BOOK IV

END OF THE WAR CRIMINALS

CHAPTER I

Although it was soon after dawn on a Sunday morning, thousands of Germans were already out, demonstrating determination to survive. As I drove into the American sector of Berlin, to breakfast with the American author, Louis Lockner (in whose car I was to travel to Nuremberg), I contacted three streams of humanity: old men, women and children, who might have been on their way to three sports meetings in different parts of the city, but happened to be going to their favourite wood. Most of the women wore the trousers and overcoats of their missing husbands. They all carried rucksäcke containing brown bread, the only food they had, and over their shoulders they had saws and axes. The children pulled empty hay-wains and handcarts, or carried empty portmanteaux. They had tasks to perform in the Tiergarten and in Grünewald in the American sector, where there were not only trees to be prematurely hacked down, but food to be found, nuts and herbs with which to make soup, roots and mushrooms, particularly the Steinpilze (Boletus edulis), so rich in vitamin content.

With Louis Lockner at the wheel we set off. In normal times we should have gone from Zehlendorf, through the Russian zone, direct to the city of toys by way of Leipzig, and would have arrived in time for late tea after a pleasant journey along an Autobahn, but these were anything but normal times. As though the Russian zone was a foreign country for which we had no transit visas, or a country with which we were at war, or at least had broken off diplomatic relations, we had to avoid it as we would a plague.

It was forbidden to cross into Russian-controlled territory, except through the one free access which would take us nearly two hundred kilometres in the opposite direction, the way by which I had come to Berlin. We had to go via Potsdam, along 113 miles of Autobahn through the Russian corridor to Helmstedt, the Russian-British frontier, then into Braunschweig and so into the U.S. zone, carefully resisting the temptation to take still another short cut, which would have taken us through Russian-controlled Eisenach and Meiningen. We had then to travel to Frankfurt, which we might reach by eight o'clock at night, stay there, and continue our way, reaching Nuremberg, we hoped, in time for dinner next day.

In the American zone, on the way to Frankfurt, we encountered hold-ups of a kind different from those we might have feared in the
corridor. There were far more troops in evidence than normally, and most of them were on guard duty, fully armed and alert. Then we saw troops surrounding blocks of buildings, and, from time to time, Germans being led away, obviously under arrest. The Americans were having what they called "Operation Double-Check". Not only were all vehicles being stopped, travel orders and passes checked, but searches were being made by all available troops under Brigadier-General Edwin L. Sibert.

As a result of the operation, 30,473 German civilians were arrested or detained, mainly because they could not produce proper identification papers, and 250 Germans were found to have unauthorized weapons, even though it was an offence punishable by death. Among the arms discovered were 28,287 rounds of small-arms ammunition, 319 small arms, 25 Pausenfausten, 30 grenades, 23 radio transmitters, 4,015 gallons of petrol, 1,300 sticks, or packages, of explosives, and 5,353 items of equipment—sufficient to arm a large raiding force, such as could cause the Occupation forces considerable trouble in the Bavarian mountain area where Wehrmacht troops were known to be.

It was late in the evening when we reached the Park-Hotel, Frankfurt-am-Main, which had been converted into a Mess, and I went to bed immediately after dinner, thoroughly tired and cursing Russian suspicion, which had taken us half way round Germany to reach a point which was still almost as far by road from our destination as I had been from Nuremberg in Berlin.

II

Next morning I found that the war had taken from Frankfurt just that which it ought to have left, and left standing that which it might well have taken.

The centre of the city, with its vast railway station, now haunted by trousered prostitutes, and its ugly main streets frequented by some of the most arrogant Germans I had seen, had been spared major destruction; but the old city, even that part of it which was visited with reverence for its associations with a struggle for freedom, was devastated. Even the Paulskirche, where the German national gatherings of 1848-9 were held, and the German revolution was planned, were badly damaged.

The Römer-platz, with its Gothic halls, Roman Courtyard and hall of the Emperors, where the coronation banquets took place, was in ruins, and the Römerberg, scene of the mediaeval joust and tournament, with its fountain that once spouted wine, and its spit on which the Coronation ox was turned, was a desert of stone.

Not even Goethe's house, most internationally treasured of monuments in Germany, had escaped. The place where he was born on August 28, 1749, and where he spent his early life, was a heap of tangled debris and broken masonry.

