



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

November 5, 1979

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

United States Embassy
Bonn, FRG

Subject: Dr. Georg LEIBBRANDT,
DPOB: 5 September 1899 in Hoffnungsfeld, Ukraine SSR
Residence - Ligusterweg 16 5300 Bonn-Ippendorf
Telephone - 28 18 00

Reference: (A) State 265333, (B) Bonn 18284

Reference A states that Leibbrandt was issued a B-2 visa by the Embassy at Bonn on 6 August 1974. Reference B states that it appears that this visa is still valid.

It is requested that all necessary steps be taken to revoke this visa and to assure that Leibbrandt will not be issued another visa. Leibbrandt is ineligible to receive a visa and excludable from admission to the United States under Section 212(a)(33) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. Section 1182(a)(33), as amended by Section 101, Act of October 30, 1978, P.L. 95-549, 92 Stat. 2065. That section reads as follows:

"SEC. 212, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the following classes of aliens shall be ineligible to receive visas and shall be excluded from admission into the United States . . .

(33) Any alien who during the period beginning on March 23, 1933, and ending on May 8, 1945, under the direction of, or in association with --

- (A) the Nazi government in Germany,
- (B) any government in any area occupied by the military forces of the Nazi government of Germany,
- (C) any government established with the assistance or cooperation of the Nazi government of Germany, or

(D) any government which was an ally of the Nazi government of Germany,

ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person because of race, religion, national origin or political opinion."

The enclosed documents clearly establish that Leibbrandt, in association with the Nazi government of Germany, ordered, incited, assisted, and otherwise participated in the murders of hundreds of thousands of Jews because of race or religion. A summary of these documents is attached for your convenience.

In addition to revocation of Leibbrandt's visa, the Department of Justice requests the Embassy in Bonn to provide the information and documents enclosed herewith to the appropriate German prosecutors for appropriate action. An extra copy of the documents and summary are enclosed for that purpose. Please convey to the German prosecutors the willingness of the Department of Justice to assist them in any way in this matter. Please inform them that the Justice Department apologizes for the poor photographic quality of some of the documents, but will attempt to obtain better copies or originals if so requested by the German prosecutors.

It should be pointed out to the German prosecutors that charges may have previously been brought against Leibbrandt for the multiple murder of Jews by the Strafkammer in Nuremberg, but that these charges were dropped in 1950. The reason these charges were dropped is unknown.

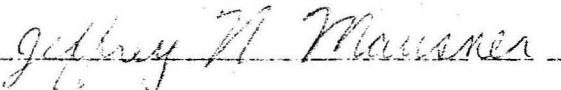
If more information is necessary concerning Leibbrandt's ineligibility for a visa and excludability from the United States, please contact the Office of Special Investigations, Department of Justice, Attention Jeffrey N. Mausner, Trial Attorney.

Kindly keep this office apprised of all actions taken by the Embassy in Bonn in regard to Leibbrandt's visa and the transmission of this information to the German prosecutors. In addition, we would appreciate your advising this office of any actions taken by the German authorities.

Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.



Martin Mendelsohn
Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005



Jeffrey N. Mausner
Trial Attorney
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005



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Summary of Documents Establishing Dr. Georg Leibbrandt's

Participation in War Crimes 1/

Dr. Georg Leibbrandt was Chief of the Political Division of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories from 1941 to 1943 or 1944. (See Who's Who in Germany and Austria, Part II, page 94, Exhibit A; Stockhorst, Erich, Funftausend Kopfe, Wer war im Dritten Reich, published by S. Kappe KG, Velbert and Kettwig, 1967, page 266, Exhibit A.) 2/ In that position, Dr. Leibbrandt aided and participated in the murders of hundreds of thousands of Jews. 3/

The Occupied Eastern Territories consisted of the Baltic States and the areas of the USSR which had been conquered by Germany and had

1/ The documents summarized in this letter and enclosed herewith are the documents concerning Dr. Leibbrandt found at two sources in the United States: the U.S. National Archives in Washington, D.C. and the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028. Presumably, more documentation concerning Leibbrandt's participation in war crimes is available in German and Russian archives.

