

Allied War Crimes In Germany

Chicago Tribune Press Service
Washington

Dec. 26, 1948



**Saxon Capital Dresden after the Allied bombing
raids of February 13-14, 1945**

Van Roden found that American trial procedure was disregarded to admit second and third hand testimony. That the prosecution threw in "everything but the kitchen sink." There were no juries, only courts of ten officers sitting as judge and jury.

Allied War Crimes In Germany

Chicago Tribune Press Service

Washington, Dec. 26, 1948

While 10 men a week are being executed by American hangmen on sentences by American judges after prosecution by American prosecutors, the trials are being assailed by another American judge who made an official examination of procedure against war criminals.

Edward Leroy van Roden, president judge of the orphans court of Delaware County, Pa, whose official report is under war department suppression, is charging in lectures and after dinner speeches that shocking third degree methods were used to obtain confessions from those placed on trial at Dachau military courts. The courts were held where the Nazis had spread terror among inmates or a concentration camp.

CHARGES LISTED

The judge who was appointed to make an investigation along with Justice Gordon Simpson of the Texas Supreme court, by War Secretary Royal, has charged the following methods were used to obtain confessions: Beatings and Brutal kickings, knocking out teeth and breaking jaws, mock trials, solitary confinement, torture with burning splinters, posing as priests, semi-starvation, family reprisal threats, false promises of freedom.

A digest of the judges charges was released today by the National Council for Prevention of War, Van Roden examined 139 death sentences, which at the time of the examination had not been carried out. Some 152 Germans had already been executed. He noted that of 1672 men tried, 1416 were convicted.

CALLS ACTION WICKED

In recommending revision of death sentences in 29 cases, Van Roden said, "The tragedy is that so many of us Americans, having fought the war with so much sweat and blood and having defeated the enemy, now say, 'all Germans should be hung.' We won the war but some of us want to go on killing. That's not fighting. That's wicked."

Van Roden found that American trial procedure was disregarded to admit second and third hand testimony. That the prosecution threw in "everything but the kitchen sink." There were no juries, only courts of ten officers sitting as judge and jury and only one law member, the only person with legal training, whose rulings on admissibility of evidence were final, the judge found.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

The statements which were admitted as evidence were obtained from men who had first been kept in solitary confinement for three, four and five months. They were confined between four walls, with no windows, and no opportunity of exercise. They were not allowed to talk to any one. They had no communication with their families or any minister or priest during that time.

This solitary confinement proved sufficient in itself in some cases to persuade the Germans to sign prepared statements. These statements not only involved the signer but often would involve other defendants.

Seventy four Malmedy massacre defendants were tried in one room, at one time, in one trial. Their lawyers, who had been given two weeks to prepare a defence, were frantic. Horrible beatings had made some of the defendants afraid to talk.

TELLS OF BEATINGS

"In our offices in Munich, we interviewed over 100 persons including the Catholic archbishop of Munich and Freising, and Bishop D. Wurm of Stuttgart. We talked to the legal member of the Dachau court. We talked to the AMG dentist at the trials. He said the great majority of the German defendants had had their teeth knocked out, and three of them had gotten broken jaws during the investigation. "The investigators would put a black hood over the accused's head and then punch him in the face with brass knuckles, kick him and beat him with a rubber hose."

The judge said use of mock trials and violence was admitted Van Roden told of an 18 year old boy, subjected to a series of beatings, who hanged himself rather than "utter another lie." "Sometimes," Van Roden said, "a prisoner who refused to sign was led into a dimly lit worn, where a group of civilian investigators, wearing United States Army uniforms were seated around a black table draped like a coffin, with a crucifix in the centre and two candles burning, one on each side. "You will not have your American trial," the defendant was told.

"The sham court passed a sham sentence of death. Then the accused was told, "You will hang in a few days, as soon as the general approves the sentence; but in the meantime sign this confession and we can get you acquitted." Some still wouldn't sign. We were shocked by the crucifix being used so mockingly.

"In another case, a bogus Catholic priest (actually an investigator) entered the hall and went to the cell of one of the defendants, heard his confession, gave him absolution, and then gave him a little friendly tip. 'Sign whatever the investigators ask you to sign. It will get you your freedom, even though it's false, I can give you absolution now in advance for the lie you'd tell."

Van Roden is a veteran of World War I and 2. He went ashore in Normandy on D-day with the 7th corps.' His report found the 29 men whose sentences were recommended for commutation did not have fair trials by American standards. Although the War Department has suppressed the report, Van Roden said he expected the men will have sentences commuted to life in 27 cases and to shorter prison terms in the other two cases. The report technically exonerates the courts but finds there is a disgraceful situation in Germany which should be cleared up.

January 1949

An Army review board, condoning third degree tactics employed against German defendants at the Dachau trials, said that in certain instances interrogators exceeded the bounds of propriety but that the board was unable to identify those cases. This statement appears to be inconsistent with the facts as reviewed by the Tribune's correspondents.

Affidavits signed by Germans charging Americans with extreme brutality identify some of the accused Americans by name. Others cite the time and place of the alleged atrocities committed in United States army prisons by investigators for the American war crimes prosecutions. Army rosters of investigators on duty at the time and place of the beatings, could be made available to the senate committee, presumably.

Not all of the condemned Germans, beaten and threatened in extorting confessions, have been hanged. Many are in prisons in Germany serving sentences imposed by American military courts. Other torture victims have been liberated and can easily be located in Germany, thru their registrations for ration cards.

American names most frequently mentioned as inquisitors in affidavits obtained by German defence lawyers are LT. WILLIAM PEARL, HARRY THON, a Mr. ELLOWITZ, and a Mr. KIRSCHBAUM. Further identification would appear to be simple.

Typical of the affidavits, identifying, at least partially, the accused Americans is one signed by Horst Vollbrecht. He is now 23, a mechanic, living in Ebersberv, Kreis Erbach in Hesse (American occupation zone). At 19 he was in the 2nd company of Liebestandarte SS tank regiment, No. 1 and fought in the Ardennes offensive as a tank driver. At the end of the war, he was in a German military hospital in Czechoslovakia recovering from a wound received in February 1945. he was turned over to the American army.

Horst, throughout his internment, was repeatedly interrogated on whether he had seen disarmed American soldiers massacred at a crossroads near Engelsdorf during the battle of the bulge. He consistently denied, and still does so, that his tank was at the location of those killings.

