FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: New York "See References"

Section: Batch Number 43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

Newyork "See References"

Batch

Number

43

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES
"SEE REFERENCES"

REVIEWED BY EJK

File No: Batch 43 Re: Julius Rosenberg, Et Al Date: 4/78 (month/year)

File No. & Serial No.	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	
100-60713 306	4-12-51	NY Report to HQ (AR)	13	1	1 denied released	11-05
100-61206 929	2-11-53	NY Report to HQ (ER)	112	9		103 05
100-61667 43	9-24-54	SF Report to HQ (AY)	63	4	1 denied released	58-05
100-64016 611	4-7-55	HQ letter to NY w/ copy	1/1	1/1	1 dupe	
100-64016 611	12-15-54	Translation from German Att. to above letter w/copy (MS)	23/23	23/23	23 dupe	
100-64016 994	12-4-58	NY Report to HQ w/ copy (MS)	49/49	8/8	8 dupe	41-05 41-05
100-64061 71	5-8-51	NY Report to HQ w/ 2 copies (JR)	9/18	3/6	6 dupe	6-05 12-05
100-66211 151	10-28-53	NY SA to SAC memo (JR, ER)	5	1	2 denied released	2-05
100-68258 92	9-5-50	LA Report to HQ (DG)	8	3		5-05
100-69246 530	2-14-57	CG letter to NY (MS)	1	1		
100-70167 18	7-15-54	NY Report to HQ w/ 2 copies (ER, JR, ME, MS)	6/12	2/4	4 Dupe	4-05 8-05
			393	98	42 dupe	291 05

FBI/DOJ

NEW YORK "SEE" REFERENCES
JUSTIFICATIONS

I. BATCH 43

II. FILE # 100-60713

III. PAGE(S) 7

IV. SUBJECT ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

V. SERIAL 306 DATE 4-12-51

VI. CONSISTING OF 13 PAGES

The material exempted on the specified pages in III above, has been classified under (b)(1) pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 4-10-78 and bears the Classification Officer's number 4913. The remaining pages in this serial contained information outside the scope of the Rosenberg Case.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

100-60713-306

ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] 0S

[redacted] b1

FD-72
(1-10-49)

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. MBR

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	2/11/53	11/19,20,24-26; 12/2-4,10,13,16, 18/52; 1/7-9,12, 13,15,16,19-21/53	JOHN E. CLARK

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HOWARD MELVIN FAST, wa.	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted]

OS

Corrected page 1, 107, 112 inserted 3/18/53

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-61206-929

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-1

SYNOPSIS (Cont'd.)

[redacted] Subject active in numerous CP front organizations including Civil Rights Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Activities on behalf of STEVE NELSON, the ROSENBERGS and the Smith Act Defendants set out. OS

[redacted] OS

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K. Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) has been cited by the Attorney General as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

The JAFRC had called for a mass meeting at the Capitol Hotel, New York City, on March 5, 1952, to serve as a popular demand for United States intervention on behalf of the Barcelona strike leaders.

HOWARD FAST was listed as a proposed speaker at the scheduled rally.

Confidential Informant T-13 advised that HOWARD FAST was a speaker at a rally sponsored by the JAFRC at the Capitol Hotel, New York City, on March 5, 1952.

According to the informant, FAST warned of the Fascist danger, citing the sentencing to death of some "working class leaders" by the "Greek--U. S. puppet government" on espionage charges.

FAST compared the Greek incident to the ROSENBERG espionage trial and stated that the United States Department of Justice had offered to spare the ROSENBERGS' lives if they would lie and say that the top leaders of the Communist Party had ordered them to spy against the United States.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

VI. ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE ROSENBERGS

It is to be noted that JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, convicted espionage agents, were sentenced to be executed and are presently awaiting a verdict on their plea for executive clemency.

The "Daily Worker" on October 28, 1952, page 1, columns 1 and 2, in an editorial stated ". . .Washington is silent over the horrible decision to execute JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, husband and wife, parents of two children, on the basis of the unverified, unsupported testimony of one single man--who escaped death sentence by pointing the accusing finger. . . .

"Your conscience will not let you rest unless you help swell the Union Square cry for Government action to save the lives of the politically-framed Rosenbergs."

"Masses & Mainstream" of April 1952, pages 48-50, contains an article by HOWARD FAST entitled "Save the Rosenbergs!"

This article compares the prosecution and conviction of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG to the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany. In this article, on page 49, FAST states as follows:

"Are the Jewish people in America so blind, so forgetful, so dulled to the meaning of history that they themselves will not ask certain questions? Can they avoid asking why a Jewish prosecutor and a Jewish judge were assigned to this case? Can they avoid asking why the first peace-time death sentence of the United States was reserved for these two people who are Jews?

"Can they avoid asking why this death sentence was pronounced for an alleged espionage in favor of a country which was not only our ally in the second World War, but to the valor of whose troops thousands and thousands of American soldiers owe their very lives."

On page 50 FAST continues, "This is America in 1952 and for that very reason the masses of American people still have both the time and the strength to say, 'Ethel and Julius Rosenberg must not and shall not die!'"

The "Daily Worker" on November 18, 1952, page 8, column 1, published an announcement that HOWARD FAST, among others, was to participate in a rally to secure clemency for the ROSENBERGS. The rally was to be held at Palm Gardens, 306 West 52 Street, New York City, on November 19, 1952.

The "Columbia Daily Spectator," which identifies itself as the official newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, in its issue of December 19, 1952, page 4, columns 2-4, reported that "Howard Fast, noted American author, yesterday attacked the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, calling them victims of anti-Communist and anti-Semitic attitudes on the part of the Government of the United States. . . .Mr. Fast also charged that Judge Irving S. Kaufman, who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death, was 'a Jew who had been used politically to persecute other Jews.' He asserted that all of the people convicted for espionage in America since the war have been Jews." The "Spectator" stated that FAST'S address was made to 200 persons at a meeting of the school's Political Affairs Forum.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File No. Where Located
T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]		[redacted]	[redacted]
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	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
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T-13 (cont'd)	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	OS
	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
	JAFRC rally, Hotel Capital, 3/5/52	3/9/52	JOHN H. KLEINKAUF	66-3809	
	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	OS
	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		
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	[redacted]	[redacted]		[redacted]	
T-15	[redacted]	[redacted]			

FD-72
(6-16-54)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN FRANCISCO

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN FRANCISCO	4-4-954	7/21,22,28,29;8/2-5,10-12,16,17,20,23,25-27,30,31;9/1-3,6-8/54	JOHN T. KERLER - jer
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
STEPAN ZAKHAROVICH APRESIAN, wa.			ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CONFIDENTIAL

Activities of STEPAN APRESIAN, while in San Francisco 2/16/44 to 2/19/44 and 3/25/45 to 4/25/45, set out chronologically.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL

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5/28
100-61667-43

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-2

SF 100-24828
JTK:jer

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SF 100-24828
JTK:jer

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OS

The identity of the individual referred to as the "Frenchman" is unknown. However, it is noted that HAAKON EMILE CHEVALIER, was.,was born 9/10/01 at Lakewood, New Jersey and was employed from 1924 to 1947 at the University of California, Berkeley, as a teaching assistant, instructor and Assistant Professor of French. He attended at least two meetings of the John Reed Club, a CP front organization, during the 1930's as a visitor. He is described as organizer of Professors Branch of Alameda County CP in 1934 or 1936 by a former Alameda CP secretary, MILES G. HUMPHREYS.

CHEVALIER, in a signed statement dated 6/26/46, admitted that he had been approached by GEORGE CHARLES ELTENTON sometime prior to 3/1/43 as to the possibility of obtaining information regarding work being conducted at the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, which would be of use to the Soviet scientists, and that he contacted J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER.

GEORGE CHARLES ELTENTON, when interviewed by Special Agents MICHAEL J. CASSIDY and WILLIAM A. BRANNIGAN on 6/26,29/46, admitted he was asked by PETER IVANOV, Secretary, RC, San Francisco, in late

SF 100-24828
JTK:jer

1942 or early 1943, to attempt to obtain information regarding the work at the Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, in order that the information could be transmitted to the USSR. ELTENTON, shortly thereafter, asked HAAKON CHEVALIER to approach J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER for the information sought by IVANOV. OPPENHEIMER refused to give such information.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (100-64016)

DATE: April 7, 1955

FROM : Director, FBI (100-279704)

SUBJECT: THE GERMAN AMERICAN, INC.
IS-R-E

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated March 22, 1955.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

100-64016-611

Enclosure - 8

SAC, New York (100-64016)

Director, FBI (100-279704)

THE GERMAN AMERICAN, INC.
IS-R-GE

April 7, 1955

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated March 22, 1955.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

100-64016-611

APR 8 1955

Enclosure - 8

SUMMARY TRANSLATION

THE GERMAN AMERICAN
December 15, 1954

BUDGET PLAN FOR THE REARMAMENT

The budget of the Bonn Government is quite different from that of the previous year. The budget for 1955 exceeds the income by considerable and this will have to be covered by loans which will be financed. The whole thing has been set up in such a manner that it is quite confusing and this is, apparently, what the desired effect should be.

Remilitarization has been allotted, in round figures, 9,200,000,000 D-Marks and it is understood that if the Paris Agreements are signed, this will not be anywhere near sufficient. According to a report from the semi-official West German press agency "DPA," the West German population would have to pay over a billion D-Marks a month. This alone would be 3 billion D-Marks more than has been allowed for in the budget.

According to the reports published in West Germany regarding the figures which had been published by the U.S.A., England and France, Germany would have to contribute, for the first three years, at least 20 to 25 billion D-Marks a year. And this does not include the billion marks expenditure for the so-called "air protection."

The budget foresees no more than 9.2 billion D-Marks for military purposes and of these at least 3.4 billion D-Marks are for the support of the American, British and French occupation troops in the West German territory. Thus, the actual financial burden which would fall upon the country through the remilitarization, would amount to 14 to 20 billion D-Marks more than has been foreseen in the budget for 1955.

The British financial paper "Financial Times" carried an interesting discussion in November about how the payments to America by West Germany for armaments received, should be financed. It could be a loan that would not have to be amortized until five to seven years after it had been received and it could have a duration of fifteen years

att #1 to 100-64016-611

That means: For the delivery of countless military supplies to the West German mercenary army which is to be used as cannon fodder for the war of aggression, planned by the Americans, West Germany is to be precipitated into new-high debts and the West German population is to be chained for many decades to come to a service to pay off debts.