2/ Dr. Leibbrandt also served as Chief of the Eastern European Division of the Foreign Policy Department of the NSDAP (the Nazi Party). (See Who's Who in Germany and Austria, Part II, page 94, Exhibit A.)

3/ Even before Dr. Leibbrandt accepted the position as Chief of the Political Division of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, it was clear that the Political Division would be

been turned over to a civil administration. The Occupied Eastern Territories were divided, for administrative purposes, into areas called the Reichkommissariat Ostland (covering the Baltic States) and the Reichkommissariat Ukraine (covering occupied areas of the USSR). (See map -- Exhibit C.) Approximately 700,000 Jews were murdered in occupied areas of the USSR (Reichkommissariat Ukraine); approximately 200,000 were murdered in the Baltic States (Reichkommissariat Ostland). (See Raul Hilberg, The Destruction of the European Jews, Harper and Row, 1961, page 767, Exhibit D.)

The Reichkommissariat Ostland and Reichkommissariat Ukraine were colonies governed by a colonial minister, the Reichsminister fuer die Besetzten Ostgebiete (Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories) Alfred Rosenberg, ^{4/} whose office, the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, was in Berlin. Dr. Leibbrandt was the third ranking official in the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. (See excerpt from The Destruction of the European Jews, pages 227, 230, Exhibit E.)

In late 1941, Dr. Leibbrandt, as Chief of the Political Division of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, gave an order which set in motion the killing of all Jews in the Reichkommissariat Ostland, regardless of economic considerations such as usefulness of

^{3/} charged with solution of the "Jewish problem" in the Occupied Eastern Territories. (See Nuremberg Document No. 1024-PS, memorandum entitled "General organization and tasks of our office for the general handling of problems in the Eastern territories," dated April 29, 1941, Exhibit B.) Despite his awareness of this task, Dr. Leibbrandt accepted the position and served in that capacity for about three years.

^{4/} Rosenberg was sentenced to death by the International Military Tribunal and hanged in 1946.

the Jews to the war effort. Dr. Leibbrandt wrote the following letter to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland on October 31, 1941:

"The Reich and Security Main Office has complained that the Reich Commissioner for the East has forbidden executions of Jews in Liepaja (Libau). I request a report in regard to this matter by return mail. By order, signed: Dr. Leibbrandt." (Nuremberg Document 5/ No. 3663-PS, letter from Leibbrandt to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland, 31 October 1941, Exhibit F.) 6/

On November 15, 1941, the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland responded as follows:

"I have forbidden the wild executions of Jews in Liepaja because they were not justifiable in the manner in which they were carried out.

I should like to be informed whether your inquiry of 31 October is to be regarded as a directive to liquidate all Jews in the East (Ostland)? Shall this take place without regard to age and sex and economic interests (of the Wehrmacht, for instance in specialists in the armament industry)? Of course the cleansing of the East of Jews is a necessary task; its solution, however, must be harmonized with the necessities of war production.

5/ Documents referred to as "Nuremberg Documents" are from the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. Army. They are now held in the National Archives, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

6/ The events leading up to this letter are set out in Raul Hilberg, The Destruction of the European Jews, pages 246-247, Exhibit G.

So far I have not been able to find such a directive either in the regulations regarding the Jewish question in the "Brown Portfolio" (Braun Mappe) or in other decrees." (Nuremberg Document No. 3663-PS, Letter from the Reich Commissioner for the East to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, 15 November 1941, Exhibit H.)^{7/}

^{7/} The "manner in which [these executions] were carried out" is described in a letter from Gebietskommissar Carl of Sluzk, White Russia to Kube, Generalkommissar for White Russia, dated October 30, 1941:

"All Jews without exception were taken out of the factories and shops and deported in spite of our agreement. It is true that part of the Jews was moved by way of the ghetto where many of them were processed and still segregated by me, but a large part was loaded directly on trucks and liquidated without further delay outside of the town."