At the Schwaebisch Hall United States army prison camp from February, 1946, until the following April, Horst was interrogated first by officials of the counterintelligence corps and then by "MR. ELLOWITZ AND MR. KIRSCHBAUM." "I was unable to learn anything about general conditions in this prison," the affidavit reads, "because a blood-soaked hood was put over my head every time I was taken from my cell.

"The criminal investigation officials (CIC) wanted me to testify that my unit leader Oberstrumfuehrer Crist, had read an order at the beginning of the Ardennes offensive that all prisoners should be shot.

I refused to do so because this was not true. They said I was lying. Then I got in the hands of Mr ELLOWITZ and Mr KIRSCHBAUM. Kirschbaum looked at me a few moments and said, "You rascal-how many prisoners did you shoot in Russia and on the other fronts?" Before I could answer he struck me and then kicked me in the face, in the belly and in the groin. Elowitz accused me of lying. He spit in my face, I was beaten for 10 minutes. Later Elowitz showed me some maps and some statements made by my comrades. He said I was the only one who had refused to confess."

Horst was confronted by two of his comrades in arms. One of them, Rolf Ritzer, 24, a student from Erlangen, is one of those who had since sworn that his prison made "confession" was taken by duress and was false.

REWARD FOR CONFESSION

"Ritzer," the Vollbrecht affidavit continues, "told me that if I would confess I would be left in peace and discharged soon. Elowitz asked the men, in my presence, how they were treated after having made their confessions. Ritzer replied, "It seems that we were rewarded for our deeds.

The others were taken from the room and Kirschbaum started beating me again. He hit a wound in my thigh which had not entirely healed. I fell down in pain. Kirschbaum, told about my war wound, said, 'Now I finally found a place where I can get you pliant.' This was in March of 1946. The weather was cold. Horst was taken by Kirschbaum to an unheated cell with wind coming thru a barred window. "Kirschbaum," the affidavit continues, "asked how long I could stand the cold. I told him I had suffered from an inflammation of the lungs. He replied, 'all the better.'

"Later Elowitz" visited me. He told me that if I did not change my mind my parents would be deprived of their ration tickets."

In Germany, this meant that the parents might starve to death. But Horst never agreed to sign the statement he avers was contrary to the truth. He was in confinement until after the Dachau trials of his comrades for whom he was an ineffectual defence witness.

Ritzer in an affidavit has named Thon and Pearl as well as Kirschbaum and Elowitz as having been present when he wrote a statement in prison incriminating himself and others. "On March

15, 1946," reads the affidavit, "I was taken hooded from my cell to a hearing room where soon appeared Ellowitz and Kirschbaum. I was seated on a stool, my back to a wall and a table in front of me."

CONFESSION DICTATED

"Kirschbaum dictated what I was to say while Ellowitz offered suggestions. Every time I protested against the falsity of the statements, Kirschbaum jammed the edge of the table into the pit of my stomach. The pressure was maintained until I agreed to write the sentence as dictated. "During this time, the door to a neighbouring cell was opened. Lt. Pearl called, 'Hey, Harry, Ralph' (supposedly the first names of Thon and another interrogator). There was a crash. A chair was thrown into the corner. A man started crying horribly. Mr. Thon came into our room saying, 'Hey, guard, bring this S.O.B. into cell No. 10.'

"That is the atmosphere in which I wrote my false statements "There are other names of Americans in the affidavits charging third degree methods and measures.

German Medic Tells Of Attorney Of Brutalities. Charges Yanks Sought False Confessions.

**By
Larry Rue
Chicago Tribune Press Service
Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 13, 1949**

A pattern of brutalities, inflicted by Americans working for the war crimes commission to wring false confessions or testimony from Germans is told by August Bender, German physician.

Bender, born in 1909, served as a combat officer in the German army from September, 1939, to January, 1944. He then was assigned as a medical officer for working parties dispatched from Buchenwald to labour outside that concentration camp. Bender has been found innocent of any crime and is trying to rebuild his medical practice at Kreuzau near Ducren in the British zone.

UNDER BLANKET INDICTMENT

Bender was among 31 persons taken as prisoners of war during the armistice period of 1945 and included in a collective indictment in the so-called first Buchenwald trial, which was held at Dachau. In this trial the American prosecution demanded the death penalty for all defendants and is charged with using false testimony to prove its case.

In a letter to the Roman Catholic bishop of Munich, Bender said: "Without a written or oral opinion stating what I was convicted for, I was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on Aug. 19, 1947. On June 18, 1948, I was notified that my release had been ordered." The maltreatment experiences Bender reports began on Sept. 17, 1945, when he was transferred to the American interrogation camp at Oberursel near Frankfurt. He was transferred with five others, now serving terms in the Landsberg prison. He was put in a cell with Dr. Hans Theodor Schmidt.

"The American sergeant in charge closed the cell window and switched on the electric heating," Bender said. It became excessively hot and they told the guard so. "He laughed and the heat stayed on," Bender asserted.

"In the evening there was a rumpus in the corridor and I was taken out of the cell. Americans stood along the corridor and were forming a gauntlet thru which I had to pass," Bender told the

Tribune reporter. Then he continued: "As I went thru, they beat me with belts, brooms, sticks and buckets, hit me with their fists, kicked me in the shins and then pushed me into an orderly room. There I had to undress in the presence of an American captain and some enlisted men. They let me keep on my heavy boots. I had to go back thru that same row, naked, and was dealt the same treatment as before, and then pushed into a room which was extremely hot. The cell was 6 X 8 feet and 8 feet high. There were no windows no ventilation The walls and floor were tightly insulated. There was an electric radiator in this room, too and it was kept hot."

THREATENED WITH PUNISHMENT

"Before I could regain my breath, Schmidt was thrown in with me. Later we were instructed by a sergeant in the presence of numerous enlisted men not to lie down. We were threatened with severe punishment if we were discovered not standing at attention and facing the side opposite the door. Thereafter, every 15 minutes the guards would either open the door or rustle keys, pretending to open it.

"While we were standing there being sweated, several buckets of cold water were thrown on us, as well as on the radiator. Water on the radiator produced much steam and breathing was difficult. "Then they handcuffed us, first chest to chest. Later they chained us together back to back; again, much later, side to side. They pushed several pipes thru the slightly opened door and yelled, 'Gas, gas!' Something resembling DDT powder was blown in, which hampered our breathing and hurt our eyes. The shackles on our arms were made tighter and tighter. When they finally were taken off, blood was coming out of my lower arms.

"During the night two others, who had been transferred in my group to Oberursel, were thrown into our cell They had received the same treatment as we had.