Crowds of Germans stood in the narrow road outside the house,
picking up bits of stone and wrapping them in handkerchiefs to carry away. The temper of the Frankfurt people was hotter than elsewhere. Their indignation showed itself on their pale faces, their curled, bloodless lips. They did not see me as I stood among them. I felt for a moment in icy Herford, one with Goethe’s evicted ghost.

III

If this pained me, it was not long before I was amazed. A few hours later, reaching a rather hilly place through which ran a river called the Weise, which seemed so sad it might have been a river of tears, I looked round for the beautiful baroque city of Würzburg. My memory—and a military map—had informed me that the city of Balthasar Neumann and Tilman Riemenschneiders stood there, but there was no city any more—only what might have been remains after an atomic explosion.

Würzburg had changed its distinction from the most beautiful baroque city in Germany to the worst war-destroyed city. It had been burned out by a raid of twenty minutes’ duration by the R.A.F. on May 16, 1945, which was fifty-three days from V-E day and salvation. The town burned for three days and nights.

Even then one’s nostrils still sensed the pungent smell of burning, one’s way was still blocked in side streets by apparently immovable mounds of débris. Hundreds, maybe thousands, of Würzburgers still lay burned and entombed beneath the ruins.

Fifty thousand bereaved people, half of the population, still clung to the ruins of Würzburg, although it was 90 per cent. destroyed. They lived in cellars, air-raid shelters, in the more habitable ruins of wine stores, distilleries, the castle and old churches. People came up out of the ground in the morning like burrowing animals and vanished into it at night, and during darkness, as one wandered about in that vast desert of shattered stone, noises could be heard beneath one’s feet; but nothing was to be seen, unless one went to the most tragic of all buildings in the town, St. Elizabeth’s Home, which, lit by candles, drew each night to its cheerless bosom a hundred odd released Wehrmacht prisoners, who, having tramped from Vladivostok and the Urals with straw and sacking, instead of boots, on their feet, looked for their homes and their loved ones, and found them not.

And as these people wandered away again into the countryside, asking and seeking and yet not finding, they saw sights which once, because of their racial teaching, would have enraged them.

In all the lanes and roads that led out of the ruins of Würzburg these people could see hefty, arrogant negroes from the New World, their arms round the waists of blonde Mädchen, who chewed gum mechanically, some already pregnant with half-casts to memorialize liberation from the Nuremberg laws.

And in wayside camps, or down in the harbour, Würzburg folk saw their comrades with giant Ps and Vs on trousers and tunics, working
under the orders of more negroes, who, large cigars between their white teeth, lorded it over the white man with patent enjoyment. Everywhere were negroes, once slaves of white men and now, in the Würzburg area, their masters.

IV

With Louis Lockner still at the wheel, we reached the city of toys late in the evening.

Martin Luther called Nuremburg “the eye and ear of Germany”, but its eyes were now more than a little bloodshot, and its eardrums were pierced. It was a city of silence and of unsightliness, a spectre of the once lovely city we remember. Though it was in October 1943 that Nuremburg suffered its first destruction from the air, it was not until the day after New Year’s Day, 1945, that it could be counted among the dead cities. On that day Allied air might reduced Nuremburg to a rubble beyond description, as we could see although it was dark and rain was falling.

Bleary street lights cast pools of yellow light on the slimy-looking tarmacadam. Crowds of silent, drab people waited for buses or trams that never seemed to come. Trucks, lorries, and other military vehicles, driven too fast, scattered the tired people. Shops displayed the bare necessities of a drab fight for existence. Girls sloped along, scrutinizing cars as drivers pulled up to enquire the way. Pale faces against black ruins, eyes that sought food in exchange for pleasure.

Beautiful Nuremburg, its mediaeval heart untouched for centuries, the Schatzkästlein of the Reich, a heap of stones.

We went through the dismal streets, lined with black, silent shells of once graceful buildings, on to the village of Stein, seven kilometres away. We found two castles there, old and new, both untouched by war, standing with their backs to lovely meadows through which a dreamy willow-fringed river flowed.

Both castles belonged to the Graf Faber, the pencil king. The new one, in which Louis Lockner was billeted, was a monument of bad taste, with white marble staircases and vast friezes of nude nymphs surrounded by fat cherubs in neat chemises, the whole place dripping with chandeliers. The old one was a modest building of no pretentions, which I shared with other British and American, French and Russian officers.