"For the rest, as regards the execution of the action, I must point out to my deepest regret that the latter bordered already on sadism. The town itself offered a picture of horror during the action. With indescribable brutality on the part of both the German police officers and particularly the Lithuanian partisans, the Jewish people, but also among them White Ruthenians, were taken out of their dwellings and herded together. Everywhere in the town shots were to be heard and in different streets the corpses of shot Jews accumulated. The White Ruthenians were in greatest distress to free themselves from the encirclement. Regardless of the fact that the Jewish people, among whom were also tradesmen, were mistreated in a terribly barbarous way in the face of the White Ruthenian people, the White Ruthenians themselves were also worked over with rubber clubs and rifle butts. There was no question of an action against the Jews any more. It rather looked like a revolution."

"I was not present at the shooting before the town. Therefore I cannot make a statement on its brutality. But it should suffice, if I point out that persons shot have worked themselves out of their graves some time after they had been covered." (Nuremberg Document No. 1104-PS, Exhibit I.)

On December 18, 1941, Braeutigam, Deputy Chief of the Political Division of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, Dr. Leibbrandt's immediate subordinate, wrote the following to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland, in answer to the letter of November 15, 1941:

"Clarification of the Jewish question has most likely been achieved by now through verbal discussions. Economic considerations should fundamentally remain unconsidered in the settlement of the problem. Moreover, it is requested, that questions arising be settled directly with the Senior SS and Police Leaders. By order, signed: Braeutigam." (Nuremberg Document No. 3666-PS, Letter from the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland, 18 December 1941, Exhibit J.)

In other words, Leibbrandt's inquiry of 31 October was to be regarded as a directive to liquidate all Jews in the East (the Ostland). The result of these three letters was the policy of total annihilation of Jews in the Reichkommissariat Ostland.

At about the same time, Dr. Leibbrandt approved the establishment of concentration camps near Riga and Minsk for Jews deported from Germany and the Protectorate of Bohemia Moravia. On November 13, 1941, Dr. Leibbrandt cabled the following message to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland:

"Re: Telegram of November 9, 1941 regarding the transport of Jews to the Ostland.

"Jews will continue to arrive in the Eastern (Occupied Areas). Camps in Riga and Minsk are only temporary, therefore there is no objection here. Dr. Leibbrandt." (Occ E3-32 8/, telegram from Leibbrandt to the Reichskommissar fuer das Ostland, Riga, November 9, 1941, Exhibit K.) 9/

8/ Documents labeled "Occ E" are from the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028.

9/ For background on this cable, see Occ E3-29, notes and reports to Lohse, dated 20 and 21 October 1941; Occ E3-30, file memo dated 27 October 1941; Occ E3-31 letter from Lange to Reichskommissar fuer das Ostland, dated 8 November 1941; Occ E3-32, cable from Trampedach, head of the Political Department of the Reichskommissariat Ostland, to the Reichsministerium fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete and Reichskommissar Lohse, dated 9 November 1941; Raul Hilberg, The Destruction of the European Jews, page 232. (These documents are collected as Exhibits L and N.)

As well as sending the above message by cable, Leibbrandt sent a letter to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland on November 13, 1941 in which he enclosed a copy of this November 13th cable:

"I am sending you enclosed herewith the copy of a cable dated November 9, 1941 for your information, this cable being intended for you but received here. I attach a copy of my today's cable to you for your information and, at the same time, I draw your attention to my letter which is on the way to you and which will further explain matters." (Occ E3-32, letter from Leibbrandt to the Reichskommissar fuer das Ostland, November 13, 1941, Exhibit M.)