"From the morning of Sept. 19, 1945, the plan and regularity of tortures could be ascertained." Bender said, "During 12 1/2 days we were subjected to uninterrupted pressure as three sergeants worked on us around the clock. We could always see people in American uniform present and sometimes a captain. cane sergeant, obviously a combat soldier, told us he disliked the treatment he was ordered to mete out to us. He always excused himself. 'Higher authorities are telling us to do this,' he said. The second sergeant was personified brutality. The third was cynical and seemed to try experiments in psychology "The first nine of the 12 1/2 days we were in darkness and in increasing heat. From the tenth to the thirteenth, I was separated from my comrades and had to undergo tortures of a special kind in the cold. They would push me thru the usual gauntlet, to the far end of the barracks, into a cell consisting of boards with about 40 X 40 inches of floor surface and 8 feet in height. There was no window nor any heating. Between the lower door rim and the floor there was a hole in the wall about the size of a hand.

"The room looked like it had served as a closet for brooms and brushes. It was filthy. The cell was near the entrance of the barracks and the barracks door was kept open. Thru the hole, under the cell door, the September air continued to come in, and thru the holes between the wall hoards there was a constant draft."

PUT IN A DRAFTY CELL

"I was naked. For eight days I had suffered from extreme heat Now I did not get a blanket or anything else to cover me. I was kept for 3 1/2 days in this room." Bender told of gouging of eyes twisting of ears arid kicks in the groin.

Dr. Bender asserted he and other prisoners were prohibited from using ordinary toilet facilities. "We had no way of cleansing our bodies and were compelled to smoke cigarettes and gulp the burning butts." He said, "We were given exercises to cause bodily exhaustion. This was my experience for 12 1/2 days.

"Our meals were poured on the ground and then they tried to compel us to eat them. We were always hungry and thirsty. " Inmates," B ender said, "began t o suffer from hallucinations and started to attack one another.

"One evening we were compelled to go over the cell floor with toothbrushes, instead of giving us water for this work they threw hot water on our legs and feet.

"Regularly we were taken to an alleged doctor who had to check the vitality still left in us. He never applied any treatment and told me he had neither instruments, medicaments nor bandages."

Tells How U.S. Officer Kicked Beat German

By

Larry Rue

Chicago Tribune Press Service Frankfurt, Germany Feb. 14, 1949

Prison camp worker reveals tortures..

Tortures inflicted by American investigators upon Germans in efforts to obtain convictions in war crimes trials were not confined to any one camp. They also extended to all three groups of defendants and witnesses: (1) to prisoners of war-charged with involvement in the Malmedy massacres; (2) to those charged with the murder of American flyers forced down in Germany during combat and (3) to others charged with atrocities in concentration camps.

The treatment of prisoners of war at Schwaebisch Hall in Wuertemberg, where the Malmedy cases were investigated, paralleled that at Oberursel, near Frankfurt, where concentration camp atrocities were investigated. The Tribune has statements of two German attendants in the Schwaebisch Hall prison, which, with numerous other affidavits, disclose conditions there. One statement is by a dental surgeon Dr. Eduard Knorr, official prison dentist. The other is by Dietrich Schnell, 27, student of medicine, who lives in Goepingen, Wurtemberg. Schnell was a prisoner of war internee and worked there from Sept. 18, 1945, to June 22, 1946.

The story of this camp begins in the early days of December, 1945, when between 600 and 700 members of the 1st SS tank division were brought there for interrogation in the Malmedy trial. Neither Knorr nor Schnell w as allowed t o communicate with the m en, but both stated the prisoners were kicked, beaten and deprived of all personal belongings the day they arrived. The prisoners never were taken out into the air for exercise. The only time they got out was when they were to be questioned. For this purpose black hoods were put over their heads They w ere guided in groups of 5 to 10 to the interrogation room by an American.

"Many times I saw them beaten during this walk," Schnell says, "and before the people charged with the Malmedy massacre arrived, a special room with a black covered table bearing a crucifix and an open Bible had been prepared. On both walls were spotlights. This room was used mostly at night as the whole war crimes commission worked more at night than in the

OFFICERS ON COMMISSION

According to Schnell war crimes commission consisted of 10 to 12 members. Among them were Lt. Col. Burton F. Ellis, Capt. Shoemaker, 1st Lt. Pearl, Mr. Kirschbaum, Mr. Ellowitz and Mr. Thon. These names, with the exception of the colonel and the captain, recur frequently in the series of affidavits. A T/Sgt. King, Schnell says, objected and many times said, "I cannot stand this any longer--I want to go home." After a few weeks "sick SS men" were put under Schnell's care. They were not sick, but the victims of kickings and beatings," Schnell asserts. "There were at least 20 of these cases. Many cripples were brought in, but their crutches were taken away to prevent suicide."

There were four cases where men had been driven insane by torture.

"Youngsters became despondent and apathetic," Schnell continues. "Their hoods inside were covered with blood and particles of flesh. I discovered a tooth in one of them which had been freshly knocked out." Schnell describes one suicide which occurred in March, 1946. In one cell a prisoner had climbed to the window and several times cried: "They made me give false testimony under oath. Let me die."

The following night Schnell was taken into the cell by Capt. John T. Evans and the internees physician. The body of its inmate, a Baltic German named Max Freimuth, was hanging at the window. He had hanged himself with a cloth that had been used to bandage an injured arm.

When we took him down we found his underwear glued with blood crust to his body, his genitals excessively swollen, and his upper jaw crushed."

Schnell heard of three more suicides during that period. He said that frequently he could observe thru a window Lt. Pearl interrogating prisoners. One time about midnight he heard Lt. Pearl yell, "You lying pig." Then, Schnell says, "I saw him hit the interrogated man in the face and kick him. Often at night we heard yelling and screams of pain. Neighboring citizens heard it too. Once at night we heard for hours some one crying, "O, do help me, please - O do help me, please. They are torturing me so terribly." Schnell explains how Lt. Pearl got an 18 year old boy to sign a false statement. The youth was told that unless he did so his mother and sister would not., get ration cards and would be forced to enter a life of prostitution. The youngster, Schnell says, signed a false statement against someone else. "Later he pleaded with me to give him the means so he could commit suicide," Schnell declares.

DENTIST DISCLOSES INJURIES

Dr. Knorr, who twice a week had to visit internees at Schwaebisch Hall, says, "During 1946 I had to take care of very young people for injuries of mouth or jaw, most of which had been caused by beatings.