The means for the restoration of the German militarism in West Germany, which must be raised by the West German population immediately after the Paris Agreements are put into force, are - as we have seen - only partially contained in the budget for 1955. The remainder is to be covered by loans.

On such occasions the German imperialists have a habit of taking over (they did it during World War I and again during World War II) the savings of the population, the value of their property and the social insurance, which are then carelessly spent. Furthermore, there is already talk of new taxes, a lowering of the standards of living, restrictions on consumers goods as well as higher prices for them, inflationary phonomena and increased exploitation.

It is clear to be seen who will have to pay the expense for remilitarization and preparation for a third world war. The imperialists intend to pocket the billion, armament profits. Those who are able to work are to be robbed down to the last shirt and are then to shed their blood in the trenches.

-*-

TAKE YOUR STAND AGAINST THE REMILITARIZATION OF WEST GERMANY

Express yourselves against the remilitarization of West Germany.

Raise your voices against the ratification of the Paris Agreements - write to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

- Declare your opposition to these agreements.
- Demand to participate on the hearings of the Committee regarding these agreements.
- Write to your Senators and demand that they vote against these agreements.

-*-

Page Two

I AM THE LEMPING SEBASTIAN

By BERNHARD SEIGER

Fiction. Sebastian used to work for a wealthy man who was cruel. He was injured on his job and then lost his job. His wife continued to work hard for the cruel landlord. He worked for another "stingy" landlord. Finally, his wife committed suicide and he was arrested. After many years he was liberated and now he is living on his own land. He was so happy to get a piece of land that belonged to him that he caressed the land with his hands. He has been able to build his own house, however, he did not build it until after some of the more important work had been accomplished. Electricity has been brought to the rural communities but that, too, was slow in being done because "we had much work during the past years and we have learned the fact that we must not always think about ourselves first.

"Why am I telling this? Because it is Christmas and because over there, in our homeland (West Germany) there are still hired men and hired women to be found. And because, today, there are still innocent people who are behind bars."

-x-

Page Three

PEACE ON EARTH

German Voices About the Paris Agreements

1. - A declaration by the President of the Union of the Germans in West Germany after the London Conference in which he disapproves of arming West Germany.

2. - Statements made by other, alleged, West German newspapers and officials against the rearmament.

-x-

THE COSTS OF THREE WARS

The Hamburg newspaper "Die Welt" of October 18, 1954, printed the following notice under this title: "A Sorry Balance for Three Big Wars":

"The American Congressional Library has figured out the cost of the last three wars. Material losses were as follows:

"First World War: 280 billion DM, cost per day: 157 million DM.

"Second World War: 1.9 trillion DM, cost per day: 930 million DM.

"Korea-War: Cost per day: 389 million DM.

"Cost for all three wars inclusive of the postwar burdens: 2.8 trillion DM.

"The loss in human sacrifices was still greater than the material. They amount to:

"First World War: 9.7 million (2 million of these were Germans).

"Second World War: 55 million (the figures for the estimated victims of the Second World War are between 30 to 55 million). 3.25 million of the dead were German soldiers and, in round figures, 3 million German civilians.

"Korea-War: here we have only the figures from the UN: 77,159 dead, of these 42,765 were South Koreans. The losses of the North Koreans and of the Chinese are estimated at 300,000 and that of the Korean civilian population at 1.5 million."

-*-

Page Four

Christmas Shopping in East Berlin, by JANE BELL (English).

THE GERMAN AMERICAN

January 1, 1955

GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL, RETIRED, PAULUS TALKS AGAINST PARIS AGREEMENTS

In a radio interview by a representative of the Deutschlandsenders, PAULUS answered six questions about the Paris Agreements. His answers to the first two questions are given here.

Question: What do you think of the Paris Agreements from a military and military-political standpoint?

Answer: In the final analysis this military pact, which is extremely complicated, concerns: how the Germans - our youth and, primarily, also former officers - can be transformed into the military tool of a policy which is directed against the existence of the German people, a policy with which our German people will never agree when they feel the extent of this pact and recognize it. It would be advisable for all Germans to take a good look at this pact. Among many doubtful agreements, I see a few which would violate our national dignity and would be dangerous for Germany. All of the combat forces are directly under the command, according to the London Pact, of the Commander-in-Chief of NATO and he can dislocate the forces as he pleases according to and in harmony with NATO strategy. This strategy could be interpreted to mean that the new West German combat forces are to be used to further American policies since, after all, the North Atlantic Pact organization is a creation of the U.S.A.

In addition to that they have the right to maintain, on German soil, foreign troops until 1998 and for the protection of the public security and for the security of these foreign troops they can make regulations, they have freedom of action without consultation with the Federal Government and can issue military orders and regulations according to their own desires, over the heads of the German people.

However, the most serious characteristic of the Paris Agreements consists of the fact that the very agreement shows the desire for aggression, because if the Western Powers had no plans for aggression, they would consent to an All-European Collective Security Pact and would eliminate the danger to peace which arises from a divided Germany.

We Germans and, primarily, the former officers should be very disturbed about the dangerous possibilities contained in the Paris Agreements.

Question: Is, according to your opinion, the role which has been planned for the West German troops in the NATO forces in harmony with the national interests of the German people?

Answer: In spite of all the differences which exist among the Germans, there is one thing on which they all agree and that is, the necessity for a peaceful reuniting of Germany as well as the regaining of full sovereignty for all of Germany before Germany has been put into the position where Germans will be shooting at Germans.

Even though the Paris Agreements are full of declarations of peace, the very fact that NATO has been organized etc. makes these peace declarations empty phrases.

The promise must be taken that the West German rearmament is directly connected with the division of Germany which was brought about by the Western powers. This is irrefutably shown in Article 2 of the German Agreement which was signed in Paris in which the Western powers reserve the right, the sole right to decide the All-German problems, including Berlin.

In spite of the fact that the London Agreements, Paragraph 5, makes the German Federal Republic a partner, the aggressive character of the NATO strategy becomes very evident, especially in the rearming of West Germany. Since no seriously thinking and responsible person could suppose that the German Democratic Republic would surrender, would let itself be taken without giving battle and, finally, that the Soviet Union would capitulate to the "policy of strength," which finds expression in the rearmament of West Germany, the peace of Germany and the whole world is thereby endangered.

This West German armed contribution to NATO deepens the split dividing Germany and makes a peaceful reuniting impossible. Thus, this pact contradicts the fundamental, national interests of the German people.

-x-

BERTOLD BRECHT:
TO RECOGNIZE THE TRUTH

In the latter part of December BERTOLD BRECHT, a German poet received the STALIN Peace Prize. About this honor BRECHT wrote: "It is one of the remarkable customs of the Soviet Union, this highly remarkable state, to honor a few people every year by awarding them a prize for their efforts for world peace. Such a prize seems to me to be the most desirable of all prizes, bestowed today. Whatever one tries to talk them into, people know that peace is the Alpha and the Omega of all philanthropic activities, of all productions, of all art, inclusive of living for art."

The following paragraph was taken from "Five Difficulties in Writing the Truth," written by BRECHT in 1934 in HITLER's Germany and which first appeared in the antifascist paper "Unsere Zeit (Our Time)."

That it is difficult to write about truth and because it is suppressed everywhere it seems to most people that it is a matter of convictions whether one writes about the truth or not. They believe that only courage is necessary. They forget another problem, to find truth. There can be no question that it must be easy to find truth.

For one thing it is not easy to find out which truth is worth repeating. Thus, for example, at the present time one big civilized state after the other is sinking into extreme barbarism. Furthermore, everyone knows that the domestic war which is being waged with the most terrible weapons can transform itself any day into a foreign war which will leave our part of the world in a heap of rubble. No doubt that is truth, but there are, naturally, other truths. So, for example, it is not untrue that chairs have seats and that rain falls from heaven. Many poets write about truths in this category. They are like painters who cover the walls of sinking ships with still lifes. For them, our first problem does not exist and yet they have a good conscience. Not to be confused by the mighty but also unconcerted by the cries of the oppressed, they paint their pictures. The senselessness of their days generates in them a "deep" pessimism which they sell for a good price and which really ought to be for different ones, considering these masters and these sales. At the same time it is not easy to recognize that their truths are about chairs or rain, they usually sound altogether different, like truths about important things. Because the artistic treatment consists, precisely, in lending a matter importance.

Only under close scruitny does one recognize that they say nothing more than that a chair is a chair and no one can oppose the thought that rain falls downward.

These people do not find the truth which is worthy of writing about. Others again, are truly occupied with the most urgent questions and do not fear the mighty or poverty, but nevertheless, they are unable to find the truth. They lack knowledge. They are full of old superstitions, of famous and, in olden times, frequently beautifully patterned prejudices. The world has progressed too far for them, they do not recognize the fact and do not see the connection. In addition to a frame of mind, attainable knowledge and learnable methods are necessary. It is necessary for all writers of this period of great changes and of entanglements to have a knowledge of materialistic dialectics, economy and history. This can be attained from books and through practical experience if the necessary diligence is present. One is able to uncover many truths in a simple manner, partial truths or conditions which lead to the discovery of truth. If anyone wants to seek, a method is good but one can also find without a method, yes, even without looking. But it is hardly possible to reach a conception of truth which will give people the knowledge of how to act on the grounds of these descriptions attained in such a manner. People who only write down small facts are not able to make the things of this world easily available. However, truth has only this purpose and no other. Such people are not in a position to qualify to write the truth.

-*-

THE TRUTH, DEAR READERS...

The events connected with the ratification of the Paris Agreements press one another. Discussions relating to the agreements are awaiting the new Congress. Peace-loving German Americans are confronted with the urgent question to warn their fellow men against these agreements and against the effects of the ratification.

*****

And under these circumstances we are forced to have our publication appear almost two weeks late. The financial difficulties of the "German American" are to blame. Even though a few friends answered our New Year's appeal generously, the receipts from this yearly collection are lagging far behind the results of the previous year. We are well aware that the demands are growing which are made to all peace-loving people. In spite of that we must tell our readers today: THE FUTURE OF THE "GERMAN AMERICAN" LIES IN YOUR HANDS. We beg of you to help today with your donations.

