

Munich on Shortwave

Radio Munich, operated by the Radio Control Branch, Information Control Division, OMG for Bavaria, started transmitting its entire 17 hours daily programs over shortwave on 4 November. The program was sent on a frequency of 6190 kilocycles, a wave length of 48,47 meters.

Preliminary programs have revealed that the new shortwave broadcasts enable thousands of additional listeners all over Germany to receive Radio Munich programs consisting of news, commentaries, MG broadcasts, special features, entertainment, and a school of the air.

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Karlsruhe Harbor

cargo which was liable for customs duty.

With installations covering approximately 750 acres and 250 acres of navigable water surface, the port could handle 510,000 tons of cargo. There was storage space for 500,000 tons on wharf embankments, and warehouses with a 10,000 ton capacity.

The city is working steadily not only toward restoration of this prewar capacity, but nourishes the hope of surpassing it. The harbor directors, who are appointed by the city council, consider that for the port's complete from the port's French and Swiss necessary:

(1) Raising of the remaining sunken ships and barges at an early date.

(2) A special waterway administration appointed to iron out the technical shipping problems which arise from the port's French and Swiss border position.

(3) Procurement of building materials for the reconstruction of loading and storage installations.

(4) Immediate construction of a warehouse for railway goods so that the turnover in rail shipments can again be handled.

(5) Tariff conditions suitable for present requirements.

(6) Sufficient labor to handle cargo.

A GIANT CRANE in operation at the Karlsruhe port.

(Photo by Capt. C. R. Harlin)

Nazi Cache Rediscovered

RECORDS, containing complete personal and official data on "at least" 10,000 Nazi Party members of the Frankfurt area, have come to light again—rediscovered among dust-covered Nazi newspapers, propaganda booklets, letters, and insignia in an air raid shelter behind Frankfurt's main police station. Of the listed party members, it has been estimated that 3,000 will have to go before the Frankfurt Spruchkammer for trial or retrial if they have already been declared "not chargeable."

Unearthed after a three-month search of air raid shelters, storerooms, and the ruins of official Nazi buildings, the records are in possession of the MG Special (Denazification) Branch in Frankfurt. The work of evaluation—involving sorting, examining, and classifying of each stack of material, paper by paper—is expected to require at least four months.

The records, as far as can be determined, pertain to activities that took place in Stadtkreis Frankfurt; all the names are of persons who lived in Frankfurt or vicinity.

Organizational files include personnel lists and dues records of the local Nazi party branch, SS, SA, NSKK, Gau, Ort, and Blockleiter groups, among others. Detailed party, SS, and SA reports describe anti-Jewish and anti-foreign activities, specifying names, dates and places.

Complete individual files on SA officers and other high-ranking Frank-

furt Nazis contain lists of medals and decorations; photographs; letters of application for entry, in which the individual stated his reasons for wanting to join the particular organization, why he agreed with its views; dates of promotions; requests for furloughs, and statements testifying to the applicant's Aryan ancestry.

The mass of records, files, booklets, and papers had been uncovered—and then misplaced—after the war, according to local MG officials spokesmen. A card index had been compiled in August 1945 on the SS files, indicating the existence of these documents.

The records were originally stored in the Frankfurt Gauhaus. When the house was burned by the Nazis near the end of the war, the records survived, and were later moved into the bunker behind the police station. Clue to the whereabouts of the cache of papers was furnished by city police.

Estimates that the work of evaluation would take at least four months were based on the daily volume of work performed by the 61 persons already employed full-time by the Special Branch.

A few boxes of letters found in the mass of material covered many subjects. One, from a man aged 75 at the time he wrote it in 1941, protested that he was receiving milk in the same type of can used to dispense milk to Jews.

