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Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc., 1956-1957.

NEWS RELEASE

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

A Non-Profit Educational Organization

515 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

Suite 825

PLaza 3-4985

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 28, 1956

PRESIDENT WARNED OF THE KRUPP MENACE

The Society For The Prevention Of World War III made public today a letter to President Eisenhower expressing concern over recent talks between representatives of the Krupp interests of Germany and a leading State Department official. The letter pointed out that Alfred Krupp, the present head of the Krupp empire, was found guilty of war crimes involving the exploitation of slave labor and the looting and plundering of Nazi occupied countries. "That the State Department should open its doors to representatives of Krupp must come as a shock to the American people whose sons fought Nazism, no less than to the millions of victims of that brutal tyranny," the Society's letter stated.

The talks between the Krupp representatives and the State Department official dealt with a Krupp plan supposedly aimed at thwarting Russian penetration in Asia and Africa. The Society reminded the President of Krupp's collaboration with Soviet Russia to the point of building up Russia's war potential after World War I, and charged that Krupp was flirting with Moscow again. The letter asserted "that Krupp's new plan is a facade behind which the Krupp empire hopes to gain a dominating world position for Germany, at the expense of the economic well-being of the western democracies including the United States."

The Society expressed the hope that the President would make it clear to the world that the United States rejects any kind of collaboration with Krupp or the other industrial warlords of Germany. The Society maintained that the Communist economic drive could only be countered successfully "through the cooperation between the USA and her most reliable friends."

The Society submitted a memorandum to the President providing additional details relative to Krupp's past and present collaboration with the Russians and the menace that the Krupp empire presents to the economic well-being of the free world. Both, letter and memo are attached herewith.

Members of the Society's Board of Directors include Rex Stout, Mark van Doren, Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Isidore Lipschutz, William Harlan Hale, William L. Shirer, Julius L. Goldstein, James H. Sheldon, Belle Mayer Zeck, Harry Louis Selden, Pierre van Paassen.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

A Non-Profit Educational Organization

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March 23, 1956

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J. LIONBERGER DAVIS

The President of the United States
Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Dear President Eisenhower:

According to press reports, representatives of the Krupp interests in Germany had discussions recently with a leading official of the State Department concerning a Krupp project supposedly aimed at thwarting the Soviet economic drive in South Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

That the State Department should open its doors to representatives of Krupp must come as a shock to the American people whose sons fought Nazism, no less than to the millions of victims of that brutal tyranny.

As you know, the present head of the Krupp empire, Alfred Krupp, was a devoted supporter of Hitlerism and its works. At the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials Krupp was found guilty of exploiting tens of thousands of foreign workers as slave laborers, including prisoners of war and concentration camp victims. He was also convicted of having plundered and looted properties in the Nazi occupied countries. For these crimes he was sentenced to 12 years in prison. Having utilized his economic power to further the ends of Nazism, Krupp's ill gotten properties and loot were ordered confiscated.

In the eyes of millions of people the name of Krupp has been the symbol of German militarism and aggression since the days of Bismarck. Therefore, world public opinion was outraged when former U.S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy set aside the confiscation decree and freed Krupp before he had served his full sentence.

Endeavoring to gain respectability and approval among freedom loving peoples, this arch criminal now parades as a "savior" against the Soviet challenge. The fact is that the Krupp interests helped to build up Soviet Russia's war potential in the process of Germany's secret rearming on Russian soil after World War I, while pretending to be a friend of the West. Evidence is now coming to light showing that Krupp is bent on playing a double game again.

On the basis of Krupp's notorious record as a foe of democracy and an unprincipled German imperialist, it is our considered judgement that Krupp's new plan is a facade behind which the Krupp empire hopes to gain a dominating world position for Germany, at the expense of the economic well being of the western democracies including the United States.

Mindful of your own knowledge of the crimes committed by the industrial warlords of Germany referred to in your book "Crusade For Europe," we hope that you will make it clear to the world that the United States rejects any kind of collaboration with them including the Krupp interests. The Communist economic drive can only be countered successfully through the cooperation between the United States and her most reliable friends.

In this connection we are submitting herewith a memorandum dealing with Krupp's past and present activities including collaboration with Soviet Russia and the Krupp threat to the position of the Western democracies in the markets of the world.

Respectfully yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

Albert Simard
Secretary

Isidore Lipschutz
Treasurer

:eh
Encls.

