of aggression were no more unprepossessing than their Allied counterparts might have been had they lost the war and found themselves awaiting trial and sentencing. Leadership on both sides was represented by political leaders, administrators, and military notables who saw to it that the war kept moving along. Still, Nuremberg was a landmark, and if it did not halt the proliferation of wars it reinforced the international principle that there are standards of human behavior all nations should adhere to.

As the first trial was concluded, with sentences pronounced and carried out on the 21 defendants, the twenty-second was stirring in his bolthole. Martin Bormann had been moved from Schleswig-Holstein to a safe house in Denmark by his security chief, Heinrich Mueller. The party minister had been tried in absentia at Nuremberg, while found not guilty on charges of crimes against peace, he had not been one of the early plotters of war, he had been found guilty as charged of war crimes and crimes against humanity. Bormann believed he was not guilty on any of the counts; but he also knew that disappearing was the only course, else he too would have been hanged until dead in the dungeon of Nuremberg prison.
The Nazi travel permit of Salesian priest Hans (Juan) Baumann, from the files of the FBI, Baumann, a friend of Hitler and Bormann, was described in 1942 by J. Edgar Hoover as a "very dangerous Nazi."

(Below) A confidential memo dated April 27, 1942, from J. Edgar Hoover to Colonel William J. Donovan, then Coordinator of Information, indicating that Hans (Juan) Baumann headed a Nazi espionage ring in Colombia.
Martin Bormann's eldest son, Adolph, emerging from a Bavarian hospital after being nearly killed by a six-ton truck. Adolph resigned from the Jesuits in order after being denied a parish in South America by the Vatican. He is married to Cordula, a former nun. Both now live and work in Bolivia.

“Rottweil” Hermann Goering was convicted of I. G. Farben, being sentenced to four years in prison at the Nuremberg trials for his participation in the plundering of industries in Nazi occupied territories. The trial of the Farben officials ran for nearly a year and ended on July 29, 1948.
both local and national levels. The movement of "enemy forces," as they described Allied agents, served Bormann and Mueller as an early warning system.

Bormann took all these precautions in stride, comfortable in the knowledge that his security was in the hands of top professionals, and concentrated on his immediate tasks at hand, much as he had during the final days in the Fuehrerbunker. Wherever positioned, he turned his hiding place into a party headquarters, and was in command of everything save security. Telephones were too dangerous, but he had couriers to bear documents to Sweden, where a Bormann commercial headquarters was maintained in Malmo to handle the affairs of a complex and growing postwar "business empire." A "Malmö high-frequency" radio could transmit in 30-second bursts enough coded information to listening posts in Switzerland, Spain, or Argentina to form a continuous line of instructions.

Meanwhile, General Mueller was taking steps to establish escape routes for officers and soldiers of the SS who wanted to leave Germany to start a new life in South America. Some were listed by the Nuremberg authorities as war criminals; most were not. But they had in common the desire to begin again away. Mueller talked over his plans with Bormann. The route considered was referred to as Organization der ehemaligen SS-Angehörigen—Organization of former SS members—and became known as ODESSA. Mueller estimated the number of