to the United States and subsequently to obtain American citizenship.

While this decision made the successful prosecution of these persons more likely to some degree, the legal challenges faced by American prosecutors are still formidable since the burden of proof in these cases is substantially identical to those faced in criminal prosecutions. Thus the results achieved by the Office of Special Investigations (established in 1979) and several years ago renamed the Human Rights and Special Prosecution Section (HRSP) are particularly noteworthy, having to date won cases against 111 Holocaust perpetrators.

During the period under review, the American authorities continued to seek the deportation to Europe of Trawniki concentration camp guard Jakob Palij, but the three countries to which he was ordered deported refused to admit him. In addition, the HRSP provided significant

investigative assistance to law enforcement authorities in three European countries regarding persons suspected of participation in Nazi crimes.

Category B: Ongoing Prosecution Programs Which Have Achieved Practical Success

1) 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. 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 the past ten 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, 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. On August 11, 2009, Josef Scheungraber, one of the officers successfully prosecuted in Italy, was convicted in Germany and sentenced to life imprisonment.

During the period under review, the Italian authorities conducted the following six criminal proceedings at the Military Court in Rome regarding massacres committed by Nazi forces in:

- 1) Santa Anna di Stazemma (Lucca, Italy)
- 2) Kos (Greece)
- 3) Leros (Greece)
- 4) Treuenbrietzen (Germany)
- 5) Oradour sur Glane (France)
- 6) Montopoli Sabina (Rieti, Italy)

In addition, during the period under review, the Military Court of Appeals in Rome continued its efforts to enforce sentences rendered in Italian courts against the following Nazi war criminals residing in Germany:

1) Wilhelm Karl Stark (born November 16, 1920) – sentenced to life imprisonment by Military Court of Verona on July 6, 2011 for murder of Italian civilians.

2) Alfred Luhmann (born February 13, 1925) – served in Hermann Goering armored division of the Wehrmacht – sentenced to life imprisonment by Military Court of Verona on July 6, 2011 for murder of Italian civilians.

3) Hermann Langer* (born November 6, 1919) – served as an officer of the 16th Panzergrenadier Division Reichsfuhrer SS in the Waffen-SS – sentenced on November 24, 2005 to life imprisonment by the Rome Military Appeals Court for the mass murder of civilians in the Tuscan Farneta monastery near Lucca, Italy.

4) Helmut Odenwald (born December 15, 1919) – served in Hermann Goering armored division of the Wehrmacht, sentenced to life imprisonment by the Military Court of Verona on July 6, 2011 for murder of Italian civilians.

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.

* died August 22, 2016

2) Poland - The record of the Institute of National Memory, the Polish agency entrusted with the prosecution of the crimes committed under the Nazi occupation and Communist rule, is somewhat enigmatic. On the one hand, over the past decade it has opened far more new investigations than any other equivalent agency, and as of April 1, 2017 it had 153 ongoing investigations being currently conducted. On the other hand, until the period under review, the practical results achieved during the past 16 years were relatively disappointing - one conviction (of Chelmno death camp operative Henryk Mania) and one indictment (of Nazi agent Piotr Wiczorek).

In March 2017, however, the Polish authorities announced that the regional court in Lublin had issued an arrest warrant against U.S. resident Michael Karkoc, commander of a unit of Ukrainian Nazi collaborators, which had carried out the murder of several dozen Polish civilians in the village of Chlaniow in July 1944.

Following the period under review, the Poles initiated steps to extradite Karkoc to Poland to stand trial for his role in the murders.

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

Canada – For more than two decades, the Canadian authorities have attempted to denaturalize and deport from Canada Helmut Oberlander who served with Einsatzkommando 10a of Einsatzgruppe D. In July 2016, the Supreme Court of Canada denied the government's request to appeal their decision to restore his Canadian citizenship. Shortly after the period under review, however, the government issued an Order-in-Council to strip Oberlander of his Canadian citizenship for the fourth time.

Aside from this case, 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 23 years, since the switch was made from prosecution on criminal charges to the application of civil remedies, the Canadian authorities 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.