In order to be able to publish as much as possible regarding the Paris Agreements, we are planning to issue a six-page special number of the German American in February. This issue will be concerned, exclusively, with the Paris Agreements. We wish to distribute this issue extensively.

We beg our readers to order extra copies of this number now and to prepare a broad dissemination in organizations and vicinities.

*****

To make this special issue effective, we request you to send in questions relating to the rearmament and to the Paris Agreements and we will try to answer these questions.

****

Dear friends: do not leave your paper in the lurch. Help to create clarification among the German Americans.

Send a donation immediately.

Let us know which questions we are to treat.

Prepare a mass distribution of the special issue.

Page Three

200,000,000 DM FOR NATO HEADQUARTERS

(From "Das Andere Deutschland (The Other Germany)")

The transfer of the headquarters of the NATO army groups North and of the British Rhine Army to Mönchen-Gladbach has begun. In itself that is quite uninteresting because we have experienced all kinds of things during the past years: the big maneuvers and their damages on the big drill fields and airfields as well as the gasolene dumps which could blow up any minute and kill many people. Compared to this the building of a headquarters seems quite uninteresting.

Uninteresting? Not by any means. Headquarters are never uninteresting, especially, when they are on German soil. Here, all the wires of the foreign occupation troops run together and it is here that the military plans are laid which will be to the detriment of us Germans some day. In the final analysis the headquarters are the authority and the use of troops in the event of war.

Such headquarters are being built in Mönchen-Gladbach, west of Düsseldorf. It had to be a nice building and it was not cheap. It is not completed as yet and much more money will be spent but, in round figures, it will cost 200,000,000 D-Marks. That is quite a sum and for such money one can really expect to get something. And the British did expect something. What did they demand?

The population had to give up its forest even though they did not want to do this. The trees were cut down and the buildings shot up like mushrooms. The job went to the lowest bidder and if the firm later discovered that it had underestimated the cost, that was his concern and not the British.

A regular city has sprung up where the forest used to be. Houses, barracks, office buildings and residences. There will be approximately 12,000 employees and it will cost, annually, 20,000,000 D-Marks.

How do the people in the city feel about this? The merchants are happy but the population itself is afraid that all the evils connected with a big army camp will soon befall this city.

But what good were all the opinions expressed against building such a camp there? What good were all the protests? They did not disturb the allies in the least. They depended on their bare strength of arms and thereby they are going to degrade a beautiful old city to a garrison city. As long as foreign powers play the first fiddle in our fatherland, so long the opinion of the German public means very little. What is worse, is that the Government in Bonn supports these foreign authorities.

As Germans we must ascertain that the establishment of headquarters in Mönchen-Gladbach is absolutely against our interests. We want nothing but peace and for this the headquarters in Mönchen-Gladbach are superfluous and absolutely undesirable.

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HEARD AND NOTED

After having heard 800 witnesses, the State's Attorney REICHMANN came to the conclusion that Dr. OTTO JOHN, the former President of the Federal Office had not been kidnapped. This important discovery was transmitted by Mr. REICHMANN on December 3 to the Bonn Bundestag Committee investigating the case of JOHN.

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ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, the noted attorney, died in New York on December 14th in his 73rd year. HAYS had been a member of the American Civil Liberties Union since 1912, he fought for the life of SACCO and VANZETTI and for the freedom of the SCOTTSBORO Boys. In 1933 he assisted in the defense of the accused in the trial for the arson of the Reichstag.

*****

The Spanish Government confirmed that WILLY MESSERSCHMITT, ERNST HEINKEL and CLAUDE DORNIER Jr. had been employed since 1949 in the Spanish Airplane Industry. They were important airplane engineers in HITLER's Germany. It is to be expected that after the ratification of the Paris Agreements all three of them will be employed in the West German armament industry.

The Union of Democratic Attorneys has issued a pamphlet which treats the case of MORTON SOBELL. The pamphlet contains a translation of an exposition which the Committee for Justice for MORTON SOBELL submitted to the Senate, demanding a Senate investigation of the case.

At the present time SOBELL is serving a 30-year sentence which was meted out to him during the trial against him and ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

SOBELL was urged, three different times, by the FBI to change his testimony before the court and to accuse the ROSENBERGS.

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Page Four

HOW PEACE CAN BE SAVED

An English article opposing the remilitarization of Germany.

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INTO THE VERY HEART OF GERMAN DISSENTION

Demonstration in Paul's Church Introduces Plebiscite Regarding Unity

On January 29 an eventful meeting was convened in Paul's Church in Frankfurt on the Main. On the initiative of the trade unions, representatives of the workers, leaders of the social democrat, of the All-German People's Party, of the church, of youth, and of other strata which opposed the ratification of the Paris Agreements and favor the unity of Germany, met.

600 people filled Paul's Church while over a thousand listened and participated in the meeting over the loud speaker system.

A "German Manifesto" was solemnly read which called to the people to fight against the Paris Agreements, and for the demand of a conference regarding the peaceful reuniting of Germany, was solemnly read in the Church. "The conference and the agreements regarding a Four Power Conference for the reuniting must take preference over the building of military blocs. Conditions can and must be found which are acceptable to Germany and its neighbors and assure the peaceful coexistence of the nations of Europe through the reuniting of Germany. The German people have a right to be reunited."

The Manifesto was signed by 206 prominent German citizens and represented a continuation of the wave of protest which had been unleashed by the German labor unions.

The demonstration in Paul's Church introduced the plebiscite for Germany regarding the Paris Agreement and the reuniting of Germany which found enthusiastic echos in all parts of the Federal Republic. The essential role of this movement is that it reunites the various German peace forces. In Paul's Church ERICH OLLENHAUER, GEORG REUTER, and Dr. GUSTAV HEINEMANN all spoke from the same platform. This meeting as well as the action of the executive of the DGB, a few days later, which approved the resolution opposing the remilitarization, will exert an important influence on the second reading of the Paris Agreement in the Bundestag on February 24-26.

- # -

WHAT CAN WE DO?

1. Write to your Senators and demand that they vote against the ratification of the Paris Agreements.

2. Demand that the leaders of the trade unions declare themselves against the Paris Agreements.

3. Influence organizations sufficiently to get them to demand to be permitted to participate in the hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Paris Agreements.

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DR. JOSEPH WIRTH ON ADENAUER'S POLICY

Excerpts from an interview of the "Deutsche Volkszeitung" (German People's Paper) with Reich Chancellor, retired, Dr. JOSEPH WIRTH, which reveal the version of the ADENAUER Government toward conferences with the Soviet Union.

Question: The Federal Government holds that one cannot consider the proposal made by the Soviet Government on holding free elections seriously since MOLOTOV had already turned down free elections during the Berlin Conference. What do you think about this?

Answer: Free or secret elections were never seriously discussed at the Berlin Conference. This was impossible since the Federal Government and the Bundestag had such far-reaching commitments through EDC that a true decision about the will of the entire German people regarding the internal and external form of their system of government would have been absolutely impossible. In the EDC as well as in the Paris Agreements it is brought out that a reunited Germany would automatically fall under the Military alliance of the West. This makes it clear that such commitments cannot harmonize with free elections in all of Germany. After the EDC had been rejected by France, free elections were possible and the commitments of the West German Republic made it possible for the Soviet to accept any kind of proposals for free elections. This must be said in justice to Mr. MOLOTOV.

Question: What do you think of the offer made by the Soviet Union to agree to internationally controlled elections?

Answer: Free elections are, first of all, an affair which concerns our people. As far as I know, the Soviet Union has always agreed to this point. If it now agrees to an international control i. e. a control which does not offend our dignity and self-esteem, then one

can only welcome the approach of the conception of the Western powers and of the Soviet Union in this question.

It is all the more surprising that the Federal Government does not consent to these proposals. It has always declared that the Soviet Government was planning to sovidize Germany with uncontrolled elections. Perhaps the Federal Government does not want any free elections?

Question: How do you feel about the fact that the Federal Government has rejected the offer to take up diplomatic relations with Moscow?

Answer: During my time, I always had the best relations with the USSR. When Germany finally found agreement with the Soviet Union in 1922, it brought Germany out of political and economic isolation.

Personally, I cannot understand why the Federal Government would not take advantage of such a chance. Is it so dependent that it cannot take up diplomatic relations with the East which have long since been necessary for German economy?

The explanation made by the Federal Government, that diplomatic relations with the USSR would be impossible because it would be a recognition of the GDR which had already been accredited in Moscow, is not particularly imaginative. Would it not be better if it were to take advantage of this opportunity and have a conference with the GDR in order to improve relations between the two parts of Germany?

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Page 2

I. G. FARBEN AGAIN PRODUCES FOR DEATH

Officially, ADENAUER only speaks about the law against the production of chemical weapons "in general." He does not mention "Protocol No. III about the armament control" which permits only the production of all emplements, etc., substances and organisms which serve research for scientfic...and industrial purposes in the field of science and applied sciences."

The same industrial magnates are again bossing chemical productions, especially, the I. G. FARBEN concern which produced chemical weapons during HITLER's time as well as poisonous gases—and which they delivered with big profits—and with which millions of people were gased in the concentration camps of HITLER's Germany. It is up to them to determine the "exceptions" which apply to the production of the chemicals.

The chemical industry in West Germany is now 50 to 250% higher than it was before the war. The tremendous enterprises are growing with every year. Even such enterprises which, primarily, produced chemical weapons, are now in production again.

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THE HERITAGE OF PAUL'S CHURCH

In "1848-1849" the first national meeting was held in Frankfurt in Paul's Church where the leaders of German citizenry and of the workers—candidates for German unity, democracy, and freedom—tried to realize their ideals.

The National meeting of 1948 proved itself unfavorable of realizing the desire of the people. A few days ago another meeting took place in Paul's Church, this time it was to save Germany from war and destruction. (See page 1) We are, herewith, printing a few quotations from the speeches and statements made by delegates to the National meeting in 1948.

The work which we are building should succeed if there were not so many chain bearers! However, they bear the chains without hearing the clanking and without feeling the pressure and the arms think they are free.

ERNST NIGGE

* * *

Not for hypocritical lip freedom did the German people rise, not for "paper" constitutions did it bleed and suffer; it wants truth and sincerity and woe be to those who drive the people to the limits!

K. MAUWERCK

* * *

Even though there may be doubt about various things, there is no doubt about the demand for unity, it is the demand of the entire nation. It wants unity, it will have unity and will secure it; it alone will protect against all difficulties.