March 1956

The Krupp Menace to the Security and Economic Well-being
of the Western Democracies

A Memorandum

submitted by the

Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc.
515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

1) Following the end of World War I, the Krupp interests played a leading role in helping to rearm Germany secretly in direct violation of the Versailles Treaty. This fact was established at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials by authenticated documents. For example, in a letter to Dr. Krupp von Bohlen-Halbach (8/9/40) the former Chancellor of the German Republic Joseph Wirth recalled with "satisfaction" that as early as 1920 he together with Krupp and the Director of the Krupp concern Dr. Wiedtfeld "were able to lay new foundations for the development of the German armament technique through your large and highly important firm."

In this connection, former Chancellor Wirth boasted in an interview on August 7, 1939 (excerpts of which were reproduced in the Paris newspaper L'Ordre, 10/22/39) that the Treaty of Rapallo with Soviet Russia had as its basis "military cooperation." In the same interview Dr. Wirth declared that "the Treaty of Rapallo permitted us to carry out in Russia military experiments which the Treaty of Versailles forbade."

In its study of the German economy, the United States Foreign Economic Administration noted that German secret rearmament in Soviet Russia went hand in hand with Germany's help to build up the Russian war potential. The Krupp interests played a prominent role in this mutual cooperation with the Russians, having the active assistance of the German General Staff under General von Seeckt. The U. S. Foreign Economic Administration declared that the Krupp interests "were reported to have leased no less than five arms plans from the Russians and to have secured large concessions in the Leningrad steel factory, the Perm factory the Zlatoust plant in Kuibyshev and to have built a dockyard for submarine construction in Kherson which was managed by German naval officers. As a final concession, the Russians permitted Krupp to establish a subsidiary to consolidate its interests in Russia."

2) While Krupp was actively collaborating with the Russians via the German General Staff, a director of the Krupp concern, Dr. Wiedtfeld (mentioned in point 1) was appointed Ambassador to the United States. In this important position, Wiedtfeld helped to bring about successive waves of American investments in Germany. However, the financial ties between Germany and the West did not preclude collaboration with the East. A noted authority on German Soviet relations, Prof. Edward Hallett Carr, writes:

"German dependence on the west did not, however, preclude dependence on the east. German industry, and particularly heavy industry, which was its core and centre, found its natural and only available outlet in the east -- the more so since its subsidiary oversea markets had been captured by the Allies. Nor was the other major force in the formulation of German policy, the German army, prepared for any permanent arrangement which made Germany turn her back on the east to become a junior partner in a western alliance. The army had suffered defeat at the hands of the west, and its honour required that that defeat should be avenged. On this point all thought alike. . ."

(German Soviet Relations by Edward Hallett Carr,
Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1951)

Thus, through its contacts with the East and West, Krupp was able to revive Germany's power, thereby laying the groundwork for the resurgence of German militarism under Hitler.

3) By the late 1920s, the re-emergence of Krupp was felt throughout the world including the United States. Through cartel arrangements Krupp was able to seriously hamper the development of the United States' military potential on the eve of World War II. This was particularly evident in Krupp's control over patents involving the development of tungsten carbide, essential for armament production. A U.S. manufacturer, Gerald Firth, characterized the significance of the Krupp control in these words:

"The control of the tungsten carbide patents by the General Electric Company and the Krupp Company has resulted in keeping the prices at exorbitant levels. Now when the emergency has come, industry has not learned how to use tungsten carbide and has not the machines, the skilled men, or the technique which it would have had if the material had been available at the same low prices at which it was available to German industries."

It is also a fact that through business interests in the United States which it controlled, Krupp was able to obtain intelligence data on the U.S. war potential.

4) Today, the Krupps are once again flirting with Moscow. According to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of Germany's leading newspapers (2/10/56), representatives of Krupp and of the Soviet Embassy have been discussing "the question of delivery of Krupp locomotives to the Soviet Union. . ." This newspaper states further: "Business talks have already been carried on previously between representatives of the firm of Krupp and Russian economic authorities by way of the Russian Delegation to the Federal Republic and in Moscow." Regarding German sales of steel to the Soviet Union, the London Financial Times (2/10/56) reported that the Soviet Union had purchased "several thousand tons of thin sheet, wire rod and merchant bars during the last few weeks. . ." It is noteworthy that at the recent Leipzig Fair in the Soviet Zone 1589 West German concerns participated, a number far greater than that of any other western country. The New York Times correspondent reported that