Category D: Insufficient and/or Unsuccessful Efforts

1. Austria – During the period under review, neither of the two new investigations initiated by the Austrian authorities yielded any practical results, since all the suspects were deceased, leaving only two pending inquiries, one against Alois Brunner who is no longer alive and another against unknown perpetrators involved in the Nazis' euthanasia program.

In that respect, mention must be made of the decades-long failure of the Austrian authorities to successfully hold Holocaust perpetrators accountable for their crimes. The fact that for more than thirty years, not a single Nazi war criminal has been punished in an Austrian court, clearly reflects the lack of political will in Vienna to bring those guilty of Holocaust crimes to the bar of justice, in stark contrast to the energetic efforts of Germany to attempt to maximize the prosecution of Holocaust perpetrators while it is still possible to do so.

2. Denmark – In November 2016, Morton Niels Jakobsen, the Danish State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crimes, closed the investigation against Danish SS volunteers Helmuth Leif Rasbol (formerly Rasmussen) and Axel Andersen, who were suspected of committing crimes against Jewish inmates of a camp established by the Nazis in Bobruisk, Belarus, during the period from fall 1942 until spring 1943 when the Danish Free Corps were responsible for security and discipline in the camp. The investigation had been launched following the submission in July 2015, by the author of this report, of an official complaint to the Copenhagen police against the two Danish SS volunteers, based on the research of Danish historians Dennis Larsen and Therkel Straede in their 2014 book *En Skole I Vold* (School for Violence).

According to State Prosecutor Jakobsen, no evidence was discovered to link either of the suspects to any specific crimes committed at the camp. In response, the Wiesenthal Center filed an appeal against the decision, based on what the author of this report considered "an exaggerated and unwarranted reliance on the interviews of the suspects conducted most recently by the police," which clearly contradicted earlier statements by the suspect Rasbol himself, as well as other members of the unit which were recorded in the immediate aftermath of World War II.

On March 7, 2017, however, Mohammed Ahsan, Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, rejected the Wiesenthal Center's appeal and closed the case permanently.

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. Australia
2. Belgium
3. Bosnia-Herzegovina
4. Colombia
5. Croatia
6. Czech Republic
7. Estonia
8. Finland
9. France
10. Great Britain
11. New Zealand
12. Romania
13. Russia
14. Slovakia
15. Slovenia
16. Spain

Category X: Did Not Reply

1. Argentina
2. Belarus
3. Bolivia
4. Brazil
5. Chile
6. Costa Rica
7. Greece
8. Hungary
9. Latvia
10. Luxemburg
11. Paraguay
12. Serbia

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 in recent years regarding war crimes committed by Norwegians, both in Norway as well as in Ukraine, have again pointed to the importance of finding a legal remedy to enable the prosecution of such 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 in principle cannot prosecute Nazi war criminals.

Category F-2: Failure in Practice

1. Lithuania – The Lithuanian government continues to do everything possible to avoid prosecution and punishment of local Holocaust perpetrators. Thus, in 2012, the authorities received a list of 2,055 individuals who had actively participated in the murder of Jews, which was prepared by its own Genocide and Research Center, at the government's request. To this date, none of the names on the list have been investigated by prosecutors, insuring that no legal action will be taken against local Nazi war criminals.
2. 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 2001-2017

	2000/1 - 2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	2000/1 - 2001	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	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Argentina	C	X	D	D	X	X	X	D	X	E	X	D	E	E	E	X	X
Australia	D	D	D	D	C	C	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	C	F-2	F-2	E	E	E	E
Austria	D	D	D	C	D	F	F-2	C	F-2	D	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	D	D	D
Belarus		X	X	X	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	X	X	E
Bolivia		X	X	X	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	E	E	E
Brazil		X	X	X	X	X	X	D	X	X	X	E	X	E	X	E	X
Canada	B	B	C	B	C	C	F-2	B	D	F-2	F-2	F-2	B	D	D	D	C
Chile		X	X	X	X	D	X	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia		F	F	F	D	D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E
Costa Rica	C	D	C	X	X	D	X	X	X	X	E	X	X	E	X	X	X
Croatia	C	D	D	D	D	B	F-2	F-2	E	E	E	E	E	C	D	D	E
Czech Republic		D	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	E	E
Denmark		D	D	D	B	D	C	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E	C	D
Estonia	D	D	D	D	D	F	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	F-2	E	E
Finland		D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
France	B	C	D	D	X	D	D	X	X	X	X	D	X	X	E	E	E
Germany	B	B	B	B	C	C	F-2	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A
Great Britain	C	D	D	D	D	D	F-2	X	X	D	X	X	X	D	X	X	E
Greece		X	X	X	X	X	X	E	E	E	E	X	E	E	E	E	X
Hungary		X	D	D	B	C	C	F-2	F-2	F-2	B	B/F-2	C	D	C	D	X
Italy	B	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B