HEINRICH VON GAGERN

* * *

The unity of the state is the condition for its existence and freedom in its contents. Therefore it is not a question of purposefulness nor of mere rights, but it is an irrefutable duty of the individual and of all to desire the unity and the freedom of the state.

FR. RODINGER

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BANQUET OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN ON APRIL 16

Saturday, April 16, the annual banquet on the occasion of the birthday of the "German American" will be held in the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41st St., New York City.

The entertainment committee is already working on the menu and the program and asks all readers and friends to reserve their tables and to send in their orders as soon as possible. Admission is $2.50 per plate.

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FOR ADENAUER'S ALBUM

On every permit which is issued in West Germany to carry a gun it says:

NOTICE !

Article 7 of the law of the Allied High Commission No. 24:

In case a premeditated attempt is made for rearmament, sentence of highest degree can be pronounced for imprisonment including lifelong imprisonment as well as a fine up to a million German marks.

Furthermore the court can order the desolation and the liquidation of every judicial person who has been found guilty of such a crime.

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Page 3

BONN INDUSTRIALISTS PLAY WITH ATOMS
(English)

- * -

GERMANS FIGHT ARMY
(English)

- * -

TRADE UNIONS REJECT ADENAUER POLICIES
(English)

- * -

Page 4

POLITICAL CO-ORDINATION....POLITICAL CO-ORDINATION...
HOW PARIS PACTS KILL DEMOCRACY
(English)

- * -

PARIS PACT CULTURE
(English)

- * -

SHAKE HANDS
(English)

- * -

Page 5

PROFIT HUNGER AND ARMAMENT

Inflation, higher taxes, increase of the work tempo will be the principal results of the rearmament for the population in West Germany./

These results can already be felt in the Economy of West Germany.

The "height" of the capital investments can be seen from the following table which concerns, primarily, critical industries (from the "Statistical Yearbook of the Federal Republic of Germany"):

"Gross capital investments in prices of 1936"

1936	6,900,000,000
1950	9,992,000,000
1951	10,739,000,000
1952	10,942,000,000
1953	12,577,000,000

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WHO IS PAYING FOR THE REARMAMENT?

With the production of arms, consumers' goods have to be retarded. No other country in West Europe consumes so little of its national products for consumers' goods as West Germany./ The following are a few figures for comparison (the figures are given in million marks):

West Germany	DM 1, 543
England	DM 2,564
France	DM 2,605
Belgium	DM 2,654

Increased taxes, naturally, go hand in hand with these low consumption figures since the expenses for armament and occupation have to be covered. It is clear that they do not come out of the constantly increasing profits of industry./ Here are only a few figures to show the tremendous rise in the prices of stocks of the largest armament concerns which reflect their profits:

	January 1954	January 1955
Mannesmann	90	180
Rheinstahl	154	295
A E G	120	194½
Siemens AG	137	264
Farben-Beyer	127	255
Badische Anilin	125	254
Casella	145	440
Daimler	130	243

Metal Association	135	335
Dynamit Nobel (Du Pont)	122	245
Participating Associations Ruhrort (Gutehoffng.)	107	392

The working population of West Germany has not participated in the increased profits, at least not in their distribution, only in their creation. A considerable amount of these growing increases must be attributed to increased performance of the workers and here again, especially, in armament industries. This greater exploitation of the man-power is again reflected in the increased number of accidents which have, in comparison between 1950 and 1952 grown 33%.

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AGAIN WAR PROFITS

There can hardly be any doubt as to who is paying for this militarization with sweat and blood which gives the employer greater profits.

Even though the Paris Agreements have not yet been ratified, the military section of the West German industry is already booming. The price of wood has gone up as well as of steel and the delivery is greatly delayed.

The entire development shows, therefore, that with every renewed hope for military rearmament, the profit goes up for the capitalists and the purchasing power of the worker decreases. This is an iron rule, war materials cannot be produced without limiting consumers' goods.

The great infiltration of American capital in German economy (in 1951 this amounted to already approximately one third of the entire foreign capital) gives the political development a special direction. That means one must figure on an especially strong American influence on the economic and political development of West Germany which is increased still more by the guardianship of the United States in the West.

The war interest of the circles which have the greatest influence in the participating states, is obviously connected with their economic interests. Therefore we have to figure on a constantly growing danger of war. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of the working population with the constantly worsening living conditions and the fear of war which will surpass the destruction of the last one by far, is

growing and growing.

In addition to that, the population of Germany strongly desires a reunited Fatherland. The constantly growing dissatisfaction was expressed, during the last few months, by more and more strikes and protests. Therefore, hopes are very high that the rearmament of Germany will be foiled by Germany's own resistence to it.

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Page 6

WE INTRODUCE: ADENAUER'S REICHSWEHR (REICHS ARMED FORCES)

According to NATO's plans, which are to be put in force at the ratification of the Paris Agreements, a West German Army of 500,000 men has been planned. For us, who have just been informed that the United States is maintaining an army of 1,602,000 men abroad—not to mention a 1,370,000 men in the United States—that may seem modest.

However, this plan looks less modest and less harmless when one studies it closer.

The West German Army proper is to consist of 360,000-380,000 men which will be divided into 12 divisions. 100,000 men are to be organized into an Air Force and 50,000 into a Navy.

In addition to these 12 divisions there are the so-called reserves, for example, corps- and army-troops, artillery regiments, combat engineers, communications troops, chemical troops, independent heavy armoured regiments, supply units, military police, etc.

Six of the 12 divisions are to be motorized infantry divisions: four armoured divisions, and two mechanized armoured-grenadier divisions. All these units will be fully motorized and equipped according to the latest war experience and the requirements of atomic warfare.

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CRIMINALS ARE LOOKING AT YOU

Who is going to be responsible for this army? Since

1950 the Blank Bureau has had the task of collecting a general staff from officers of HITLER's Army. In the October 6, 1954 issue of "Nurnberger Nachrichten" it was brought out that the reason for being able to immediately discuss a future German Army after the London Conference, lies in the fact that the Blank Office, whose official title originally was and still is: "Commission of the Federal Republic for Questions Connected with the Increase of Allied Troops," has already done all the necessary preparations for this new army and that, for three years, the German Divisions have been slumbering in the safes of the headquarters in Bonn of the Blank Bureau.

Here are a few members of this new general staff:

ADOLPH HEUSINGER, CHIEF OF STAFF

In 1915 HEUSINGER joined the Kaiser's Army. In 1918 he joined the Reichswehr. In 1931 he became a member of the administration of the army with the rank of captain. He belonged to the general staff up to 1944. In Nuremberg, HEUSINGER had to admit that it had always been his personal opinion that the treatment of the civilian population in an operation-territory and the methods for fighting gangs in the operation-territory, was a welcome opportunity which presented itself to the highest political and military administration to put through their goals; namely, the systematic reduction of Slavs and Jews.

- * -

LUDWIG CRUWELL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FUTURE ARMY

Prussian militarists of the old school. Participated in building up the "Black Reichswehr" there. Was made major general by HITLER in 1939 and took over the command of a tank division in Yugoslavia which committed grievous crimes against the civilian population. In 1942 HITLER made him the commanding general of the tank corps in Africa.

Today he is the chairman of the neo-fascist "Union of Former Member of the German Africa Corps."

- * -

DR. HANS SPEIDEL, LIAISON GENERAL OF THE FUTURE ARMY WITH NATO

He was an officer in the Reichswehr and was made Lt. general

by HITLER. He is considered a France "specialist" and, allegedly, participated in organizing the Fifth Column in France.

After the occupation of France, SPEIDEL was an officer of the General Staff with Army Group B in the Ukraine where he used the "scorched earth" tactics. Following his orders, the fascist troops burned down cities and villages, blew up schools and hospitals and massacred the civilian population.

SPEIDEL was ADENAUER's military delegate to the Interim EDC committee in Paris.

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DO YOU LIKE THE "GERMAN AMERICAN"?

Then pass it on to an acquaintance and order extra copies of the special number from our office: Box 214, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.

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THE LAST WAR BROUGHT US THIS

(A West German handbill relating to rearmament)

According to the latest figures (9/30/54) there are 556,396 war invalids in West Germany receiving orthodepic treatment. Among these there are:

132,116 single-leg amputees
43,862 single-arm amputees
10,293 double-leg amputees
858 double-arm amputees
910 without hands
107 of the war cripples are triple amputees and 28 are quadruple amputees, 6,625 have lost their eyesight.
6,883 wear a hearing aid
226,329 must wear custom-made, orthopedic shoes.

- * -

THE PARIS AGREEMENTS HOLD IN PROSPECT SUCH MISERY MULTIPLIED.

PREVENT THEIR RATIFICATION.

- * -

IT SAYS IN THE PARIS AGREEMENTS.....ABOUT POWERS OF OCCUPATION

From the agreement relating to the stationing of foreign troops in West Germany:

Article I

1. Beginning with the time the agreements on Germany's contributions to defense become law, armed forces of the same nationality and the same effective strength as at the time these agreements became law are permitted to be stationed in the Federal Republic.

2. The effective strength of the armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic, according to Paragraph 1, can be increased with the consent of the German Federal Republic, at any time.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN
December 15, 1954

BUDGET PLAN FOR THIS ARMAMENT

The budget of the Bonn Government is quite different from that of the previous year. The budget for 1955 exceeds the income by considerable and this will have to be covered by loans which will be financed. The whole thing has been set up in such a manner that it is quite confusing and this is, apparently, what the desired effect should be.

Remilitarization has been allotted, in round figures, 9,200,000,000 D-Marks and it is understood that if the Paris Agreements are signed, this will not be anywhere near sufficient. According to a report from the semi-official West German press agency "DPA," the West German population would have to pay over a billion D-Marks a month. This alone would be 3 billion D-Marks more than has been allowed for in the budget.

According to the reports published in West Germany regarding the figures which had been published by the U.S.A., England and France, Germany would have to contribute, for the first three years, at least 20 to 25 billion D-Marks a year. And this does not include the billion marks expenditure for the so-called air protection."

The budget foresees no more than 9.2 billion D-Marks for military purposes and of these at least 3.4 billion D-Marks are for the support of the American, British and French occupation troops in the West German territory. Thus, the actual financial burden which would fall upon the country through the remilitarization, would amount to 14 to 20 billion D-Marks more than has been foreseen in the budget for 1955.