My coming with Louis Lockner had made the visit the more exciting because he was no ordinary observer at the historic trial of the major war criminals. He had told me how he was responsible for the delivery of one of the most sensational of the innumerable documents to prove Nazi conspiracy. This document, which described how Hitler maliciously planned the beginning of the Second World War by an attack on Poland, at the same time expressing fear that he might be deflected from his purpose by an attempted compromise, purported to be the record of a
secret conference between Hitler and his commanding generals on August 22, 1939, at Obersalzburg. It was given to Louis Lockner in Germany, just before America came into the war, by a confidant of Colonel-General von Beck, and, having first written on top of it “Ein Stück gemeine Propaganda” (to protect himself if the Germans searched him), he smuggled it to America.

The statements Hitler was reported to have made in conference include the following: “The invasion and extermination of Poland begins on Saturday morning”, and “I have only one fear, and that is that Chamberlain, or such another dirty swine, comes to me with propositions of a change of mind.” Such is the key to conspiracy.
CHAPTER II

I

We all drove down into town every morning to the court in a fleet of old buses, lorries and cars, without attracting the slightest curiosity. For two hours a stream of traffic passed along the main road from the castles and the Grand Hotel, carrying judges, jurists, officers, Allied diplomats, Foreign Office officials of four nations, and war correspondents.

The people of Nuremberg looked through us, just as had the population of Herford in the previous summer. For them the trial did not exist. No one stood at the entrance to the Palace of Justice to see us go inside.

The only Germans who showed the slightest interest were the few employed by the American Army in the building. These included Rommel’s niece, the slight and pretty 20-year-old brunette librarian, who, when she saw my Africa Star, at once talked about the desert war. “Yes,” she said, “my uncle always said desert war was the best.”

The Palace of Justice wore an almost festive air; newly repaired and decorated, its portals were draped with army flashes. Built in Rinascimento style, it was one of the most beautiful court buildings in a Germany that liked beautiful court buildings. Sculptures of the most famous jurists of Europe are carved on the outside, including Hugo Grotius, known as the father of International Law, who distinguished between a just war (in self-defence) and an unjust (aggressive) war. Over the entrance to the room in which the trial was staged was a replica of the plaque of the Ten Commandments, all of which these Nazis had broken.

One prisoner already familiar with the room was Julius Streicher, who in the pre-Nazi days had repeatedly faced charges of libel committed in his newspaper Der Stürmer. He was once sentenced there and kept in the same prison in which he was confined during the war criminals’ trial.

When Hitler seized power, jury trials were no longer held. The palace was used for the People’s Tribunal, at which enemies of Hitler were tried; judges were picked Storm Troopers and S.S. officers, prisoners included courageous democrats and Czech and Polish patriots. The courtroom was also used for indoctrination courses in Nazi teachings. The last class was conducted by Julius Streicher, then the whip-swinging boss of Franconia.

In the course of the final lecture of a Nazi indoctrination session Streicher made a remark which proved prophetic. Standing on the Judges’ platform, he pointed to the place where the defendants’ dock used to be, saying: “We used to sit down there. Now we are standing up here. But there may be a day when we shall be sitting down there again.”

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As the war criminals came into the court the commandant, Colonel B. C. Andrus, sighed with relief. He had lived through a nightmare right from the day the prisoners were captured, lest he should lose any of them through suicide or external rescue efforts. He had lost one major war criminal, despite his sleepless vigil. Andrus nodded his bespectacled head as each prisoner came into the dock through a small door that led from the lift that brought them down from the cells.

Alfred Rosenberg, Hans Frank and Julius Streicher were already in the brilliantly lighted dock when I entered the court; Joachim von Ribbentrop, looking, as someone said, as though he had been Hitler’s Foreign Secretary for a thousand years, was grey and pale; and Wilhelm Keitel, stiff, Prussian proud, his marshal’s uniform bare of insignia, greeted Goering, dressed in dove-grey Field Marshal’s dress tunic with gold buttons but without medals; and Hess, still wearing his flying boots, his eyes sunken in cavernous sockets overshadowed by beetling black eyebrows, a striking foil to his jaundiced face. Wilhelm Frick and Walter Funk followed, both insignificant looking. Hjalmar Schacht, a little like the late W. C. Fields, but without the smile, stumbled in, peered over his pince-nez at Baldur von Schirach, who accompanied him. The two naval chiefs, Karl Doenitz, the Ersatzführer of Nazi Germany, and Erich Raeder, both grey, clean-shaven, reticent men of the sea, wore double-breasted blue suits. They were followed by the dignified Constantin von Neurath and the withered, shrunken Franz von Papen, a little like a monkey. Finally came Arthur Seyss-Inquart, limping on his club foot, with Hans Fritzsche and Albert Speer. Fritz Sauckel, so dazed he did not see the outstretched hand of Alfred Jodl, looked no more impressive than a potman in a four-ale bar.