"Patients were reluctant to disclose any details for fear of reprisals. I do not know their names, now, as it was strictly forbidden for me to check them. Once a fellow's head was dark blue and bloody under the skin. There were two cases where teeth had been freshly knocked out. On one case, a fracture of the lower jaw, I was not allowed to operate. This man was taken somewhere else. Citizens living near the prison used to hear distinctly the screams and yells of the prisoners of war and there was much unrest and disquiet among the people."

GERMAN BURIN IN 1,400 DEGREE BOMBER HEAT

Washington D.C. Dec. 10, 1946

(Special) Approximately 422,000 German city dwellers were killed in allied air raids during the war and 77,750 are missing, a report by the medical branch of the United States strategic bombing survey said today. Fire was the greatest killer the report said. Medical experts attached to the bombing survey, which was a civilian military group appointed to analyse results of the air war against the axis, followed invasion forces into Germany for investigations and to interview the enemy population. The findings were made public by Maj. Cortez Enloe, Jr. of Manhasset, N.Y., who worked on the survey and edited the report.

"Fire blizzards" set by incendiary bombs caused the deaths described as akin to those from the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan for the same reason—intense heat.

The victims died after inhaling air heated to as high as 1,400 degrees, of carbon monoxide poisoning, of direct injury from bombs and of infection from burns, the report said. The air raid on Hamburg in July 1943 was cited as a typical example. Fires kindled by incendiary bombs burned uncontrolled for six weeks. Temperatures went to 1,472 degrees and the flames created drafts of 90 miles an hour which sucked people into the inferno.

People ran from the shelters into streets and "were seen to collapse slowly like persons utterly exhausted," their lungs seared and their bodies suddenly dehydrated by the intense heat, the survey said.

"Most of them were not burned to ashes but their bodies were dry and shrunken, resembling mummies," the report said.

Carbon monoxide poisoning caused deaths in shelters and in cellars, the survey reported. The carbon monoxide was generated by incomplete combustion from flames outside or by bomb bursts, the gasses from which contained as high as 70% carbon monoxide. People in the shelters "died gently," the report said. They were found sitting, neatly at rest, untouched by bomb or blaze—just dead.

"Many large hospitals have been obliterated and their patients with them," the report said. "Every building of the Krupp hospital in Essen, one of the most modern in Europe, was levelled.

Dresden Lives Again But Still Hunts It's Dead Berlin Jan. 2, 1946 A.P.

Nearly a year after the tremendous allied bombings of last Feb. 13-14 which reportedly killed more than 200,000 persons in Dresden, the residents of the Saxon capitol still are digging out corpses. Those who survived speak with horror of the inferno which turned Dresden's old city into a ghastly rubble.

Even Russians who have been in Dresden nearly eight months are amazed at what American air power did.

The smashed portion is that enclosed by the "ringbahn," the circle enclosing the old town. Everything was burned out. The damage was done by bombers, mostly American, which attacked at 10 p.m. Feb. 13 and 1:30 am. and noon on Feb. 14. Dresden also was hit heavily on Feb. 17 and these big raids killed, by the best estimates, 250,000 people. Dobrovski said bodies are still being taken from the rubble. He estimated tens of thousands still lay buried. Many of the dead were refugees who poured into Dresden from Silesia in front of the red army. Three trainloads of refugees were hit.

Dresden was ill prepared for bombing, lacking big or deep shelters. As fire swept through the streets many sought refuge in shallow basements, only to suffocate or have buildings collapse on them. Bodies were piled on mass funeral pyres and burned with flame throwers, German officials said.

Many buildings familiar to English and American tourists were burned out. These include the museum, opera, churches and big hotels in the theatre platz.

On Dec. 1, 1939, Mr. Roosevelt sent a message to Russia regarding the unprovoked war on Finland, saying: "THE RUTHLESS BOMBING FROM THE AIR OF CIVILIANS IN UN-FORTIFIED CENTERS OF POPULATION. HAS SICKENED THE HEARTS OF EVERY CIVILIZED MAN AND WOMAN, AND HAS PROFOUNDLY SHOCKED THE CONSCIENCE OF HUMANITY." Calling Russia a power which has chosen to resort to force of

arms, Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is tragic to see the policy of force spreading and to realize that WANTON DISREGARD FOR LAW IS STILL ON THE MARCH."

President Roosevelt, one day later made a new reference to the Russian assault on Finland, saying: "THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE FOR SOME TIME PURSUED A POLICY OF .W. H. CLEHEART EDLY CONDEMNING THE UNPROVOKED BOMBING AND MACHINE GUNNING OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS FROM THE AIR."

"This government hopes that American manufacturers and exporters will bear this in mind before negotiating contracts for the exportations of these aviation materials to nations obviously guilty of such unprovoked bombings."

On Oct. 1, 1939, when Russia was massing her invading armies against Finland, Mr. Churchill said, "The Prime Minister has stated our war aims in terms which cannot be bettered and which cannot too often be repeated: To redeem Europe and enable the people of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties."

7,000 ALLIED PLANES BLAST REICH CITIES London (AP)

Allied air forces hit Germany at dozens of places with approximately 1,000 planes today. It was the war's biggest and most spectacular bombardment of the Reich.

Merry Go Round

By

Drew Pearson

Washington, Nov. 14, 1944

"Gen. Jimmy Doolittle, despite his accomplishments has some sore spots in his career that his publicity experts have carefully hushed up.

One hitherto concealed incident occurred last Jan. 2 when Gen. Doolittle ordered his 8th Air Force to bombard the town of Bad Kreuznach, Germany. The order was: "Target is the town of Bad Kreuznach. Main point of impact shall be a viaduct crossing the railroad in the approximate center of the town. The object of the mission is to bury the railroad—with debris from the buildings of the town, so as to prohibit the railroad's use."

Before the planes took off, pictures of the town were given the pilots. The pictures clearly showed a large and plainly marked hospital to the west and south of the main point of impact.

The pilots know that given such an objective, It would be almost impossible to avoid hitting the hospital. However, they were under orders.

The raid was led by the 490th Bomb Group (heavy), Lead bombardier was Flight Officer P.K. O'Donnell, now a Lieutenant. An instant after he released his bombs, O'Donnell remarked over the interphone communications system: "There goes the high's bombs. They will get the hospital." Simultaneously the 12 ships of the squadron released their bombs.

The "high" squadron was flying slightly to the rear right and above the lead squadron. Subsequent photographs taken of the bomber raid showed that the "High" squadron had carried out O'Donnell's prediction. The hospital, plainly marked under the rules of international warfare, was demolished. Flight Officer O'Donnell was awarded the "Bombs of the week" decoration for hitting the target.