The cable dated November 9, 1941 referred to in Leibbrandt's telegram and letter appears to be Occ E3-32, cable from Trampedach, head of the Political Department of the Reichskommissariat Ostland, to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories and Reich Commissioner Lohse. (Exhibit N.) In that cable, Trampedach protested against the transport of Jews to the Eastern Occupied Territories:

"Security police reports completion of the transport of 50,000 Jews to the Eastern Region. Arrival of 1st transport in Minsk on 11/10, in Riga on 11/19. Request urgently to prevent transports since Jewish camps must be transferred considerably further towards the East."

Leibbrandt's November 13th cable and letter put an end to any further objections to transport of Jews to these concentration camps. Lohse, the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland, penciled at the bottom of Leibbrandt's November 13th letter the results of Leibbrandt's November 13th telegram:

"No objections are to be raised any more in the future against any transports from the Reich." (Exhibit M.)

Leibbrandt's statement in his November 13, 1941 telegram that "Camps in Riga and Minsk are only temporary" indicates his knowledge of the final fate awaiting the Jews -- extermination in gas chambers. In fact, Dr. Leibbrandt appears to have been involved in the preparations for construction of gas chambers for the gassing of Jews in the Occupied Eastern Territories. According to Nuremberg Document No. NO-2094, dated November 12, 1941 (Exhibit O), Dr. Leibbrandt advised Alfred Wetzel, 10/ the expert in Jewish affairs of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, a subordinate of Dr. Leibbrandt in the Ministry, that on the basis of a conference between Alfred Rosenberg and Dr. Leibbrandt, Wetzel would have to sign certain letters. Nuremberg Document No. NO-2094 reads as follows:

"To be submitted to Dr. Leibbrandt for information.

Notes for Files

Hauptabteilungsleiter (Chief of Main Dept.) Dr. Leibbrandt yesterday informed me that, according to a conversation with the Reichsminister, I had to sign the letters dated 11 November 1941 addressed to the Reich Commissioner for the East, to the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine, to the Reich Security Main Office and to Oberdienstleiter Brack. On the basis of this order, I signed these letters."

The Staff Evidence Analysis of the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. Army, stated that the letters which Dr. Leibbrandt and Rosenberg advised Wetzel he would have to sign were presumably the letters resulting from the drafts which are numbered Nuremberg Documents NO-365, NO-996, and NO-997. (See Staff Evidence

10/ Nuremberg Document No. NO-2094 is not signed by Wetzel. The Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. Army, concluded that Wetzel was "presumably" the author. (See Staff Evidence Analysis for Document NO-2094, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. Army, Exhibit O.)

Analysis for Nuremberg Document No. NO-2094, Exhibit O.) Unfortunately, the final draft of the letter referred to does not appear to have been captured by the Allies.

Nuremberg Document No. NO-365 (Exhibit P), the draft written by Wetzel, contained the following:

"Re: Solution of the Jewish Question.

1. To the Reich Commissioner for the East.

Re: Your Report of 4 October 1941 Concerning Solution of the Jewish Question.

Referring to my letter of 18 October 1941, you are informed that Oberdienstleiter Brack of the Chancellery of the Fuehrer has declared himself ready to collaborate in the manufacture of the necessary shelters as well as the gassing apparatus. At the present time, the apparatus in question are not on hand in the Reich in sufficient number, they will first have to be manufactured. Since in Brack's opinion the manufacture of the apparatus in the Reich will cause more difficulty than if manufactured on the spot, Brack deems it most expedient if he sent his people directly to Riga, especially his chemist Dr. Kallmeyer, who will cause everything further to be done there. Oberdienstleiter Brack points out that the process in question is not without danger, so special protective measures are necessary. Under these circumstances, I beg you to turn to Oberdienstleiter Brack in the Chancellery of the Fuehrer through your Higher SS and Polizeifuehrer and to request the dispatch of the chemist Dr. Kallmeyer as well as of further aides. I draw attention to the fact that Sturmbannfuehrer Eichmann, the referee for Jewish questions in the RSHA, is in agreement to this process. On information from Sturmbannfuehrer Eichmann, camps for Jews are to be set up in Riga and Minsk to which Jews from the old Reich territory may possibly be sent. At the present time, Jews being deported from the old Reich are to be sent to Litzmannstadt, but also to other camps, to be later used as labor (Arbeitseinsatz) in the East so far as they are able to work.