The British financial paper "Financial Times" carried an interesting discussion in November about how the payments to America by West Germany for armaments received, should be financed. It could be a loan that would not have to be amortized until five to seven years after it had been received and it would have a duration of fifteen years

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That means: for the delivery of countless military supplies to the West German mercenary army which is to be used as cannon fodder for the war of aggression, planned by the Americans, West Germany is to be precipitated into new-high debts and the West German population is to be chained for many decades to come to a service to pay off debts.

The means for the restoration of the German militarism in West Germany, which must be raised by the West German population immediately after the Paris Agreements are put into force, are - as we have seen - only partially contained in the budget for 1955. The remainder is to be covered by loans.

On such occasions the German imperialists have a habit of taking over (they did it during World War I and again during World War II) the savings of the population, the value of their property and the social insurance, which are then carelessly spent. Furthermore, there is already talk of new taxes, a lowering of the standard of living, restrictions on consumers goods as well as higher prices for them, inflationary phenomena and increased exploitation.

It is clear to be seen who will have to pay the expense for remilitarization and preparation for a third world war. The imperialists intend to pocket the billion, armament profits. Those who are able to work are to be robbed down to the last shirt and are then to shed their blood in the trenches.

-o-

TAKE YOUR STAND AGAINST THE REMILITARIZATION OF WEST GERMANY

Express yourselves against the remilitarization of West Germany.

Raise your voices against the ratification of the Paris Agreements - write to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

- declare your opposition to these agreements.
- demand to participate on the hearings of the Committee regarding these agreements.
- Write to your Senators and demand that they vote against these agreements.

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Page Two

I AM THE LIMPING SEBASTIAN

By BERNHARD SEIGER

Fiction. Sebastian used to work for a wealthy man who was cruel. He was injured on his job and then lost his job. His wife continued to work hard for the cruel landlord. He worked for another "stingy" landlord. Finally, his wife committed suicide and he was arrested. After many years he was liberated and now he is living on his own land. He was so happy to get a piece of land that belonged to him that he caressed the land with his hands. He has been able to build his own house, however, he did not build it until after some of the more important work had been accomplished. Electricity has been brought to the rural communities but that, too, was slow in being done because we had much work during the past years and we have learned the fact that we must not always think about ourselves first.

"Why am I telling this? Because it is Christmas and because over there, in our homeland (west Germany) there are still hired men and hired women to be found. And because, today, there are still innocent people who are behind bars."

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Page Three

PEACE ON EARTH

German Voices About the Paris Agreements

1. - A declaration by the President of the Union of the Germans in West Germany after the London Conference in which he disapproves of arming West Germany.

2. - Statements made by other, alleged, West German newspapers and officials against the rearmament.

-4-

T[illegible] [illegible]

The Hamburg newspaper "Die Welt" of October 1[illegible], 1954, printed the following notice under this title: "A Sorry Balance for Three Big Wars":

"The American Congressional Library has figured out the cost of the last three wars. Material losses were as follows:

"First World War: 200 billion DM, cost per day: 157 million DM.

"Second World War: 1.9 trillion DM, cost per day: 930 million DM.

"Korea-War: Cost per day: 389 million DM.

"Cost for all three wars inclusive of the postwar burdens: [illegible] trillion DM.

"The loss in human sacrifices was still greater than the material. They amount to:

"First World War: 9.7 million (2 million of these were war dis).

"Second World War: 55 million (the figures for the estimated victims of the Second World War are between 30 to 55 million). 3.25 million of the dead were German soldiers and, in round figures, 3 million German civilians.

"Korea-War: here we have only the figures from the US: 77,159 dead, of these 42,765 were South Koreans. The losses of the North Koreans and of the Chinese are estimated at 300,000 and that of the Korean civilian population at 1.5 million."

-X-

Page Four

Christmas Opening in East Berlin, by JAN [illegible]LL (English).

[illegible]

January 1, 1955

GENERAL FIELD MARSHAL, [illegible], [illegible] AGAINST [illegible]

In a reply to interview by a representative of the Deutschlandsender, [illegible] answered six questions about the Paris Agreements. His answers to the first two questions are given here.

Question: What do you think of the Paris Agreements from a military and military-political standpoint?

Answer: In the final analysis/military pact, which is extremely complicated, concerns how the Germans - our youth and, primarily, also former officers - can be transformed into the military tool of a policy which is directed against the existence of the German people, a policy with which our German people will never agree when they feel the extent of this pact and recognize it. It would be advisable for all Germans to take a good look at this pact. Among many doubtful agreements, I see a few which would violate our national dignity and would be dangerous for Germany. All of the combat forces are directly under the command, according to the London Pact, of the Commander-in-Chief of NATO and he can dislocate the forces as he will even according to and in harmony with NATO strategy. This strategy could be interpreted to mean that the new West German combat forces are to be used to further American policies since, after all, the North Atlantic Pact organization is a creation of the U.S.A.

In addition to that they have the right to maintain, on German soil, foreign troops until 1990 and for the protection of the public security and for the security of these foreign troops they can make regulations, they have freedom of action without consultation with the Federal Government and can issue military orders and regulations according to their own desires, over the head of the German people.

Moreover, the most serious characteristic of the Paris Agreements consists of the fact that the very agreement arouse the desire for aggression, because if the Western Powers had no plans for aggression, they would consent to an All-European Collective Security Pact and would eliminate the danger to peace which arises from a divided Germany.

the Germans and, primarily, the lower officers would be very disturbed about the dangerous possibilities contained in the Paris Agreements.

Question: Is, according to your opinion, the role which has been planned for the West German troops in the NATO forces in her only with the national interests of the German people?

Answer: In spite of all the differences which exist among the Germans, there is one thing on which they all agree and that is, the necessity for a peaceful reuniting of Germany as well as the regaining of full sovereignty for all of Germany before Germany has been put into the position where Germans will be shooting at Germans.

Even though the Paris Agreements are full of declarations of peace, the very fact that NATO has been organized etc. makes these peace declarations empty phrases.

The promise must be taken that the West German rearmament is directly connected with the division of Germany which was brought about by the Western powers. This is irrefutably shown in Article 2 of the German Agreement which was signed in Paris in which the Western powers reserve the right, the sole right to decide the All-German problems, including Berlin.

In spite of the fact that the London Agreements, were ratified, makes the German Federal Republic a partner, the aggressive character of the NATO strategy becomes very evident, especially in the rearming of West Germany. Since no seriously thinking and responsible person could suppose that the German Democratic Republic would surrender, would let itself be taken without giving battle and, finally, that the Soviet Union would capitulate to the "policy of strength," which finds expression in the rearmament of West Germany, the peace of Germany and the whole world is thereby endangered.

This West German armed contribution to NATO deepens the split dividing Germany and makes a peaceful reuniting impossible. Thus, this pact contradicts the fundamental, national interests of the German people.

-4-

BERTOLD BRECHT:
TO RECOGNIZE THE TRUTH

In the latter part of December BERTOLD BRECHT, a German poet received the STALIN Peace Prize. About this honor BRECHT wrote: "It is one of the remarkable customs of the Soviet Union, this highly remarkable state, to honor a few people every year by awarding them a prize for their efforts for world peace. Such a prize seems to me to be the most desirable of all prizes, bestowed today. Whatever one tries to talk them into, people know that peace is the Alpha and the Omega of all philanthropic activities, of all productions, of all art, inclusive of living for art."

The following paragraph was taken from "Five Difficulties in Writing the Truth," written by BRECHT in 1934 in HITLER's Germany and which first appeared in the antifascist paper "Unsere Zeit (Our Time)."

That it is difficult to write about truth and because it is suppressed everywhere it seems to most people that it is a matter of convictions whether one writes about the truth or not. They believe that only courage is necessary. They forget another problem, to find truth. There can be no question that it must be easy to find truth.

For one thing it is not easy to find out which truth is worth repeating. Thus, for example, at the present time one big civilized state after the other is sinking into extreme barbarism. Furthermore, everyone knows that the domestic war which is being waged with the most terrible weapons can transform itself any day into a foreign war which will leave our part of the world in a heap of rubble. No doubt that is truth, but there are, naturally, other truths. So, for example, it is not untrue that chairs have seats and that rain falls from heaven. Many poets write about truths in this category. They are like painters who cover the walls of sinking ships with still lifes. For them, our first problem does not exist and yet they have a good conscience. Not to be confused by the mighty but also unconcerned by the cries of the oppressed, they paint their pictures. The senselessness of their ways generates in them a "deep" pessimism which they sell for a good price and which really ought to be for different ones, considering these masters and these rules. At the same time it is not easy to recognize that their truths are about chairs or rain, they usually sound altogether different, like truths about important things. Because the artistic treatment consists, precisely, in lending a matter importance.

Only under close scrutiny does one realize that they say nothing more than that a chair is a chair and no one can oppose the thought that rain falls downward.

These people do not find the truth which is worthy of writing about. Others, again, are truly occupied with the most urgent questions and do not fear the mighty or poverty, but nevertheless, they are unable to find the truth. They lack knowledge. They are full of old superstitions, of fancies and, in olden times, frequently beautifully patterned prejudices. The world has progressed too far for them, they do not recognise the fact and do not see the connection. In addition to a frame of mind, attainable knowledge and learnable methods are necessary. It is necessary for all writers of this period of great changes and of entanglements to have a knowledge of materialistic dialection, economy and history. This can be attained from books and through practical experience if the necessary diligence is present. One is able to uncover many truths in a simple manner, partial truths or conditions which lead to the discovery of truth. If anyone wants to seek, a method is good but one can also find without a method, yes, even without looking. But it is hardly possible to reach a conception of truth which will give people the knowledge of how to act on the grounds of these descriptions attained in such a manner. People who only write down small facts are not able to make the things of this world easily available. However, truth has only this purpose and no other. Such people are not in a position to qualify to write the truth.

-:-

THE TRUTH, DEAR READERS...

The events connected with the ratification of the Paris Agreements press one another. Discussions relating to the agreements are awaiting the new Congress. Peace-loving German Americans are confronted with the urgent question to warn their fellow men against these agreements and against the effects of the ratification.