Later when American troops occupied the town of Bad Kreuznach, an American M.P. was strangled by a German resident, who gave as his excuse when he was tried that the Americans had bombed the hospital and the defenceless town.

THE AXIS HAD NO PLAN

Gen. Marshall's lengthy report included a number of highly interesting observations, the most important of which were: interrogation of the German High Command had failed to disclose any overall German strategic plan to conquer the world. The defeat of Germany resulted from Adolf Hitler's break with his Generals and the substitution of personal strategy which failed to accept the limitations of Germany's war-making capacities.

Another Report On Dresden Chicago Tribune March 4, 1945

Dresden, one of the Reich's most ancient and cherished cities, has ceased to exist, Rudolph Spring, German Overseas News Agency correspondent, said on the radio tonight.

"The American air raids on Dresden on Feb. 14 and 15 caused the greatest destruction a big urban area has ever suffered," he said. "Not a single detached building remains intact or even capable of reconstruction. The town area is devoid of human life. A great city has been wiped from the map of Europe."

Tens of thousands who lived and worked in the city are now buried under its ruins.

"What happened on that evening of Feb. 15? There were 1 million people in Dresden at the time, including 600,000 bombed out refugees from the east. The raging fires which spread rapidly in the narrow streets killed many from sheer lack of oxygen.

"Tens of thousands who succeeded in getting out, no one knows how, fled to the green belt surrounding the city. Then at midnight a British bomber fleet appeared on the blood red horizon and caused further destruction among them with fragmentation bombs and machine guns". Twelve hours later a third wave spread further destruction.

"Today we can only speak of what was once Dresden in the past tense."

BRITISH ATTACK HOSPITAL SHIPS **London Nov. 19 (UP)**

Germany's High Command communiqué said today that British warships had repeatedly stopped German hospital ships in the Mediterranean and that Saturday British planes sank the hospital ship Tubingen which had been released after detention at Alexandria. The communiqué stated it had been a British practice to stop hospital ships containing wounded German soldiers and prisoners and to detain them for weeks in Egyptian harbours.

London Nov. 19 (AP)—Officials of the air and naval ministries declined to comment on a charge that the German hospital ship, Tubingen, was sunk yesterday by R.A.F. planes in the Mediterranean.

The Still More Atrocities

By
B.J. Kospoth
Chicago Sunday Tribune

London, Aug. 4—As our long line of British army lorries conveying American, French and British liberated prisoners of war from the Russian to the main Anglo-American zone of

Germany rolled through the main street of Brahlstorf, the last Russian occupied town, a pretty blond girl darted from the crowd of Germans watching us and made a wild dash for our truck. Clinging with both hands to the tail board she made a desperate effort to climb in. But we were driving too fast and the board was too high. After being dragged several hundred yards she had to let go. She fell on the cobble stone street, where she remained lying, and the river of trucks just managed to swerve to avoid running over her.

The scene was a dramatic illustration of the state of terror in which women in Russian occupied eastern Germany were living. All these women, not only German but Polish and Jewish also, were dominated by one desperate desire: to escape from the Red zone to the lines of the Western allies.

In the district around our internment camp, comprising the towns of Schlawe, Lauenburg and Buckow and hundreds of larger villages, Red soldiers during the first weeks of their occupation, raped every girl and woman between the ages of 12 and 60. That sounds exaggerated, but it is the simple truth.

The only exceptions were girls who remained in hiding in the woods or who feigned illness—typhoid, diphtheria or some other infectious disease. Flushed with victory, and often with the wine found in the cellars of Pomeranian and owners, the Reds searched every house for women, cowering them with pistols or tummy guns, slid carried them into their tanks or trucks, Husbands or fathers who attempted to protect their womenfolk were shot down and girls offering resistance were murdered. This tragedy was enacted afresh every time new troops passed through the villages. Particularly savage excesses were committed by the Red army corps that moved westward thru Pomerania after the fall of Danzig. Some weeks after the invasion, Red "political commissions" . began a tour of the countryside, ostensibly in search of members of the Nazi party. In every village the women were told to report for "examination of papers" to these commissions, which looked them over and detained those with sex appeal. The youngest and prettiest were taken by the officers and the rest were left to the mercy of the privates. Some girls learned in time, took babies with them and were sent home.

This reign of terror lasted as long as I was with the Reds in Pomerania. Several girls whom I had known during my captivity committed suicide. Others died after having been raped by 10 soldiers in succession. A few days after one community was taken by the Reds, I saw two trucks pass thru the street loaded with the naked bodies of murdered women.

There were, however, many hairbreadth escapes. A girl who had been a maid in a chateau at Tychow jumped from a window when the Russians burst into her room. She pretended to have broken her leg and screamed so loudly they let her alone.

In an isolated farmhouse where my French comrade and myself spent 3 months after joining the Reds, 8 young girls from neighbouring villages were hiding from the Reds. One was always on watch, and whenever the Russians were seen approaching they scampered off into the woods and hid. while we were there the Reds never discovered them. All these girls had already been raped and 3 of them were pregnant.

The Red occupation is having a, disastrous effect on the morality of the inhabitants and the existing conditions of anarchy will exert an evil influence for years. Many venereal diseases, and now a few youthful girls have joined the Reds for food and are helping them spot their compatriots. Whenever possible girls attach themselves to liberated Anglo-American or French prisoners of war for protection against the Russians. Curiously, the Reds seemed to have a special code of honor in this respect—they will take an allied prisoner's watch, but won't touch his girl. When the Red army starts a big offensive its commanders hold out prospects of unrestricted rape and pillage as encouragement to the troops.

French Crime Against German Girls

By

Walter Trohan

Chicago Tribune Press Service
Washington D.C. June 29, 1946

--A shocking allied atrocity in Germany was reported on the floor of the senate today by Sen. Eastland who recently returned from a visit to Europe as a member of a joint senate military-naval affairs Investigating committee.

Several thousand German women were rounded up in the city of Stuttgart and raped by Senegalese and Berber troops, wearing American uniforms, the senator charged. "I was informed by generals and high ranking government officials—and other members of the committee were so informed—that in the city of Stuttgart, when the French army moved in, several thousand Christian German girls from good families were rounded up and placed in a subway, and for four or five days they were kept there and criminally assaulted by Senegalese soldiers from Africa," Eastland said.

"It was one of the most horrible occurrences of modern times.