As the affairs now stand, there are no objections against doing away with those Jews who are not able to work, with the Brack remedy. In this way occurrences such as those which, according to a report presently before me, took place at the shooting of Jews in Wilna and which, considering that the shootings were public, were hardly excusable, would no longer be possible. Those able to work, on the other hand, will be transported to the East for labor service. It is self understood that among the Jews capable of work, men and women are to be kept separate."

This letter was apparently prepared by Dr. Wetzel for Rosenberg's signature. Presumably, NO-2094 refers to the fact that Wetzel would have to sign what was a later draft of this letter rather than Rosenberg. 11/

Dr. Leibbrandt was one of only 15 persons who attended the "Wannsee Conference" on January 20, 1942, known as the "Final Solution Conference," at which the plan for implementation of the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question" was formulated. (Nuremberg Document NG-2586-E, Conference Protocol of Meeting held in Berlin, Am Grossen Wannsee No. 56/58, on 20 January 1942, regarding the Final Solution of the Jewish Question, Exhibit R.) "The Final Solution of the Jewish Question" was, of course, the euphemism used by the Nazi government for its policy of total annihilation of Jews in Europe.

The fifteen persons attending the Wannsee Conference clearly knew that the purpose of the conference was the implementation of the final solution of the Jewish question in Europe, prior to agreeing to attend the conference. Nuremberg Document No. 709-PS is a November 29, 1941 letter of invitation to this conference, sent by Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service (SD) Heydrich to SS General Hoffmann (Exhibit S). The purpose of this conference is clearly revealed in this letter of invitation:

On the 31 July 1941, the Reichsmarschall of the greater German Reich commissioned me to make all necessary preparations in organizational, factual and material respect for the total solution of the Jewish problem in Europe with the participation of all interested central agencies, and to present to him a masterplan as soon as possible. A photostatic copy of this commission is included in this letter.

Considering the extraordinary importance, which has to be conceded to these questions, and in the interest of the achievement of the same view-point by the central agencies concerned with the remaining work, connected with this final

11/ Nuremberg Documents Nos. NO-996 and NO-997 (Exhibit Q) appear to be earlier drafts of NO-365.

solution, I suggest, to make these problems the subject of a combined conversation, especially since Jews are being evacuated in continuous transports from the Reich territory including the protectorate Bohemia and Moravia to the East ever since the 15 October 1941.

Heydrich then went on to invite Hoffmann to a conference to be held at Wannsee in December of 1941. Heydrich stated in the letter that he had "sent similar letters to . . . Reichsamsleiter Dr.

Leibbrandt" and the other invitees. ^{12/} The date of the conference was later changed to January 20, 1942. (See Nuremberg Document No. 709-PS, letter from Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service (SD) Heydrich to Hoffmann dated January 8, 1942, Exhibit T).

Subsequent to the Wannsee Conference, the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories prepared to carry out the Final Solution in the Occupied Eastern Territories. The first step of this process was the determination of what persons qualified as Jews. Dr. Leibbrandt was instrumental in drafting a decree which defined the term "Jew" for use in the Occupied Eastern Territories. (Nuremberg Document No. 4848, "Decree Concerning Definition of the Term 'Jew' in the Occupied Eastern Territories," May 1942, Exhibit U.) In this decree, the term "Jew" was defined to be much broader than the definition in the "Nuremberg Laws," which were the definitional laws in effect in Germany. This decree, therefore, subjected more people to the treatment received by "Jews" in the Occupied Eastern Territories. (See Staff Evidence Analysis, Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes, U.S. Army, Document NG-4848, Exhibit U.)