After they had shaken hands they looked round the court in which they sat, with few intervals, from autumn 1945 to the late summer of 1946, when the end came.

It was a strange scene. Imagine a cinema, capable of holding 700 people comfortably, divided by a rail guarded by G.I.s. In one half 400 red plush, tip-up numbered seats, rising in steps to the back; above, the dress circle “for distinguished visitors”, which looked down on to the heads of judges, prisoners, counsel, legal staffs and interpreters. The highest seats on a dais were those of the six judges: the two Frenchmen, next the Americans, then the British and, nearest the door, the Russians, the only ones in uniform. Behind them four flags.

Opposite, facing the judges, the prisoners in two rows, the second slightly above the first, and, at the back, seven G.I.s in white helmets, with white gloves, belts and truncheons. Between the judges and their prisoners, prisoners’ counsel, the legal chiefs of Four Powers.

There was at times a cinema screen on the wall to complete the illusion and, in recesses, men with all kinds of cameras and cinematographic apparatus.
Though only one voice could be heard at any one time as the case continued, and that only faintly from the back of the small court, each of five different voices, in English, Russian, French and German—four of them the voices of interpreters, the other the original speaker—could be picked up on the earphones attached to each chair. It looked as if the cinema was for deaf mutes when the court was in session, everyone wearing earphones except Hess.

III

It would be superfluous now to relate the details of the trial. My friend, Peter de Mendelssohn, has given all the essential documents in a painstaking record, and the world's newspapers and radio have done their share to tell the world the authenticated details of the unmitigated perfidy and cruelty of the Nazi leaders.

In the early stages of the trial I spent many hours listening-in to the conversations of ordinary Germans after the court had risen in the evenings, but never once, not even in a small coffee-house near the tribunal, did I hear a single reference to the trial. People talked about the ruins, the housing and food problems, the Black Market and the dominance of the cigarette; they discussed at length the "mystery" of Hitler, giving their opinions as to whether he was alive or dead, and the many problems which the Big Four were trying to solve in Berlin.

A German I learned to know told me the reason. He was voicing the same kind of opinions as the woman I talked to on my arrival in Bünde.

"The Allies are trying our erstwhile leaders," he said, "and yet there is an order that not even a token group of ordinary Germans can sit in at the trial and hear the case. We are ignored, yet the case is our business as much as it is the business of the rest of the world. True we have some German reporters there, but that is not enough. Then we feel it unfair that we are not allowed to try the Nazi leaders. After all, if you take the anti-Nazi view, they sinned more against the good German. No one can deny that the good German has suffered more than any other nationality. Look at the ruins everywhere, look at the degradation, the prostitutes, the beggars, the cigarette hawkers and the hungry people, even now facing death by starvation. If a dozen Germans, drawn from a dozen big towns, had been allowed to sit through the trial and then empowered to speak freely at organized meetings at the end of the trial, faith in your justice would have been established. People will not read the reports in the papers. Many have stopped buying the newspapers in order not to expose themselves to the temptation. We do not trust newspapers."

But soon people began to get interested in spite of their proud determination to ignore the case, and many were the arguments I heard between Germans on various aspects of the trial.

The Germans who attended the court, Press reporters and counsel, began to talk willingly about the case to me. Everyone concerned in the trial, excepting the judges, witnesses, prisoners and the judges'
interpreters, ate lunch together in a gigantic Mess, which overflowed into
several adjoining rooms, in the court. They lined up in a long queue after
the adjournment to collect their American army metal trays with six
compartments, into each of which succeeding G.I.s dressed as chefs,
slapped the component parts of the meal. We talked in the queue, and
we talked at the tables, in spite of the difficulty caused by the perpetual
blare of the worst kind of American jazz from numerous loudspeakers.

"It is hard for us Germans," was a frequent retort. "Even those who
hate the Nazis have a great respect for Keitel and Jodl, Doenitz and
Raeder, and we feel they are out of place in the dock. They merely
carried out orders, just as Montgomery did. And many people love
Goering, as you English people loved Churchill, despite that Hermann
made many mistakes."