"Another bad feature of the occurrence was that those French Negroes were in American uniforms, and the population of that whole part of Germany thought that American soldiers were involved." The War Department had no immediate comment on Eastland's statements.

The senator reported the incident in joining in the filibuster of Senator Bilbo against the FEPC. Eastland charged the FEPC was a communist weapon to create unrest in this country.

Off the floor of the senate he said he was told the story of the mass rape by Jefferson Caffery, the United States Ambassador to France and that the story was later verified by Gen. Revers, Commander of the American 6th army, and Gen. Patch, Commander of the American 7th Army.

Eastland said that Devers, horrified by the affair, ordered an American division of troops into the battered city to halt the mass rape.

Eastland said he was told the mass rape was instigated by French officers in the grip of frenzied hate against the conquerors of France.

Speaking of the FEPC, Eastland said it would grant "unfair preference" in the hiring of discharged negro soldiers. Eastland said the negro soldier has been "an utter and abysmal failure" in this war. "I am not saying that out of prejudice," he said. "That is what the responsible generals told us."

MASSACRE REVEALED BY SURVIVOR

By

LARRY RUE

Chicago Tribune Press Service,
Frankfurt, Germany, Feb. 15, 1949

The Malmedy massacre of captured American soldiers reportedly took place on Dec. 17, 1944 at a road junction about 4 1/2 miles south of Malmedy on the road leading to St. Vith.

It was not until a survivor of this alleged massacre told the story in Feb. 1945 that the American army had learned of 150 American soldiers being mowed down by machine gun fire.

The Germans made no mention of this massacre and their report indicated that Col. Joachim Peiper, the commander, instead of being an archfiend—as he was accused of being when he was charged with having issued an order to kill prisoners—went out of his way to protect them.

Two days before the Ardennes offensive was launched at midnight Dec. 16, 1944, Peiper's task force had been moved south from the Roer front near Aachen to the Losheim area. Peiper's force consisted of the 1st armoured regiment, the third armoured infantry regiment, two engineer regiments and one artillery regiment, supported by a light antiaircraft unit. His objective was a bridgehead south of Liege and about 50 miles to the west.

Peiper began moving as scheduled at midnight. By 5 a.m. his tanks had caught by surprise and captured "a strong American garrison" at Hoensfeld. It continued on thru Buellingen and by nightfall had reached the outskirts of Slavelo where it encountered the first American tank resistance.

At 8 a.m. Buellingen was overrun and the breakthrough of the American lines had been achieved. Some single American vehicles were captured, disarmed and sent back on the road to Germany. But American air force activity was increasing.

The vanguard consisting of five tanks reached the cross roads south of Malmedy between 12 and 1 p.m. At the same time the German tanks came near this point. An American truck column heading from Malmedy to St. Vith was caught by surprise. It was a reconnaissance battery. These were untrained soldiers who abandoned their trucks in confusion. Many trucks caught fire, others collided or ran into ditches or against trees and toppled over.

Some American soldiers offered resistance or hid in road ditches and bushes while others tried to escape by running for a wood about a hundred-eighty feet away.

The prisoners were put under their as customary with tank troops, own officers and ordered to march back to be picked up by infantry troops while the German tanks continued their advance. The Germans explain the presence of the corpses later found on this spot as not the result of a planned murder but due possibly to the fact that the main spearhead of the attack was far behind the vanguard and seeing the American prisoner columns on the road not yet in an orderly fashion—mistook them for hostile troops and opened fire. After some initial successes at Stevelot and La Gleize, Peiper's offensive broke down owing to the failure of supply columns and his inability to get across the Ambleve river. American resistance and the fact that American engineers had blown up the bridge across the Salm near La Gleize and Stavelot held the battles until Dec. 23 in this area. On Dec. 23, when Peiper found himself surrounded by Americans at La Gleize, he decided to break thru the ring. To do so, however, he decided to abandon at La Gleize all his heavy equipment, all wounded as well as the prisoners. The necessary preliminary conference for the surrender of all wounded and prisoners . was arranged at a cellar in a farmhouse. The Germans made an agreement with the captured American officers so that the minute the Germans abandoned the village, the Americans would resume authority over their soldiers as well as take care of all the wounded. The agreement was put down in writing and signed by Peiper. The American officer was a Major McCown who went to Dachau to testify in behalf of the defence.

Peiper then at 2 a.m. of Dec. 24 broke out of the envelopment and with about 800 men escaped in the darkness. On Christmas eve he attacked the most advanced American lines in the Salm valley in the north of Bergeval and swam thru "the ice cold rapid waters of the Salm river to get in touch with the German lines in the village of Wanne."

On Dec. 26, the group commanded by Peiper was disbanded. Individual units were placed at the disposal of other regiments and later the regiments were ordered to Hungary.

A radio station at Calais on Dec. 20 or 21 "spread news about alleged execution of prisoners of war at Malmedy" but no statement was given as to the place nor any description. However, the tank army ordered the 1st division to start an investigation and on Dec. 26 the tank division reported in writing that there had been no execution of American prisoners of war.

TELLS TORTURE FOR MALMEDY MASSACRE DATA

German Colonel alleges tricks and abuse

(Last article in a series on third degree methods in connection with war crimes trials in Germany) By LARRY RUE Chicago Tribune Press Service Frankfurt, Feb. 16, 1949

Col. Joachim Peiper and 600 to 700 members of his German tank regiment were taken in Dec. 1945 to Schwaebisch Hall in Wuerttemberg to be questioned about the alleged Malmedy massacre. Seventy four were indicted and 73 were convicted of having encouraged or participated in the killing and torturing of American prisoners of war near Malmedy, Belgium, between Dec. 16, 1944 and Jan. 13, 1945. Outside of a general indictment the court gave no opinion in convicting or sentencing the men as to what role they had played in the murder of Americans.

The absence of such opinion is prisoners were shot at the crossroads of Malmedy."

He agreed, Peiper said, on condition that no subordinate be accused. Before the statement had been prepared, a commission led by Capt. Fenton appeared to investigate. Because he was entitled to treatment pledged by the Geneva convention, Peiper said, he refused to talk.

"I was then reproached with the fact that my men were not feeling well," he went on, "and that my refusal only meant that their condition would become worse." Peiper said the interrogations began to last as long as eight hours. After being in solitary confinement for seven weeks he was taken to an interrogation camp at Oberursel, near Frankfurt, he added. "At Oberursel," he went on, "I was locked up for 24 hours in a cell heated to an extreme degree and was told that I was going to be burnt UP."

