
From the historical and legal positions, the article considers the organization, forms and methods of the Extraordinary State Commission’s (ESC) activity on determination and investigation of the German fascist invaders and their accomplices’ crimes, and of damage caused by them to citizens, collective farms, public organizations, state enterprises and institutions of the USSR. This commission was formed on 2 November 1942 by the Presidium decree of the USSR Supreme Council as well as of its assistance commissions, created in the occupied regions of the Soviet Union. The article is based on the archival materials introduced into scientific discourse for the first time. The authors analyze forms and methods of these committees’ activities as meetings and investigative techniques as well as publications and other incriminating materials about the Nazis’ atrocities: interrogations of victims, witnesses and criminal participants. The authors described the peculiarities of crime detection and investigation of Nazis’ crimes such as the deportation of Soviet civilians to Nazi Germany for forced labor. In particular, the authors analyzed the documents of the commissions about Nazi atrocities and made conclusions about the uniqueness of experience and incriminating materials accumulated by the ESC. They formed the basis of court proceedings against Nazi war criminals and their accomplices among Soviet citizens during the Second World War and in the postwar years including the Nuremberg Military Tribunal. They were taken as an example by similar structures in the countries which had also suffered from Nazi Germany occupation.

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