And under these circumstances we are forced to have our publication appear almost two weeks late. The financial difficulties of the "German American" are to blame. Even though a few friends answered our New Year's appeal generously, the receipts from this yearly collection are lagging far behind the results of the previous year. We are all aware that the demands are growing which are made to all peace-loving people. In spite of that we must call our readers today: THE FATE OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN LIES IN YOUR HANDS. We beg of you to help today with your donations.

In order to be able to publish as much as possible regarding the Paris Agreements, we are planning to issue a six-page special number of the German American in October. This issue will be supported, each alone, with the Paris Agreements. We wish to distribute this issue extensively.

we [illegible] to [illegible] of this number now and to prepare a broad dissemination in organizations and vicinities.

*****

To make this special issue effective, we request you to send in questions relating to the rearmament and to the Paris Agreements and we will try to answer these questions.

*****

Dear friends: do not leave your paper in the lurch. Help to create clarification among the German Americans.

Send a donation immediately.

Let us know which questions we are to treat.

Prepare a mass distribution of the special issue.

Page Three

200,000,000 [illegible] NATO HEADQUARTERS

(From [illegible] Andere Deutschland (The Other Germany))

The transfer of the headquarters of the NATO army groups North end of the British Rhine Army to Mönchen-Gladbach has begun. In itself that is quite uninteresting because we have experienced all kinds of things during the past years the big maneuvers and their damages on the big drill fields and airfields as well as the gasolene dumps which could blow up any minute and kill many people. Compared to this the building of a headquarters seems quite uninteresting.

Uninteresting? Not by [illegible]. Headquarters are never uninteresting, especially, when they are on German soil. Here, all the wires of the foreign occupation troops run together and it is [illegible] that the military plans are laid which will be to the detriment of us Germans [illegible]. In the final analysis the headquarters are the authority and the use of troops in the event of war.

Such headquarters are going built in Monchen-Gladbach, west of Dusseldorf. It had to be a nice building and it was not cheap. It is not completed as yet and much more money will be spent but, in round figures, it will cost 200,000,000 D-Marks. That is quite a sum and for such money one can really expect to get something. And the British did expect something. What did they demand?

The population had to give up its forest even though they did not want to do this. The trees were cut down and the buildings shot up like mushrooms. The job went to the lowest bidder and if the firm later discovered that it had underestimated the cost, that was his concern and not the British.

A regular city has sprung up where the forest used to be. Houses, barracks, office buildings and residences. There will be approximately 1[illegible],000 employees and it will cost, annually, 20,000,000 D-Marks.

How do the people in the city feel about this? The merchants are happy but the population itself is afraid that all the evils connected with a big army camp will soon befall this city.

But what good were all the opinions expressed against building such a camp there? What good were all the protests? They did not disturb the allies in the least. They depended on their bare strength of arms and thereby they are going to degrade a beautiful old city to a garrison city. As long as foreign powers play first fiddle in our fatherland, so long the opinion of the German public means very little. What is worse, is that the Government in Bonn supports these foreign authorities.

As Germans we must ascertain that the establishment of headquarters in Monchen-Gladbach is absolutely against our interests. We want nothing but peace and for this the headquarters in Monchen-Gladbach are superfluous and absolutely undesirable.

-x-

[illegible]

After having heard 500 witnesses, the State's Attorney [illegible] came to the conclusion that Mr. [illegible], the former President of the Federal Office had not been kidnapped. This important discovery was transmitted by Mr. [illegible] on December 3 to the Bonn Bundestag Committee investigating the case of JOBS.

* * *

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, the noted attorney, died in New York on December 14th in his 73rd year. HAYS had been a member of the American Civil Liberties Union since 1912, he fought for the life of SACCO and VANZETTI and for the freedom of the SCOTTSBORO Boys. In 1933 he assisted in the defense of the accused in the trial for the arson of the Reichstag.

The Spanish Government confirmed that WILLI MESSERSCHMITT, ERNST HEINKEL and CLAUDE DORNIER Jr. had been employed since 1919 in the Spanish Airplane Industry. They were important airplane engineers in HITLER's Germany. It is to be expected that after the ratification of the Paris Agreements all three of them will be employed in the West German armament industry.

The Union of Democratic Attorneys has issued a pamphlet which treats the case of MORTON SOBELL. The pamphlet contains a translation of an exposition which the Committee for Justice for MORTON SOBELL submitted to the Senate, demanding a Senate investigation of the case.

At the present time SOBELL is serving a 30-year sentence which was meted out to him during the trial against him and WOLL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

SOBELL was urged, three different times, by the FBI to change his testimony before the court and to accuse the ROSENBERGS.

—

Page Four

HOW PEACE CAN BE SAVED

An English article opposing the militarization of the Army.

—

INTO THE VERY HEART OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY

Demonstration in Paul's Church Introduces Plebiscite Regarding Unity

On January 29 an eventful meeting was convened in Paul's Church in Frankfurt on the Main. On the initiative of the trade unions, representatives of the workers, leaders of the social democrat, of the All-German People's Party, of the church, of youth, and of other strata which opposed the ratification of the Paris Agreements and favor the unity of Germany, met.

600 people filled Paul's Church while over a thousand listened and participated in the meeting over the loud speaker system.

A "German Manifesto" was solemnly read which called the people to fight against the Paris Agreements, and for the demand of a conference regarding the peaceful reunited of Germany, was solemnly read in the Church. "The conference and the agreements regarding a Four Power Conference for the reunited must take preference over the building of military blocs. Conditions can and must be found which are acceptable to Germany and its neighbors and assure the peaceful coexistence of the nations of Europe through the reunited of Germany. The German people have a right to be reunited."

The Manifesto was signed by 206 prominent German citizens and represented a continuation of the wave of protest which had been unleashed by the German labor unions.

The demonstration in Paul's Church introduced the plebiscite for Germany regarding the Paris Agreement and the rearming of Germany which found enthusiastic echos in all parts of the Federal Republic. The essential role of this movement is that it reunites the various German peace forces. In Paul's Church [illegible], [illegible], and Dr. [illegible] all spoke from the same platform. This meeting as well as the action of the executive of the [illegible], a few days later, which approved the resolution opposing the remilitarization, will exert an important influence on the second reading of the Paris Agreement in the Bundestag on February 24-26.

- * -

WHAT CAN WE DO?

1. Write to your Senator, and demand that they vote against the ratification of the Paris Agreements.

2. Demand that the leaders of the trade unions declare themselves against the Paris Agreements.

3. Influence organizations sufficiently to get them to demand to be permitted to participate in the hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Paris Agreements.

- * -

MR. JOSEPH WIRTH ON ADENAUER'S POLICY

Excerpts from an interview of the "Deutsche Volkszeitung" (German People's Paper) with Reich Chancellor, retired, Mr. JOSEPH WIRTH, which reveal the version of the ADENAUER Government toward conferences with the Soviet Union.

Question: The Federal Government holds that one cannot consider the proposal made by the Soviet Government on holding free elections seriously since MOLOTOV had already turned down free elections during the Berlin Conference. What do you think about this?

Answer: Free or secret elections were never seriously discussed at the Berlin Conference. This was impossible since the Federal Government and the Bundestag had such far-reaching commitments through EDC that a true decision about the will of the entire German people regarding the inter and external form of their system of government would have been absolutely impossible. In the EDC as well as in the Paris Agreements it is brought out that a reunited Germany would automatically fall under the Military alliance of the West. This makes it clear that such commitments cannot harmonize with free elections in all of Germany. After the EDC had been rejected by France, free elections were possible and the commitments of the West German Republic made it impossible for the Soviet to accept any kind of proposals for free elections. This must be said in justice to Mr. MOLOTOV.

Question: What do you think of the offer made by the Soviet Union to agree to internationally controlled elections?

Answer: Free elections are, first of all, an affair which concerns our people. As far as I know, the Soviet Union has always agreed to this point. If it now agrees to an international control i. e. a control which does not offend our dignity and self-esteem, then one

am only welcome the approach of the conception of the Western powers and of the Soviet Union in this question.

It is all the more surprising that the Federal Government does not consent to these proposals. It has always declared that the Soviet Government was planning to saddle Germany with uncontrolled elections. Perhaps the Federal Government does not want any free elections?

Question: How do you feel about the fact that the Federal Government has rejected the offer to take up diplomatic relations with Moscow?

Answer: During my time, I always had the best relations with the USSR. When Germany finally found agreement with the Soviet Union in 1922, it brought Germany out of political and economic isolation.

Personally, I cannot understand why the Federal Government would not take advantage of such a chance. Is it so dependent that it cannot take up diplomatic relations with the East which have long since been necessary for German economy?

The explanation made by the Federal Government, that diplomatic relations with the GDR would be impossible because it would be a recognition of the GDR which had already been accredited in Moscow, is not particularly imaginative. Would it not be better if it were to take advantage of this opportunity and to have a conference with the GDR in order to improve relations between the two parts of Germany?

- # -

Page 2

I. G. [illegible]

Officially, Adenauer only speaks about the law against the production of chemical weapons "in general." He does not mention "protocol No. III about the armament control" which permits the production of all explosives, etc., substances and organisms which serve research for scientific...and industrial purposes in the field of science and applied sciences."

The same industrial magnates are again boosting chemical productions, especially, the I. G. FARBEN concern which produced chemical weapons during HITLER's time as well as poisonous gases—and which they delivered with big profits—and with which millions of people were gased in the concentration camps of HITLER's Germany. It is up to them to determine the "exceptions" which apply to the production of the chemicals.

The chemical industry in West Germany is now 50 to 250% higher than it was before the war. The tremendous enterprises are growing with every year. Even such enterprises which, primarily, produced chemical weapons, are now in production again.

- * -

THE PARLIAMENT OF PAUL'S CHURCH

In 1848-1849 the first national meeting was held in Frankfurt in Paul's Church where the leaders of German citizenry and of the workers—candidates for German unity, democracy, and freedom—tried to realize their ideals.

The National meeting of 1948 proved itself unfavorable of realizing the desire of the people. A few days ago another meeting took place in Paul's Church, this time it was to save Germany from war and destruction. (see page 1) We are, herewith, printing a few quotations from the speeches and statements made by delegates to the National meeting in 1948.

The work which we are building should succeed if there were not so many chain bearers! However, they bear the chains without hearing the clanking and without feeling the pressure and the arms think they are free.

[illegible]

* * *

Not for hypocritical lip freedom did the German people rise, not for "paper" constitutions did it bleed and suffer; it wants truth and sincerity and woe be to those who drive the people to the limits!