IN SOLITARY FOR WEEKS In Nov. 1945, he said, he was moved to Zuffenhausen camp and kept in solitary confinement for five weeks. There he met a Lt. Pearl. "He made it clear to me," Peiper said, "that I would never see daylight again." Peiper said that Pearl told him the son of a senator and the son of an industrial leader were victims of the Malmedy case and that it had become a "military incident" that could not be ignored.

Peiper said that he was locked up in a cell almost pitch dark and for days did not get food. "I was robbed and insulted," he said, "in violation of the Geneva convention."

Peiper said, "this convinced me that I would get no trial and would be finished the cold way." The prosecuting attorney's opening statement in the Malmedy trial admitted: "Despite the youth of these suspects, it took months of continual interrogation in which all legitimate tricks, ruses, and stratagems known to investigators were employed. Among artifices used were stool pigeons, witnesses who were not bona fide, ceremonies, mock trials, executions, and confessions."

"NO MOVE FOR JUSTICE"

Peiper said that abuse and the absence of any attempt to administer justice had broken most of the young men of his regiment. He mentioned that as an excuse for what happened when he was confronted with officers of his own staff, including his adjutant, with all saying that he had given orders to kill prisoners and admitting they were carried out.

The prosecution, despite an amazing series of confessions, failed to produce a coherent picture of the crime. Col. Peiper, on June 16, 1948, made an affidavit in Landsberg prison explaining why he revoked on the witness stand a confession he said was made under torture. In the confession he took responsibility for a massacre that he now claims he did not know had been committed.

Peiper said he was first interrogated in August 1945 by a Mr. Paul who later on was identified as a Lt. Guth," prosecutor in the Mauthausen Concentration case. He said, Guth suggested that he "should show that I knew how to lose and admit that on my order American (men and officers had confessed, including Generals Dietrich, Kraemer, Priess, and Mohnke." Pearl told him, he added, "that if I continued to deny the Malmedy killing, reprisals would be taken against my family or I would be deported to the Russian authorities."

During an interrogation, he said, six or eight hooded men were in an outside hall. They were brought in and the hoods taken off. They were his own officers. "I told them," Peiper said, "there is no cause for sorrow; I wilt protect you."

On the next day, Col. Peiper said, he was confronted by his adjutant, Capt. Gruhle and yearned that the adjutant had "admitted the existence of an order for the Malmedy execution and "could remember it precisely."

"I began to doubt my own memory," the German added. Pearl showed me statements signed by Generals Dietrich, Kraemer, Priess and Mohnke. According to the parts that Pearl read all admitted that such an order had been issued. I did not want to be the only one rejecting an attitude apparently adopted by my superiors so I told Pearl to dictate the statement."

Peiper said that it was not then known to him that Gruhle's affidavit was based on a falsified confession of his and that the depositions of the generals were falsified.

One of his soldiers, Hans Hillig, confessed that he shot a prisoner on Peiper's orders. "From that moment," Peiper said, "all faith in comradeship was smashed. Pearl suggested that I protect him which I did in the statement Pearl dictated."

Peiper said he did not know then that Hillig had been given a copy of a false statement that was supposed to have 'signed accusing Hillig of having ?carried out many shootings.

From ,then on, Peiper admitted anything and signed everything.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Reply to a Letter on the Concentration camps by Dr. Charles E. Goshen

Dear Dr. Goshen:

This is the first opportunity that I have had to comment on your article on Mauthausen Concentration camp which was published in the TENNESSEAN of April 23, 1978.

In your article you state, "In the main camp we discovered that there were no Jews. Shortly, we would find Jewish women incarcerated in another camp nearby."

In the book THE TRUSTEES FOR THE ATONEMENT IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AT DACHAU, Catholic Bishop, Johann Neuhausler also reported the absence of Jews at DACHAU concentration camp. He attributes the absence to, "...Transports of German Jews

began to arrive at the camp. After a short term of imprisonment, MOST OF THEM RECEIVED PERMISSION TO GO VERSEAS ...".

Bishop Neuhausler was in Dachau from July 12, 1941 until April 24, 1945.

In the book FIGHTING AUSCHWITZ, the author, Josef Garlinski, who was a prisoner in Auschwitz said that in January, 1944, only 5070 of those in Auschwitz were Jews. From Garlinski and other non-Jews who had been interned in Concentration Camps, they claim that very few Jews were in fact interned in the camps.

In your article you continue, "There may have been more than 100,000 of them (Jews); perhaps many more. They had been exterminated. They died in the GAS CHAMBERS, or were shot. Some, it was thought by the survivors, HAD BEEN SENT AWAY.

The ENCYCLOPAEDIA JUDAICA, Vol. 5, page 96, has a map of Europe in it showing the "Concentration Camps" and the so called "extermination camps." This Israeli government published Encyclopedia clearly distinguishes between what they call "concentration" (work) camps and alleged "extermination" (gassing) camps. Dachau and MAUTHAUSEN are shown on this map as CONCENTRATION (work) camps.

The Jews themselves admit that no one was "gassed" at Mauthausen. Bishop Neuhausler makes it clear in his book that no one was "gassed" at Dachau.

You mention that the camp hospital had about 6,000 patients in it. Didn't you think it somewhat strange that the Nazis would go through the trouble of putting these individuals in the hospital for treatment if they intended to "gas" them? Don't you think the logical thing to do with people you intend to "kill" them---if indeed that was the intent, would be to immediately "gas" or shoot them rather than send them to the hospital to be cured?

Also, you mention that the third army had "obstacles" in providing you (US Army) with supplies. You state that thousands were dying because you could not get adequate medical supplies or food.

If this was the case then how in heavens name could you expect the German army to supply the camps when the allied air force held ABSOLUTE air superiority in the last months of the war and bombed and strafed almost all the trucks and trains they could find? You claim that you had difficulty in supplying your forces at the camp after the WAR ENDED.

Herman Mueller, who was in charge of the food stores at Belsen Concentration Camp was quoted in The BROOM (Nov. 12, 1945) as saying, "Mueller is expected to tell of the difficulties in getting food for the over crowded Belsen, to corroborate Commandant Joseph Kramer's testimony that his efforts to supplement the camp's food supplies failed. Kramer said the bombing raids broke down transport systems."

You also state, "A new problem we had not previously addressed was that of births and care of babies amongst the women prisoners. A considerable number of women were pregnant. Some babies had already been born." Don't you think it strange that the "terrible Nazis" would allow women they planned to "gas" to have babies in the camps? Also, if conditions were so terrible in the camps how could the women get pregnant? In FIGHTING A USCHWITZ the author flatly states that there were plenty of opportunities for "romance" at the concentration camps. If the Nazis had planned to "gas" the prisoners it would certainly not be in their best interest to let these children be born in the camps.