"By way of introduction to Soviet visitors there is a discreet notice next to the Krupp office explaining the company's operations. The notice is written in Russian and is entitled 'From our production program.' It lists the numerous articles produced in the factories of the Krupp empire. Even more discreet is a smaller notice set in what resembles a restaurant menu stand. It contains a handsome photograph of Alfried Krupp, the present owner. There is a brief description of him followed by the names of the board of managers and a list of the principal divisions of the Krupp enterprises." (New York Times 2/27/56)

Alfred Krupp himself has stated unequivocally that Germany's economic progress and interests are closely bound up with the markets controlled by the Soviets. In an interview with the magazine World (May 1954) he said:

"In the long run West Germany cannot continue her economic advancement without being reunited with East Germany, because both parts of Germany must be considered an organic whole. An expansion of trade volume (with East Germany and Soviet-bloc countries) would without doubt contribute considerably to a solution of West Germany's export problems."

5) While the Krupp interests profess to cooperate with the West, they have been carrying on a powerful offensive against the economic interests of the United States and her most important allies. In the No. 43 issue of Prevent World War III (1953/54) the Society analysed in detail the Krupp economic offensive against the West. This analysis was entitled "Germany's 'Gravy Train'." We noted that Krupp together with other industrial warlords of the Ruhr were launching economic offensives in India, the Middle East, the Balkans, South America, and other areas of the world. It was pointed out that American businessmen were concerned over this ominous development.

In the No. 46 issue of Prevent World War III, an article entitled "The Triumphant Monopolies" pointed out that Krupp's economic penetration in India, Pakistan, Greece, South America, and the Middle East was given strong financial support by the Bonn Government. It was stated that this financial assistance had come "out of the funds of the so-called Marshall Plan Ministry of the Bonn Government. With these funds Krupp has been able to expand its interests all over the world. The irony of it all is that these funds have become available through the Marshall Plan help which the U.S. rendered Germany."

Krupp's drive in South America was characterized in the New York Herald Tribune (1/30/56) as follows:

"West Germany has already recaptured a large slice of the Brazilian market. Establishment of Krupp iron, steel and other heavy industrial plants will extend Germany's position in Brazil still more."

Conclusion

From the foregoing facts it is clear that the activities of Krupp, past and present, constitute a serious threat to the interests of the Western democracies and of all liberty loving peoples. To keep faith with the millions who perished at the hands of German militarism, the United States in cooperation with her reliable Allies must see to it that Krupp and the other industrial warlords of Germany do not receive the opportunity to endanger once again the peace, economic well-being and security of the free world.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.
September 11, 1957
35 WEST 104 AVE. NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Hon. John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

COPY

Dear Secretary Dulles:

The purpose of this letter is to inquire as to whether it is now the policy of the U.S. Government to permit convicted war criminals to visit our country.

It has been reported in the press that Alfred Krupp, whose munitions empire built up Hitler's war-making power, is scheduled to visit the United States in the near future. This news will come as a shock to all Americans who are aware of Krupp's criminal record. Indeed, it was a United States Court which found Krupp guilty of employing and abusing slave labor and of the wholesale spoliation and plunder of Nazi occupied countries. For these crimes Krupp was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and his illgotten loot confiscated. The fact that he was freed prematurely by former High Commissioner John J. McCloy on grounds which have been subject to legitimate doubts, cannot erase his notoriety as a violator of the most elementary human considerations.

Though it is not our intention to recapitulate in detail the crimes committed by Krupp and his associates, it is, in our opinion, appropriate at this time to remind you of some of the basic facts which have a bearing on his guilt:

- 1) Alfred Krupp joined the Nazi Party some years before his father who had boasted publicly of his loyalty and support of Hitler.
- 2) By special decree and in recognition of Krupp's service to German militarism, the Krupp industrial properties were re-organized in a family ownership in perpetuity as though it were a kingdom of its own within the state. Then, with the express approval of the Nazis which was indispensable, Alfred Krupp was permitted to take over these properties and become Chairman of the Board.
- 3) It was precisely during the period when Alfred Krupp was Chairman of the Board, 1943-1945, that many of the acts charged as crimes in the indictment, occurred.
- 4) Krupp and his colleagues were in the forefront of the German policy to plunder and spoliage those countries which the Wehrmacht over-ran. The U.S. Court described how Krupp and three other German industrialists planned to loot the occupied countries following the advances of Hitler's armies in Western Europe in 1940:

"...the four men talked excitedly and with great intensity. They pointed their fingers to certain places on the map indicating villages and factories. One said, 'This is yours,--that one is yours,--that one we will have arrested--he has two factories.' They resembled, as the witness Ruemann put it, 'vultures gathered around their booty'."