K. [illegible]

* * *

Even though there may be doubt about various things, there is no doubt about the demand for unity, it is the demand of the entire nation. It wants unity, it will have unity and will secure it; it alone will protect against all difficulties.

[illegible]

* * *

The unity of the state is the condition for its existence and freedom is its contents. Therefore it is not a question of purposefulness nor of mere rights, but it is an irrefutable duty of the individual and of all to desire the unity and the freedom of the state.

[illegible]

- * -

BANQUET OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN ON APRIL 16

Saturday, April 16, the annual banquet on the occasion of the birthday of the "German American" will be held in the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 West 41st St., New York City.

The entertainment committee is already working on the menu and the program and asks all readers and friends to reserve their tables and to send in their orders as soon as possible. Admission is $2.50 per plate.

- * -

FOR ADENAUER'S ALBUM

On every permit which is issued in West Germany to carry a gun it says:

NOTICE!

Article 7 of the law of the Allied High Commission No. 24:

In case a premeditated attempt is made for rearmament, sentence of highest degree can be pronounced for imprisonment including lifelong imprisonment as well as a fine up to a million German marks.

Furthermore the court can order the demolation and the liquidation of every judicial person who has been found guilty of such a crime.

- * -

Page 3

BONN INDUSTRIALISTS PLAY WITH ATOMS
(English)

- * -

G. BANNS FIGHT ARMY
(English)

- * -

TRADE UNIONS REJECT ADENAUER POLICIES
(English)

- * -

Page 4

POLITICAL CO-ORDINATION....POLITICAL CO-ORDINATION...
HOW PARIS PACTS KILL DEMOCRACY
(English)

- * -

PARIS PACT CULTURE
(English)

- * -

SHAME HANDS
(English)

- * -

Page 5

PROFIT HUNGER AND REARMENT

Inflation, higher taxes, increase of the work tempo will be the principal results of the rearmament for the population in West Germany.

These results can already be felt in the Economy of West Germany.

The "height" of the capital investments can be seen from the following table which concerns, primarily, critical industries (from the "Statistical Yearbook of the Federal Republic of Germany"):

"Gross capital investments in prices of 1936"

1936	6,900,000,000
1950	9,992,000,000
1951	10,739,000,000
1952	10,942,000,000
1953	12,[illegible]77,[illegible],000

- 4 -

[illegible]

With the production of arms, consumers' goods have to be retarded. No other country in West Europe consumes so little of its national products for consumers' goods as West Germany. The following are a few figures for comparison (the figures are given in million marks):

West Germany	DM 1,[illegible]43
England	DM 2,[illegible]64
France	DM 2,605
Belgium	DM 2,654

Increased taxes, naturally, go hand in hand with these low consumption figures since the expenses for armament and occupation have to be covered. It is clear that they do not come out of the constantly increasing profits of industry. Here are only a few figures to show the tremendous rise in the prices of stocks of the largest armament concerns which reflect their profits:

	January 19[illegible]	January 1955
Mannesmann	90	1[illegible]0
Rheinstahl	154	295
A E G	120	194[illegible]
Siemens AG	137	264
Farben-Beyer	127	255
Badische Anilin	125	254
Casella	145	440
Daimler	130	243

Metal Association	135	335
Dynamit Nobel (Du Pont)	122	245
Participating Associations Ruhrort (Gutehoffng.)	107	392

The working population of West Germany has not participated in the increased profits, at least not in their distribution, only in their creation. A considerable amount of these growing increases must be attributed to increased performance of the workers and here again, especially, in armament industries. This greater exploitation of the man-power is again reflected in the increased number of accidents which have, in comparison between 1950 and 1952 grown 33%.

- * -

AGAIN WAR PROFITS

There can hardly be any doubt as to who is paying for this militarisation with sweat and blood which gives the employer greater profits.

Even though the Paris Agreements have not yet been ratified, the military section of the West German industry is already booming. The price of wood has gone up as well as of steel and the delivery is greatly delayed.

The entire development shows, therefore, that with every renewed hope for military rearmament, the profit goes up for the capitalists and the purchasing power of the worker decreases. This is an iron rule, war materials cannot be produced without limiting consumers' goods.

The great infiltration of American capital in German economy (in 1951 this amounted to already approximately one third of the entire foreign capital) gives the political development a special direction. That means one must figure on an especially strong American influence on the economic and political development of West Germany which is increased still more by the guardianship of the United States in the West.

The war interest of the circles which have the greatest influence in the participating states, is obviously connected with their economic interests. Therefore we have to figure on a constantly growing danger of war. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of the working population with the constantly worsening living conditions and the fear of war which will surpass the destruction of the last one by far, is

growing and growing.

In addition to that, the population of Germany strongly desires a reunited Fatherland. The constantly growing dissatisfaction was expressed, during the last few months, by more and more strikes and protests. Therefore, hopes are very high that the rearmament of Germany will be foiled by Germany's own resistence to it.

- * -

Page 6

THE INTRODUCE: ADENAUER'S REICHSWEHR (REICHS ARMED FORCES)

According to NATO's plans, which are to be put in force at the ratification of the Paris Agreements, a West German Army of 500,000 men has been planned. Forus, who have just been informed that the United States is maintaining an army of 1,602,000 men abroad—not to mention a 1,370,000 men in the United States—that may seem modest.

However, this plan looks less modest and less harmless when one studies it closer.

The West German Army proper is to consist of 360,000-380,000 men which will be divided into 12 divisions. 100,000 men are to be organized into an Air Force and 50,000 into a Navy.

In addition to these 12 divisions there are the so-called reserves, for example, corps- and army-troops, artillery regiments, combat engineers, communications troops, chemical troops, independent heavy armoured regiments, supply units, military police, etc.

Six of the 12 divisions are to be motorized infantry divisions: four armoured divisions, and two mechanized armoured-grenadier divisions. All these units will be fully motorized and equipped according to the latest war experience and the requirements of atomic warfare.

- * -

CRIMINALS ARE LOOKING AT YOU

Who is going to be responsible for this army? Since

1950 the Blank Bureau has had the task of collecting a general staff from officers of HITLER's Army. In the October 6, 1954 issue of "Nurnberger Nachrichten" it was brought out that the reason for being able to immediately discuss a future German Army after the London Conference, lies in the fact that the Blank Office, whose official title originally was and still is: "Commission of the Federal Republic for Questions Connected with the Increase of Allied Troops," has already done all the necessary preparations for this new army and that, for three years, the German Divisions have been slumbering in the safes of the headquarters in Bonn of the Blank Bureau.

Here are a few members of this new general staff:

ADOLPH HEUSINGER, CHIEF OF STAFF

In 1915 HEUSINGER joined the Kaiser's Army. In 1918 he joined the Reichswehr. In 1931 he became a member of the administration of the army with the rank of captain. He belonged to the general staff up to 1944. In Nuremberg, HEUSINGER had to admit that it had always been his personal opinion that the treatment of the civilian population in an operation-territory and the methods for fighting gangs in the operation-territory, was a welcome opportunity which presented itself to the highest political and military administration to put through their goals; namely, the systematic reduction of Slavs and Jews.

- a -

LUDWIG CRUWELL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FUTURE ARMY

Prussian militarists of the old school. Participated in building up the Black Reichswehr there. Was made major general by HITLER in 1939 and took over the command of a tank division in Yugoslavia which committed grievous crimes against the civilian population. In 1942 HITLER made him the commanding general of the tank corps in Africa.

Today he is the chairman of the neo-fascist "Union of Former Member of the German Africa Corps."

- b -

DR. HANS SPEIDEL, LIAISON GENERAL OF THE FUTURE ARMY WITH NATO

He was an officer in the Reichswehr and was made Lt. General

by HITLER. He is considered a France "specialist" and, allegedly, participated in organizing the Fifth Column in France.

After the occupation of France, SPEIDEL was an officer of the General Staff with Army Group B in the Ukraine where he used the "scorched earth" tactics. Following his orders, the fascist troops burned down cities and villages, blew up schools and hospitals and massacred the civilian population.

SPEIDEL was ADENAUER's military delegate to the Interim EDC committee in Paris.

- * -

DO YOU LIKE THE "GERMAN AMERICAN"?

Then pass it on to an acquaintance and order extra copies of the special number from our office: Box 214, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.

- * -

THE LAST WAR PROMISES THIS

(A West German handbill relating to rearmament)

According to the latest figures (9/30/54) there are 556,396 war invalids in West Germany receiving orthodepic treatment. Among these there are:

132,116 single-leg amputees
43,862 single-arm amputees
10,293 double-leg amputees
858 double-arm amputees
910 without hands
107 of the war cripples are triple amputees and 28 are quadruple amputees, 6,625 have lost their eyesight.
6,383 wear a hearing aid
226,329 must wear custom-made, orthopedic shoes.

- * -

THE PARIS AGREEMENTS HAVE IN PROOF OF [illegible] MULTIPLIED.

PREVENT THEIR RATIFICATION.

- * -

IT SAYS IN THE PARIS AGREEMENTS.....ABOUT POWERS OF OCCUPATION

From the agreement relating to the stationing of foreign troops in West Germany:

Article I

1. Beginning with the time the agreements on Germany's contributions to defense become law, armed forces of the same nationality and the same effective strength as at the time these agreements became law are permitted to be stationed in the Federal Republic.

2. The effective strength of the armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic, according to Paragraph 1, can be increased with the consent of the German Federal Republic, at any time.

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	12/4/58	10/14-17,21-24,31; 11/4-7,12-14,24/58

TITLE OF CASE

THE GERMAN AMERICAN, INC.
(A NEWSPAPER)

REPORT MADE BY: HENRY E. NAEHLE

TYPED BY: mfw

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R & GERMANY

SYNOPSIS:

The "GA" continues to be published on a monthly basis, except July-August when bi-monthly, by The German American, Inc., 130 East 16th St., NY 3, NY. The "GA" is presently being operated by a committee of individuals which committee is sometimes referred to as the Activities Committee. KURT SCHNEIDER is the Editor and ELSA JANSEN is the Financial Secretary of the publication. Financial data of the "GA" reported. Affiliation of the "GA" with the Communist movement set out. Committee meetings and social activities of the "GA" set forth. The "GA" continues to condemn the governments and policies of the United States and West Germany, while praising the governments and policies of the Soviet Union and East Germany. The "GA" continues to support such Communist-dominated organizations as the ACPFB, NCASF, MRA, and the "People's World." Continuous implementation of the CP line set forth.