"That is because they do not know him sufficiently well," I said.
"They will learn."

And, gradually, the people did learn.

By July, as I discovered, talking to the same people, Goering was
detested where he had been admired, but there was still great concern
for the army and navy chiefs, as also for Papen, Schacht, and Neurath.
But few people thought any of them, excepting perhaps Streicher, should
be hanged. The thought of Goering being hanged filled most people
with horror.

"After all, it's the first trial of its kind," people echoed, as though the
culprits ought to be placed on probation after being found guilty.

As the trial drew to an end there was a great demand for newspapers,
and many complaints that reports of various aspects of the trial were in-
adequately reported. But a queer mental attitude arose.

"There have been wars since the beginning of man," said so many
people in different parts of Germany. "Never before have soldiers,
sailors, diplomats, and ambassadors been tried in this way. Then there
is the composition of the court. The law is made by the same four nations
which provide the prosecutors and the judges and the executioner."

Not enough efforts were made to break down this argument and,
consequently, far too great a proportion of the German population re-
maine unconvinced of the equity of the trial as it entered on its dramatic
closing days.

IV

I imagined Colonel Andrus, as I watched him during the final phases
of the trial, going through for the thousandth time the precautions he
had to make: precautions which had triumphed to the end of the long
ordeal in court.

All iron hooks and projections had been removed from cells. Glass
window panes had been replaced with celloglas, and weapons or instru-
mements which might be used for suicide or self-harm had been removed
from each prisoner. Meals were prepared in the cell block under U.S.
Army supervision by German prisoners of war interned for that purpose, and were served in Army meat cans and canteen cups without handles, with only a spoon, and no knife or fork. The food was sent to the prisoners under the supervision of sentinels, to prevent the passage of articles with which prisoners might commit suicide.

The ports in the cell doors had been kept open at all times, and sentinels had moved back and forth on the catwalks within view every half minute to prevent attempts at suicide. Twice a week the route to the prison showers had been guarded off and all prisoners conducted there for a hot bath; but they were not allowed to be out of observation lest they tried to drown themselves.

The prisoners had been shaved daily but by a trusted prisoner-of-war barber who had worked under guard with a safety razor. No conversation had been permitted, and upon completion of his task each day the barber had brought to the Prison Office the razor blades given him at the start of his task.

The lighting system had been completely altered to prevent suicide, and the roof and skylight had been rebuilt.

These war criminals had lost even more than the poorest Berliner—even their lives were not their own to dispose of!

There was an awful hush in the court when the prisoners were sentenced, just as when they were called upon to plead. Everyone sat upright and looked towards the dock. Everyone quickly adjusted, or readjusted, his head-phones. The several hundred journalists described frantically a scene that history had not known the equal. Behind two thick glass screens near the dock interpreters, bent over microphones, raised their eyes to Goering.

When, in the 1945 autumn, the prisoners had been asked if they were guilty of the crimes, they had presented, with one exception, a dignified aspect; but as the trial had worn on, month after month, these once powerful and fearful men had come to look much older, weaker and afraid.

Goering had risen, pulled straight his well-ironed tunic and allowed his large, addict eyes to move round the court, blinking for a moment at the battery of lights, bright as in a film studio, which glared down upon him and his comrades. Then, for the first time since the collapse, the voice of a Nazi leader had been heard in public, a voice which, when it next spoke in the spring of 1946 at his defence, was heard by millions of Germans, who were filled with pride and jubilation at “Hermann’s bravery”. The voice had been charged with triumph, arrogance, haughty pride, in his own defence, not hesitating, as it was when asked to plead. He had then gone to the microphone in the centre of the dock, licked his lips, and begun: “Bevor ich meine Erklärung abgebe . . .”

Goering had wanted to make a speech then, but he had got no further than “Before I answer the question of the High Court, whether I am guilty . . .” when Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence had cut him off with a sharp reminder: “I informed the Court that defendants
were not entitled to make a statement.” A short silence had followed, during which we had all realized that that was the first time in thirteen years anyone had dared interrupt the speech of one of the Nazi Triumvirate. Goering had swallowed hard.

Then he had answered, “I declare myself in the sense of the indictment not guilty,” walked back to his seat and sat down, his leonine head in his great hands.

Rudolf Hess had risen jerkily from his seat next to Goering and gone to the microphone. His face was yellow as old parchment, his jaws set, his eyes lost in deep purple shadows cast by the lights above. He had clenched his fists and the muscles of his face had worked nervously.