^{12/} The similar letter which was sent to Dr. Leibbrandt cannot be located. It is quite likely that it was destroyed by the Germans as the Allies advanced toward Germany.

On April 27, 1942, Dr. Leibbrandt sent the draft of the ordinance concerning the definition of the term "Jew" in the Occupied Eastern Territories to the following: the Reich Minister of the Interior, the Reich Minister of Justice, the Foreign Office, the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of Interior, the Reich Security Main Office, the Reichsfuehrer SS — the Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of Germandom, the High Command of the Wehrmacht, the Plenipotentiary for the Four-Year-Plan, the Chief of the Party Chancellory; information copies were sent to the Reich Commissioner for the Ostland and the Reich Commissioner for the Ukraine. Dr. Leibbrandt closed his letter enclosing the draft ordinance as follows: "I shall assume that you agree to the draft unless you inform me of the contrary by 20 May 1942." (Nuremberg Document No. NG-4848, letter from the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, signed by order of Dr. Leibbrandt, dated 27 April 1942, Exhibit V. See also Occ E3-39, letter from Leibbrandt to the Reichskommissar for the Ostland dated February 5, 1942, Exhibit W.)

Dr. Leibbrandt was instrumental, as Chief of the Political Division for the Occupied Eastern Territories, in the actual implementation of the Final Solution of the Jewish Question in the Occupied Eastern Territories. On October 23, 1942, Dr. Leibbrandt sent the following letter to the General Commissioner of White Russia, an area of the Reichskommissariat Ostland:

"I request a report about the Jewish question in the Generalbezirk White Russia, especially about the extent to which Jews are still employed by German offices, whether as interpreters, mechanics, etc. I ask for a prompt reply because I intend to bring about a solution of the Jewish question as soon as possible." (Occ E3-45, letter from Leibbrandt to Generalkommissar Weissruthenien, dated 23 October 1942, Exhibit X (emphasis added).)

The report of the General Commissioner was, in part, as follows:

"The number of Jews in the General District of White Russia has been reduced to 30,000 approximately in the entire General District during the first year of the civilian administration. The plain can be considered as being entirely cleared from Jews. There are only Jewish ghettos in a number of larger towns of the General District. The inmates of the ghettos are under strong supervision and consist only of absolutely necessary skilled workers and labor who, for the time being, cannot be replaced by local people. Not one Jew is any longer acting as an interpreter in White Russia. Only craftsmen and skilled workers are still in the service of the German authorities and military offices. The possibilities of further driving back the Jewry are constantly examined in agreement with the Security Service and are implemented." (Occ E3-45, letter from Generalkommissar fuer Weissruthenien, Political Department, dated November 23, 1942, Exhibit Y.)

On March 15, 1943, Dr. Leibbrandt, as representative of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, and Gottlob Berger,^{13/} as representative for the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police Heinrich Himmler, signed an agreement concerning the political indoctrination of members of the Eastern nations enrolled in the indigenous police units (Schutzmannschaften). (Nuremberg Document No. NO-1818, Exhibit Z.) This agreement provided for political indoctrination of the indigenous police units concerning, among other things, anti-Jewish slogans and Hitler's fight against world Jewery.

^{13/} At this time, Berger was Chief of the SS Hauptamt (SS Main Office).