- P* -

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[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

The informant continued that KURT SCHNEIDER is the Editor of the "GA" and that he does all of the writing and editorial work for the newspaper. In addition, the informant stated that KURT SCHNEIDER also receives all of the mail which is directed to the newspaper through Post Office Box 214, Cooper Station, New York City.

The informant continued that ELSA JANSEN is the Financial Secretary and Bookkeeper for the "GA" and that JOHN GANZ signs all of the checks for the "GA" account.

The informant concluded that LEAH SCHNEIDER, KURT SCHNEIDER's wife, does a large portion of the mimeographing work for the "GA" at the office of the Sobell Committee where she works.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

NY 100-54016

D. Support of Communist Dominated Organizations

(1) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB)

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] b6

[redacted] b6

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[redacted] b6

(6) National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case

The "GA" in its March, 1958, issue, on page 4, column 3, sets forth an article in English entitled, "Morton Sobell Transferred," which states in part as follows concerning MORTON SOBELL's transfer from the Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California, to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia:

"From the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in New York came the word that, after five years in Alcatraz, grimmest of federal prisons, this political prisoner has been moved to Atlanta. Campaigners for his freedom thus achieved what has been their most immediate objective."

MORTON SOBELL was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to 30 years imprisonment.

(7) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF)

[redacted] 06

[redacted] 05

[redacted] 05

APPENDIX (CONT'D)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case:

"1. Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell,' the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case-a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States-was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October 1953 and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.' National headquarters remained at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City. Co-chairmen of the newest organization were Daniel Marshall and Joseph Brainin.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, pp. 118 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 30.)"

APPENDIX (CONT'D)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	12/4/58	10/14-17,21-24,31; ~~11/4-7,12-14,24/58~~

TITLE OF CASE

THE GERMAN AMERICAN, INC.
(A NEWSPAPER)

REPORT MADE BY: HENRY E. NAEHLE

TYPED BY: mfw

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - R & GERMANY

SYNOPSIS:

The "GA" continues to be published on a monthly basis, except July-August when bi-monthly, by The German American, Inc., 130 East 16th St., NY 3, NY. The "GA" is presently being operated by a committee of individuals which committee is sometimes referred to as the Activities Committee. KURT SCHNEIDER is the Editor and ELSA JANSEN is the Financial Secretary of the publication. Financial data of the "GA" reported. Affiliation of the "GA" with the Communist movement set out. Committee meetings and social activities of the "GA" set forth. The "GA" continues to condemn the governments and policies of the United States and West Germany, while praising the governments and policies of the Soviet Union and East Germany. The "GA" continues to support such Communist-dominated organizations as the ACPFB, NCASF, MRA, and the "People's World." Continuous implementation of the CP line set forth.

- P* -

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CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-64016

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[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

The informant continued that KURT SCHNEIDER is the Editor of the "GA" and that he does all of the writing and editorial work for the newspaper. In addition, the informant stated that KURT SCHNEIDER also receives all of the mail which is directed to the newspaper through Post Office Box 214, Cooper Station, New York City.

The informant continued that ELSA JANSEN is the Financial Secretary and Bookkeeper for the "GA" and that JOHN GANZ signs all of the checks for the "GA" account.

The informant concluded that LEAH SCHNEIDER, KURT SCHNEIDER's wife, does a large portion of the mimeographing work for the "GA" at the office of the Sobell Committee where she works.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

D. Support of Communist Dominated Organizations

(1) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB)

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

(6) National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case

The "GA" in its March, 1958, issue, on page 4, column 3, sets forth an article in English entitled, "Morton Sobell Transferred," which states in part as follows concerning MORTON SOBELL's transfer from the Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California, to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia:

"From the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in New York came the word that, after five years in Alcatraz, grimmest of federal prisons, this political prisoner has been moved to Atlanta. Campaigners for his freedom thus achieved what has been their most immediate objective."

MORTON SOBELL was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to 30 years imprisonment.

(7) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF)

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

APPENDIX (CONT'D)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

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(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK NY FILE NO. 100-64061 JMN

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAY 8 1951	1/3,19,25;3/27; 4/4,7/51	JOSEPH P. McCANN

TITLE [redacted] b1

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] OS

b1

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DETAILS:

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[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

On March 29, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were found guilty by a Federal Jury of the crime of:

conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

SECRET

FILE NO. 100-64061 [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAY 8 1951	1/3,19,25;3/27; 4/4,7/51	JOSEPH P. McCANN

TITLE

[redacted] bl

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] OS

bl

S

CLASSIFIED BY [illegible] 4/18/78
EXEMPT FROM GDS, [illegible] 2-3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION IN[illegible]

DETAILS: [redacted] OS

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[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

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[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

- PENDING -

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. NY 100-64061 JMN

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	MAY 8 1951	1/3,19,25;3/27; 4/4,7/51	JOSEPH P. McCANN

TITLE

[redacted] S

CHARACTER OF CASE

SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] OS

b1

S

~~CLASSIFIED BY~~ V913 AP/ocr 4/18/78
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[redacted] b5

[redacted] b5

[redacted] b5

[redacted] b1

[redacted] b1

On March 29, 1951, JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were found guilty by a Federal Jury of the crime of

conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

- PENDING -

NEW YORK "SEE" REFERENCES
JUSTIFICATIONS

I. BATCH 43

II. FILE # 100-66211

III. PAGE(S) 3 + 4

IV. SUBJECT JULIUS + ETHEL ROSENBERG

V. SERIAL 151 DATE 10-28-53

VI. CONSISTING OF 5 PAGES

The material exempted on the specified pages in III above, has been classified under (b)(1) pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 4-12-78 and bears the Classification Officer's number 4913. The remaining pages in this serial contained information outside the scope of the Rosenberg Case.

100-66211-151

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

05

[redacted]

b7

[redacted]

05

[redacted]

05

[redacted]

05

[redacted]

05

[redacted]

[illegible] 10/23/[illegible]

05

b1

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05

05

05

FD-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT LOS ANGELES

FILE No 100-22394

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
LOS ANGELES	9/5/50	6/5,12,20,26,27; ~~7/17,8/3,4,8/50~~	FLOYD W. BROWN CKB

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
AMADEO SABATINI, was.	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] OS

- P -

DETAILS:

Communist Party Membership:

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

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ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] OS

Photographs Shown to SABATINI:

Photographs of the following individuals were shown to SABATINI with negative results:

Name	Date
NORMAN LAPWORTH	May 15, 1950
THEODORE M. ALEXANDER	May 15, 1950
SEMEN MARKOVICH SEMENOV, was.	June 5, 1950

ADMINISTRATIVE

Name	Date
RAE ELSON	June 5, 1950
ALFRED DEAN SLACK	June 12, 1950
A. A. YAKOVLEV	June 12, 1950
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN	June 27, 1950
MIRIAM MOSKOVICH	June 27, 1950
DAVID GREENGLASS	June 27, 1950
IRVING KAPLAN, was.	July 17, 1950
SIDNEY BERNSTEIN	July 17, 1950
SERGE BASSOFF	July 17, 1950
EITEL WOLF DOBERT	July 17, 1950
MARGARITA DOBERT	July 17, 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, [illegible]

DATE: 2/11/57

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-16196)

SUBJECT: MARCELLO GLASNIA
IS - R & YU

100-[illegible]

This is to advise that captioned newspaper, issue dated December 26, 1956, page 2, columns 2 and 4, contained an article captioned "New Appeal to Free Sobell."

The article read as follows:

"New York. - On December 12 the Federal Appellate Court here was asked to set MORTON SOBELL free. SOBELL, serving a 30-year sentence, is a victim of fraud on the part of the prosecution. His attorneys are now in possession of evidence that will establish his innocence. Judge [illegible] is being accused, in this connection, of ignoring the new evidence.

SOBELL was sentenced for conspiracy to commit espionage in connection with the ROSENBERG case."

The above was translated [illegible] translator and has been furnished for [illegible] purposes.

2-New York (RM)
1-Chicago

GRF:[illegible]
(3)

100-69246-530

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUL 1 5 1954	7/1,2/54	FRANCIS P. HENRY emk

TITLE: CHANGED:
ALICE GECHTOR TOLKOW, was:
Alice Gechtor, Mrs. Bernard B. Tolkow

CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] 05

- P -

DETAILS: [redacted] 05

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

[redacted] 05

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd)

MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] 05

[redacted] 05

NY file 65-14873-43, page 28, reveals the name and address of the subject's sister, RHODA LECHTER, 41-49 63rd Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York, was found in the personal telephone book of MAX and HELENE ELITCHER during June, 1949. From the appearance of the book the list of names had been in the ELITCHER'S possession for a period of years.

It is pointed out that MAX ELITCHER was a suspected Soviet Espionage agent. He was a close friend of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, MORTON SOBELL, AARON COLEMAN, ET AL; head of the Navy Communist Party Cell in Washington, D.C. from 1942 to 1948 and originally recruited into the Communist Party in 1939 by MORTON SOBELL. MAX ELITCHER has proved to be very cooperative with the Bureau and has been interviewed on many occasions. He testified before the HUAC and also before Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY'S Senate Subcommittee during the recent Fort Monmouth Hearings, New York file 65-14873, Bureau file 101-2115.

[redacted] 05

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	JUL 15 1954	7/1,2/54	[illegible] emk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CHANGED: [illegible], Was: Alice Sechter, Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible] - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] OS

- P -

DETAILS:

[redacted] OS

I. [illegible]

Residence

[redacted] OS

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MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] 05

[redacted] 05

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[redacted] 05

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT N W Y R

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
N W YORK	JUL 1 5 1954	7/1,2/54	[illegible] amk

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
CH[illegible]D: AL[illegible] W, was: Alice [illegible], [illegible]	[illegible] - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] 05

- P -

DETAILS: [redacted] 05

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

[redacted] 05

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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA (cont'd)

MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] OS

[redacted] US

NY file 65-14373-43, page 28, reveals the name and address of the subject's sister, [illegible] GOSHTER, 41-49 63rd Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York, was found in the personal telephone book of MAX and HELEN ELITCHER during June, 1949. From the appearance of the book the list of names had been in the ELITCHER'S possession for a period of years.

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[redacted] OS