An hysterical “Nein” had rung through the court in a voice that was known to few except the Nazi prisoners.

Then he had turned on his heel, hurried back to his seat, and begun to read a German novel, *The Story of a Girl*.

After other prisoners had contented themselves stating that they were not guilty, Schacht, boiling with indignation, had cried into the microphone in a voice shaking with emotion: “Ich bin in keiner Weise schuldig.” Alfred Jodl had gone further. Looking unlike one of Germany’s military leaders, his nose red from a cold, he had said: “Not guilty. On what I have done, or had to do, I have a free conscience before my God and my people.”

Papen, looking very much his years, “I am in no way guilty.”

That had been a long time before. Since then bloody guilt had been proven for all time in that erstwhile Nazi court.

The sentences pronounced, Colonel Andrus tightened up his precautions, but in spite of this Goering, the Grand Dame of this grim pantomime of death, cheated him, and the hangman! How this could have happened in view of the precautions I have enumerated I will leave the reader to imagine.

If these criminals thought at all in the dramatic moments that preceded the execution of sentences they must have had a sense of shame as heavy as fear upon them.

How could they avoid feeling that their acts had resulted in unspeakable tragedy for their own country, as for the world at large? Even though segregated from their fellow men for over a year they were aware of the growing misery of Germany, of its suffering through bondage and threatened famine, of its economic, social and political ruin, of the grave possibilities of the years to come.

Such convictions, born of long months of listening to the most damning and documented evidence ever offered a tribunal, must have been
more painful than the last moment on the scaffold or the final slam of the prison door.

They, together with Hitler, alive or dead, and a few more of his followers who had disappeared, were responsible for the ruin of their people.

They alone had brought this miserable twilight to a once mighty land.
## APPENDICES

### I

**List of Black Market Prices in British Zone of Germany**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Present English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Exchange Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee—1 lb.</td>
<td>400 to 500</td>
<td>£10 to £12 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Tea—1 lb.</td>
<td>600 to 700</td>
<td>£15 to £17 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa—1 lb.</td>
<td>500 to 600</td>
<td>£12 10s. to £15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter—1 lb.</td>
<td>200 to 250</td>
<td>£5 to £6 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats—1 lb.</td>
<td>200 to 250</td>
<td>£5 to £6 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon—1 lb.</td>
<td>200 to 250</td>
<td>£5 to £6 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible Oil—1 litre</td>
<td>300 to 350</td>
<td>£7 10s. to £8 15s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork—1 lb.</td>
<td>50 to 60</td>
<td>£1 5s. to £1 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Meat (Beef)—1 lb.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>£1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;          &quot;(Horse)—1 lb.</td>
<td>20 to 25</td>
<td>10s. to 12s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs—per egg</td>
<td>8 to 12</td>
<td>4s. to 6s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread—1 lb.</td>
<td>10 to 15</td>
<td>5s. to 7s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meal—1 lb.</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
<td>7s. 6d. to 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam—1 lb.</td>
<td>25 to 30</td>
<td>12s. 6d. to 15s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar—1 lb.</td>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>£1 to £1 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>15s. 6d. to 25s.6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(German)</td>
<td>6 to 10</td>
<td>3s. to 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(American)</td>
<td>6 to 10</td>
<td>3s. to 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars—per cigar</td>
<td>10 to 15</td>
<td>5s. to 7s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco—50 grams</td>
<td>60 to 80</td>
<td>£1 10s. to £2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flints</td>
<td>5 to 8</td>
<td>2s. 6d. to 4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razor</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>£1 5s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine—1 bottle</td>
<td>150 to 200</td>
<td>£3 15s. to £5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brandy—1 bottle</td>
<td>180 to 240</td>
<td>£4 10s. to £6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognac—1 bottle</td>
<td>250 to 350</td>
<td>£6 10s. to £8 15s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champagne—1 bottle</td>
<td>100 to 150</td>
<td>£2 10s. to £3 15s.</td>
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<td>Shoes—1 pair</td>
<td>600 to 1,000</td>
<td>£15 to £25</td>
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<td>Stockings—1 pair</td>
<td>160 to 200</td>
<td>£4 to £5</td>
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<td>Gold—1 lb.</td>
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<td>£2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond—1 karat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>20-reichsmark (gold)</td>
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<td>20-dollars (gold)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dollar (paper)</td>
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</tbody>
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1 As discovered after painstaking research by officials at the beginning of 1947.
II

THE PROTOCOL

The main provisions of the Protocol of the Potsdam Agreement between Great Britain, Russia and the United States of America of 1945, which are the basis of Control Commission and Military Government policy, are herewith given:

POLITICAL

1. In accordance with the agreement on control machinery, supreme authority in Germany is exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and France, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as Members of the Control Council.