Jewish doctors in New York City perform over 200,000 abortions every year and they are certainly NOT charged with "crimes against humanity". The Nazis not only allowed the pregnant women in the camps to develop but delivered the babies. Don't you think if the aim

was to "exterminate" those in the camps that as soon as the women were found to be pregnant that FORCED abortions would have been the order of the day?

You also state that over 400 prisoners died from disease the day your unit arrived at the camp. If your unit with all the medical supplies and food you had available couldn't save them---then how could you expect the Germans to save them with almost no medical supplies? You also mention that typhus was rampant at the camp. This was the same condition that existed at all the camps. You mention efforts were made to delouse the prisoners. Don't you think the Germans were faced with the same problem and that HCN, as you call it, was used for that purpose? You used DDT to delouse the prisoners. DDT is a deadly poison if used in large amounts. Weren't you afraid to be accused of "gassing" the prisoners?

Evidentially the prisoners at the camp were great authorities on "gassing" and you took their word for it. I got a good laugh out of your quote on the "gas chamber". I quote, "Our prisoner friends told us that the chamber had been. used for two different purposes: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays to delouse bedding and clothing; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays to execute prisoners."

Like many other well meaning but naive people you accepted the hearsay gossip of the prisoners as "gospel truth," and passed it on through the TENNESSEAN. I do not contest the fact that you found thousands of dead and dying people at the camp. People were dying all over Germany and Europe. How many German civilians died of typhus and starvation during the same period?

Bishop Neuhausler reported that in the last few days of the war trains loaded with thousands of prisoners from EASTERN EUROPE arrived at Dachau. He also stated that they were loaded with lice and carried typhus. A great many of those on the trains had died during the trip and the bodies were stacked up and burned.

A great many "historians" seem to confuse crematoriums and "gas chambers." No one will contest the fact that a lot of people died in the camps from disease and were cremated. However, this does not mean they were "gassed".

By writing articles which contain half truths, misinformation, speculation, guesswork and unintentional lies regarding the "gassing" of the Jews you play into the hands of the ZIONIST propagandists. The State of Israel and Jewish control of American politics exists today because of the Holocaust HOAX. Christians all over the world have been burdened with a FALSE guilt complex by the Jews and those who promote the falsehood about the Jews being "gassed" in WWII. I believe you were sincere in writing your article and based it on what you THOUGHT were accurate facts.

As a sincere person I hope you will take steps to correct the errors you made in your article.

Sincerely,
James K. Warner

A Factual Appraisal Of The 'Holocaust'

Three Volume (1,600 Page) Report of the International Committee of the Red Cross on its Activities during the Second World War, Geneva, 1948.

No Evidence of Genocide

One of the most important aspects of the Red Cross Report is that it clarifies the true cause of those deaths that undoubtedly occurred in the camps toward the end of the war. Says the Report: "In the chaotic condition of Germany after the invasion during the final months of the war, the

camps received no food supplies at all and starvation claimed an increasing number of victims. Itself alarmed by this situation, the German Government at last informed the ICRC on February 1st, 1945 . . . In March 1945, discussions between the President of the ICRC and General of the S.S. Kaltenbrunner gave even more decisive results. Relief could henceforth be distributed by the ICRC, and one delegate was authorised to stay in each camp ..." (Vol. III, p. 83).

Clearly, the German authorities were at pains to relieve the dire situation as far as they were able. The Red Cross are quite explicit in stating that food supplies ceased at this time due to the Allied bombing of German transportation, and in the interests of interned Jews they had protested on March 15th, 1944 against "the barbarous aerial warfare of the Allies" (Inter Arma Caritas, p. 78). By October 2nd, 1944, the ICRC warned the German Foreign Office of the impending collapse of the German transportation system, declaring that starvation conditions for people throughout Germany were becoming inevitable.

In dealing with this comprehensive, three-volume Report, it is important to stress that the delegates of the International Red Cross found no evidence whatever at the camps in Axis occupied Europe of a deliberate policy to exterminate the Jews. In all its 1,600 pages the Report does not even mention such a thing as a gas chamber. It admits that Jews, like many other wartime nationalities, suffered rigours and privations, but its complete silence on the subject of planned extermination is ample refutation of the Six Million legend. Like the Vatican representatives with whom they worked, the Red Cross found itself unable to indulge in the irresponsible charges of genocide which had become the order of the day. So far as the genuine mortality rate is concerned, the Report points out that most of the Jewish doctors from the camps were being used to combat typhus on the eastern front, so that they were unavailable when the typhus epidemics of 1945 broke out in the camps (Vol. I, p. 204 ff) - Incidentally, it is frequently claimed that mass executions were carried out in gas chambers cunningly disguised as shower facilities. Again the Report makes nonsense of this allegation. "Not only the washing places, but installations for baths, showers and laundry were inspected by the delegates. They had often to take action to have fixtures made less primitive, and to get them repaired or enlarged" (Vol. III, p. 594).

Not All were Interned

Volume III of the Red Cross Report, Chapter 3 (I. Jewish Civilian Population) deals with the "aid given to the Jewish section of the free population," and this chapter makes it quite plain that by no means all of the European Jews were placed in internment camps, but remained, subject to certain restrictions, as part of the free civilian population. This conflicts directly with the "thoroughness" of the supposed "extermination programme", and with the claim in the forged Höss memoirs that Eichmann was obsessed with seizing "every single Jew he could lay his hands on."

In Slovakia, for example, where Eichmann's assistant Dieter Wisliceny was in charge, the Report states that "A large proportion of the Jewish minority had permission to stay in the country, and at certain periods Slovakia was looked upon as a comparative haven of refuge for Jews, especially for those coming from Poland. Those who remained in Slovakia seem to have been in comparative safety until the end of August 1944, when a rising against the German forces took place. While it is true that the law of May 15th, 1942 had brought about the internment of several thousand Jews, these people were held in camps where the conditions of food and lodging were tolerable, and where the internees were allowed to do paid work on terms almost equal to those of the free labour market" (Vol. I, p. 646). . . Full story:



THE NEW CHRISTIAN CRUSADE CHURCH

CALLING THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

At last the bible makes sense!

At last we know its meaning.

Its the book of the RACE



**"For out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the
Word of the Lord from Jerusalem"
(Isaiah 2:3)."**