It was proven that Krupp made it a regular practice to cart away enormous amounts of machinery from France, Holland and Belgium. One plant was so thoroughly denuded that it required 21 freight cars to convey the loot to Essen for the enlargement of Krupp's property holdings.

5) Krupp's treatment of slave labor was on par with the worst excesses perpetrated by the Nazis. 100,000 foreign workers including 25,000 prisoners of war and 5,000 concentration camp inmates were exploited by Krupp. In 1944 Krupp took over 500 young Hungarian girls of Jewish extraction and put them to work under inhuman conditions. They were beaten and starved. They were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning and marched to work more than a mile in bare feet. Their living quarters were unspeakable and when the American troops finally approached the Krupp works, Krupp showed "mercy" by herding these girls in railroad cars where they were shipped back to concentration camp -- never to be heard again.

6) The Chief American Prosecutor for war crimes, Brigadier General Telford Taylor, wrote:

"As the tribunal of able career judges from the appellate benches of Connecticut, Tennessee, and Washington, found, Krupp cooperated with the Nazi government's slave-labor policies, not reluctantly or under duress, but willingly.

"...In fact, abuse of slave labor was no mere 'consenting part.' Krupp, like I.G. Farben, undertook the construction of a plant near the Auschwitz concentration camp, with the avowed expectation of using the inmates as a labor supply. And in June, 1944, at a meeting attended by Alfred Krupp, it was decided to explore the possibilities of employing 'prisoners and convicts' at Krupp's Geisenheim plant. 'Negotiations' to this end were carried on with the concentration camp near Geisenheim."

As you know, the name of Krupp in Europe is synonymous with the most monstrous crimes perpetrated by German militarism and Nazism. The record of Krupp is diametrically opposed to the concepts of Human dignity which underlie the democratic way of life. His coming to the United States would only weaken democracy's struggle against totalitarianism and would compromise America's moral leadership in these troubled times.

It is our considered judgment that Alfred Krupp's scheduled visit to this country would be an affront to the American people and would stain the honor and memory of the hundreds of thousands of American GIs who gave their lives in World War II. Therefore, we urge that the United States Government take whatever steps are necessary to prevent Alfred Krupp from entering this country for any purpose whatsoever.

We would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

Albert Simard
Secretary

Isidore Lipschutz
Treasurer

Dulles Asked To Bar Krupp Visit to U.S.

The society for the Prevention of World War Three today asked Secretary of State Dulles to bar a scheduled visit to this country by convicted war criminal and German industrialist Alfried Krupp.

The society wrote Dulles that Krupp's intended visit here next month to address an International Industrial and Development Conference in San Francisco, "would be an affront to the American people and stain the honor and memory of the hundreds of thousands of American GI who gave their lives in World War II."

The group said: "The name of Krupp in Europe is synonymous with the most monstrous crimes perpetrated by German militarism and nazism. The record of Krupp is diametrically opposed to the concepts of human dignity which underlie the democratic way of life."

"His coming to the U.S. would only weaken democracy's struggle against totalitarianism and would compromise America's moral leadership in these troubled times."

Krupp was tried and convicted as a war criminal during the Nuremberg trials and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. He was found guilty of exploiting slave labor and stripping occupied areas for his own industrial empire.

In 1951 Krupp was released from Landsberg prison in return for an agreement that he would sell his vast iron and steel holdings by next March.

His amnesty, the society said, "cannot erase his notoriety as a violator of the most elementary human considerations."

As a war criminal, Krupp would need a special exemption under the immigration law to be allowed into the country.

Britain Offers to Lift Travel Curbs on Russians

Moscow, Sept. 13 (AP)—Britain told the Soviet Union today it would lift all travel restrictions on Russians if the Soviet Union would do the same for Britons.

The U. S. made a similar offer to the Soviets several months ago but no action has been taken.

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Gimbels

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1957

WALL STREET, U. S. A.

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Why Is Krupp Coming to U. S.?

THE many Americans who carry vivid memories of the German "88"—the gun most feared by the Allies—and of the "Big Bertha" in that earlier war, will be interested to learn that Alfried Krupp, whose versatile, powerful industrial empire created those two dread weapons, plus many others, will speak in this country next month on "The Partnership Approach."