2. So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

3. Purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

(i) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of the German Reich and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends:

All German naval, land, and air forces, the S.S., S.A., S.D., and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs, and institutions, including the General Staff, the Officers’ Corps, Reserve Corps, military schools, war veterans’ organizations, and all other military and quasi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such a manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganization of German militarism and Nazism;

All arms, ammunition, and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition, and implements of war shall be prevented.

(ii) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(iii) To destroy the Nazi Party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to ensure that they are not revived in any form, and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(iv) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful co-operation in international life by Germany.

4. All Nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established
discrimination on ground of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative, or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

5. War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment.

Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

6. All members of the Nazi Party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from public and semi-public office, and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings.

Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

7. German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

8. The judicial system will be re-organized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality, or religion.

9. The administration of affairs in Germany should be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility.

To this end:

(i) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles, and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation.

(ii) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany.

(iii) Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial, and State (Land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government.

(iv) For the time being no Central German Government shall be established. Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential Central German administrative departments, headed by State Secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade, and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

10. Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, Press, and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject, likewise, to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

ECONOMIC

11. In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all types of aircraft and seagoing ships, shall be prohibited and prevented.

Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are
directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to Germany's approved post-war peacetime needs to meet the objectives stated in Paragraph 15.

Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the Reparations Plan recommended by the Allied Commission on Reparations and approved by the Governments concerned, or, if not removed, shall be destroyed.

12. At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

13. In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to:

(i) Mining and industrial production and allocation;
(ii) Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
(iii) Wages, prices and rationing;
(iv) Import and export programmes for Germany as a whole;
(v) Currency and banking, central taxation and Customs;
(vi) Reparation and removal of industrial war potential;
(vii) Transportation and communications.

In applying these policies account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

15. Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy, but only to the extent necessary:

(i) To carry out programmes of industrial disarmament and demilitarization, of reparations, and of approved exports and imports.
(ii) Assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries.

(European countries means all European countries excluding the U.K. and the U.S.S.R.)

(iii) Insure in the manner determined by the Control Council the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

(iv) Control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.

(v) Control all German public or private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, etc., connected with economic activities.

16. In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created, and the German authorities shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to proclaim and assume administration of such controls.

Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these
controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

17. Measures shall be promptly taken to:
   (i) Effect essential repair of transport;
   (ii) Enlarge coal production;
   (iii) Maximize agricultural output;
   (iv) Effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

18. Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not already under the control of United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

19. Payment of reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany, the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany.

   The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

   The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in paragraph 4 (i) and 4 (ii) of the Reparations Agreement.

**REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY**

In accordance with the Crimea decision that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused the United Nations, and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility, the following agreement on reparations was reached:

1. Reparations claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R. and from appropriate external assets.

2. U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of POLAND from its own share of reparations.

3. Reparation claims of the UNITED STATES, the UNITED KINGDOM and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the Western Zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U.S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the Western Zones:
   (i) Fifteen per cent. of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical, and machine manufacturing industries, as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products, and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.
   (ii) Ten per cent. of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western Zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

   Removals of equipment as provided in (i) and (ii) above shall be made simultaneously.

5. Amount of equipment to be removed from the Western Zones on account
of reparations must be determined within six months from now, at the latest.

6. Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible, and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in Paragraph 5.

The delivery of products covered by 4 (i) above shall begin as soon as possible, and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed instalments within five years of the date thereof.

Determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy, and therefore available for reparation, shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the Zone Commander in the zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

7. Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect of such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of Paragraph 6.

8. Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprizes which are located in the Western Zones of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in Paragraph 9 below.

9. Governments of the U.K. and U.S. renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprizes which are located in the Eastern Zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in BULGARIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, and EASTERN AUSTRIA.

10. Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.
III

Number of fresh cases of four communicable diseases reported among the German civil population in the British zone and British sector of Berlin each month of 1946 from January to October. Total population in this area is about 22,000,000.
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