It was agreed that special attention had to be paid to the following anti-semitic points in the indoctrination of indigenous police units:

Tying up with the strong instinctive anti-semitism of the Eastern nations; the Jewish face of Bolshevism; Jewry as motive power behind Bolshevism as well as the Capitalism of the Western Powers; the Jewish aims for world domination and the various ways towards it (world revolution and capitalism); the nationalist disguises of Jewish Bolshevism; Stalin's army as a power instrument to gain Jewish world domination with the blood of the other peoples. Bolshevist aims and methods (question of land, deportation, GPU., church question etc.) . . . The common work and fight of the European nations against the Jewish aims for world domination. Causes, meaning and underlying reasons of the war. (Jewry as instigator of the First and Second World War.) Germany's and Europe's allies in a common front in fight against the Jewish-Capitalist and the Jewish-Bolshevist powers.

The indigenous police units in the Occupied Eastern Territories were used to round up Jews for deportation to annihilation camps and in mobile killing operations in which Jews were rounded up, taken into the country side, and shot into trenches. 14/

14/ Exhibit AA contains other miscellaneous documents relating to Leibbrandt, from the U.S. National Archives and the YIVO Institute.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

October 15, 1979

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

146-2-47

Office of Special Agent in Charge
701 West Broad Street, Room 301
Falls Church, Virginia 22046

Attention: Alan Walls

Dear Sir:

This letter confirms our request that George Leibbrandt and Otto Von Bolschwing be entered into TECS for one year. Please advise Special Agent David Warren (202) 633-5023 regarding any TECS hits as a result of this information. The following information was telephonically transmitted to your office:

1. Georg Leibbrandt
DOB: 5/9/99 - Ukraine
German PP # D010 4077
Perm. Res.: 53 Bonn - Ippendorf
2. Otto Albrect Alfred Von Bolschwing
DOB: 10/15/09 - East Prussia
6'1" - 180 lbs.
Perm Res.: 4729 Manzanita Avenue, #51
Carmichael, California 95608

Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Sinai
Deputy Director
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
Post Office Box 28603
Washington, D. C. 20005

PAGE 01

STATE 290504

ORIGIN OCS-06

INFO OCT-00 EUR-12 ADS-00 CA-01 JUSE-00 L-03 /022 R

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E. O. 12065 N/A

TAGS: CGEN (LEIBBRANDT, DR. GEORG)

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

REF: (A) STATE 265333, (B) BONN 18284

1. THE DEPARTMENT HAS POUCHED REGISTRY ITEM 2655032 OF NOV. 6, WHICH WAS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (OSI). THIS ITEM CONTAINS EXTENSIVE EVIDENTIARY MATERIAL CONCERNING DR. GEORG LEIBBRANDT. THE OVERING MEMORANDUM WAS SIGNED BY MR. MARTIN MENDELSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OSI AND BY MR. JEFFREY N. MAUSNER, TRIAL ATTORNEY OF OSI. THE MEMO REQUESTS THAT SUBJECT'S VISA BE REVOKED, AND THAT THE ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE APPROPRIATE GERMAN PROSECUTORS. VANCE

RECEIVED

NOV - 8 1979

Mausner
OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

November 28, 1979

COPY

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

JMausner:sdp
146-2-47

Carl G. Shepherd, Esq.
Chief of Advisory Opinions
Division, Visa Office
Room 611
State Annex Number 2, Department
of State
515 22nd St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20520

Re: Georg Leibbrandt

Dear Mr. Shepherd:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of today, I am enclosing a copy of the following:

1. The letter I sent to the Embassy in Bonn requesting that Leibbrandt's visa be revoked.
2. State 290504 notifying Bonn that the letter had been pouched.
3. Cable indicating that Leibbrandt had been placed on the Visa Office Lookout List.