Donald I. Rogers

A former Nazi, a released war criminal, and now the wealthiest man in Europe if not the world, Herr Krupp is being brought to this country as a guest of Time & Life International. As an empire builder fresh from business dealings with the Egyptians, who will not allow American business men in their country, and straight from an assignment to build a \$3,000,000 synthetic fiber and chemical plant in Russia, Herr Krupp will speak to us on partnership.

The occasion, like Krupp's visit, is being sponsored by Time & Life International. "Time" magazine paved the way with a glowing five-page spread on the achievements of the Krupp dynasty and the current Krupp.

The event itself is one of the slickest advertising promotional schemes yet devised. It is known by the resounding name of "The International Industrial and Development Conference," and is scheduled for Oct. 14-18 in San Francisco. Time & Life International are underwriting the conference, conducting it and deciding who will speak.

Time & Life International did the same thing a couple of years ago with an Inter-American Economic Conference in New Orleans, attended by this correspondent. It provided a sounding-off place for a great many disgruntled Latins, gave the newspapers a whirl for their money and over all, it is supposed, enhanced "Time's" business-office relationships throughout Latin America.

One cannot say it was unproductive, for anything that brings the representatives of nations together in a common interest is worthwhile. Presumably the upcoming San Francisco conference will yield just about as much to the public weal.

There might be some who wonder how Herr Krupp, a Nazi war criminal, has been granted a passport to this country. Certain Congressmen have asked the question. It was granted in the State Department, without outside consultation such as taking it up with Congress.

Mr. Henry R. Luce and Herr Krupp are reported to be good friends.

The world, I must confess, has become too confusing for this stodgy observer of the business scene. Perhaps it is my own

intellectual myopia which prevents me from comprehending the far-reaching influence of these titans of Big Business. I find it difficult to adjust my thinking to a point where I welcome in my homeland Herr Alfried Krupp just because "Time" magazine has decided it is prudent to anoint him with a five-page blessing and some catered influence.

One must wonder what contribution can be brought to the exponents of free enterprise by the heir of a munitions king much of whose civilian business is bulwarked by cartels.

But then, my own countrymen are trying to persuade the Krupp interests in the Ruhr to resume manufacture of war materiel for the German contribution to NATO—in violation of the Allied decision at war's end that Krupp would never again be allowed to make munitions.

These countrymen, of course, are the same ones who are firm in their refusal to permit another German corporation to manufacture jet engines . . . for use in the United States.

I am comforted with the thought that some one knows what's going on, and is acting in the best interests of the United States.

(Mr. Rogers' column also appears on Wednesdays and Fridays.)

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SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

A Non-Profit Educational Organization

515 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
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September 18, 1957

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Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
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Dear Rabbi Silver:

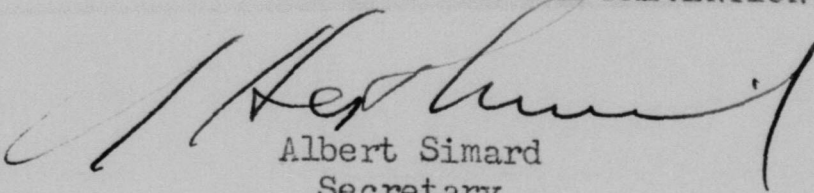
It has been reported in the press that the convicted war criminal Alfred Krupp has been granted a visa by the State Department to visit the United States in the near future. Needless to say, Krupp's coming to the United States would seriously damage America's moral leadership and, in our opinion, would stain the honor and memory of the hundreds of thousands of American GIs who gave their lives in World War II.

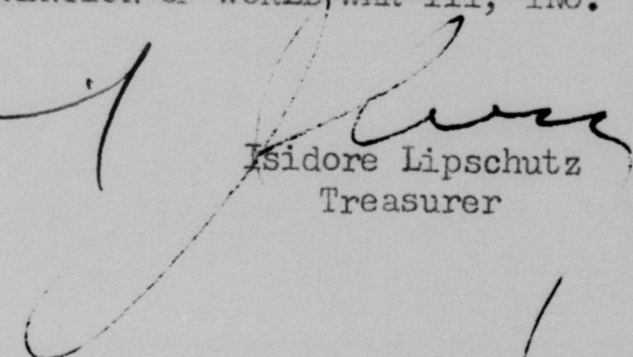
We have called this matter to your attention because the Society has always admired your courageous fight in the cause of human dignity.

In this connection we are enclosing herewith a letter of protest which we have sent to Secretary Dulles on this matter together with other material relating to this subject.

Respectfully yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.


Albert Simard
Secretary


Isidore Lipschutz
Treasurer

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