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

LIST OF NAZI WAR CRIMINALS SLATED FOR POSSIBLE PROSECUTION IN 2018

There are six individuals who have been identified as serving with the forces of the Third Reich in units which actively persecuted and murdered innocent civilians and who hopefully will be prosecuted during the coming year.

1. Helmut Oberlander: Canada (Ukraine) – served in Einsatzkommando 10A (part of Einsatzgruppe D) which murdered an estimated 23,000, mostly Jewish civilians; denaturalized for fourth time; facing deportation.

2. Kurt Gosdek: Germany (Ukraine) – served in Einsatzgruppe C which murdered tens of thousands of Jews in Ukraine; identified alive by Simon Wiesenthal Center and German television station ARD.

3. Herbert Wahler: Germany (Ukraine) – served in Einsatzgruppe C which murdered tens of thousands of Jews in Ukraine; identified alive by Simon Wiesenthal Center and German television station ARD.

4. Michael Karkoc: United States (Poland) – served as commander of the 2nd battalion of the Ukrainian Self-Defense Legion (Selbstschutz Legion 31) which is accused of murdering several dozen Polish civilians in Chlaniow, Krasnystaw county in July 1944. Poland has requested his extradition after the period under review.

5. Algimantas Dailide: Germany (Lithuania) – served in Lithuanian Security Police in Vilnius, sentenced by a Lithuanian court to five years in prison for persecution of Jews and Poles, but judges refused to implement the sentence.

6. Jakiw (Jakob) Palij: United States (Poland) – served in the Trawniki SS training camp – denaturalized and ordered deported from the United States, but no country has agreed to accept him.

In addition, following the period under review, indictments have been submitted against an estimated 17 hitherto unnamed individuals who served in the Auschwitz and Majdanek death camps and in the Stutthof, Mauthausen, Ravensbrueck, and Buchenwald concentration camps.

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, Miami, Jerusalem, Paris, and Buenos Aires.

Established in 1977, the Center closely interacts on an ongoing basis with a variety of public and private agencies, meeting with elected officials of 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; combating Holocaust denial and distortion; 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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Website: www.wiesenthal.com

Simon Wiesenthal Center – Israel Office

Since its establishment in Jerusalem in 1986, the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Israel Office has made the efforts to help bring Nazi war criminals to justice the primary focus of its activities. Founded by Holocaust historian Dr. Efraim Zuroff, who also coordinates the Center's Nazi war crimes research worldwide, the office has played an important role in tracking down and exposing escaped Nazi war criminals and in helping to facilitate their prosecution. During the past 32 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 Canada (in 1987), Australia (in 1989), and Great Britain (in 1991), all of which had admitted numerous Nazi collaborators after World War II, 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 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 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, established 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, 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.

Several years ago, the Israel Office assumed responsibility for the Wiesenthal Center's activities in Eastern Europe and has focused on combatting the growing phenomenon of Holocaust distortion in the post-Communist countries in the region. Thus, for example, the Israel Office has monitored and protested against neo-Nazi and extreme right marches in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and drawn attention in numerous op-eds published widely to the efforts by governments to minimize the role played in the Holocaust by local Nazi collaborators and promote the canard of equivalency between Nazi and Communist crimes.

In addition, the author of this report has, together with popular Lithuanian author Ruta Vanagaite, written a book entitled *Musiskiai (Our People)* which deals with Lithuanian complicity in Holocaust crimes and which exposed the distorted narrative of the Holocaust adopted and disseminated by the Lithuanian government.

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