As I told you over the phone, I have not yet received any notification that Bonn has taken steps to revoke Leibbrandt's visa. I would appreciate your following up on this and notifying me of what has been done.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey N. Mausner

Jeffrey N. Mausner, Trial Attorney
Office of Special Investigations
Criminal Division
P.O. Box 28603
Washington, D.C. 20005

Enclosures

cc: Nazi War Criminal WF
Leibbrandt case file

OSI:JMausner:sdp:11/28/79

PAGE 01 STATE 319335
ORIGIN EURE-12

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OFFICE OF *Mausner*
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

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E. O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: CGEN (LEIBRANDT, DR. GEORG)

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

REF: (A) DEC 10 RYERSON/RUTH VAN HEUVEN TELECON;
(B) STATE 290504

CONFIRMING REF A, DEPARTMENT REQUESTS EMBASSY TRANSMIT DOCUMENTS IN LEIBRANDT CASE TO THE APPROPRIATE GERMAN AUTHORITIES. REGRET DELAYED RESPONSE TO QUESTION RAISED BY EMBASSY. CHRISTOPHER

CERTIFICATE OF REVOCATION BY CONSULAR OFFICER

American Embassy
Title of Office

Bonn, Germany
Location

This is to certify that I, the undersigned consular officer, acting in pursuance of the authority conferred by section 221(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and 22 CFR 41.134, hereby revoke the nonimmigrant visa B-2 issued at the United States (symbol)

Embassy at Bonn, Germany on 8-6-74 valid until indefinit
(issuing office) (location) (date) (date)
for multiple application(s) for admission, to Georg Leibbrandt, who was
(number) (name of alien)
born on 9-5-99 at Hoffnungsfeld and is a national of Germany
(date) (city and country) (country)
and resides in Bonn, FRG
(city and country)

is now
This action is based on a finding that, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the alien ~~was~~ ineligible to receive a visa under section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and/or was not entitled to the nonimmigrant classification of the visa issued under Section 101(a)(15) of the Act.

Ruth H van Heuven

December 12, 1979
(date)

Ruth H. van Heuven
Consular Officer (signature)

Notice of Revocation:

Bearer of visa notified by Registered letter on 12-12-79 and requested
(type of communication) (date)
to present visa for cancellation.

RH
(initials)

If notice to alien not practicable, state reason: N/A

Carriers(s) notified by N/A
(type of communication)

Name of Carrier(s)	Date notified

Visa physically cancelled at _____ on _____
(place) (date)
(initials)

If visa not physically cancelled, notification of State submitted by Telegram on 12-12-79 for transmission to the Immigration and
(type of communication) (date)
Naturalization Service.

GH
(initials)

/rou/vo-1
a1 leibbrandt, larry george/sep 5, 1899/ussr
aa

VISA
OFFICE
LOOKOUT

/ROU/VO-1

ALL NR EXCEPT-

1 LEIBBRANDT, LARRY GEORGE/SEP 5, 1899/USSR

LEIBBRANDT, GEORG
SEP. 05, 1899/ UKRAINE
36 - BNN - OCT. 79
USSR

LEIBBRANDT, GEORG
SEP. 05, 1899/ UKRAINE
33 - HMB - OCT. 79
USSR

LEIBBRANDT, GEORG
SEP. 05, 1899/ UKRAINE
33 - BNN - OCT. 79
USSR

SURNAMES CHECKED
01-LEIBBRANDT/

END

UNCLASSIFIED
Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM
0867

PAGE 01
ACTION OCS-06

BONN 04719 111448Z

INFO OCT-01 EUR-12 ADS-00 CA-01 JUSE-00 /020 W
-----106075 111451Z /64

CC-12

P 111444Z MAR 80
FM AMEMBASSY BONN
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 6393

ACTION COPY

UNCLAS BONN 04719

E. O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: CGEN (LEIBRANDT, DR. GEORG)
SUBJECT: JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE; WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

REF: STATE 61240

1. DOCUMENTS IN LEIBRANDT CASE PASSED TO APPROPRIATE
GERMAN AUTHORITIES UNDER COVER OF DIPLOMATIC NOTE ON
JANUARY 25, 1980.

2. RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED BY FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE OF
FEBRUARY 5, 1980. WOESSNER

RECEIVED

MAR 11 1980

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Falbsum
Singl *Messner*
OSI # 424

Vertical stamp: MAR 11 1980