

Richard T. Lockhart
423rd/Anti Tank
106th Infantry Division
Scrapbook

GI 'Holocaust'

SPRINGFIELD—A few weeks ago, Joan Beck wrote a very thought-provoking column about the Holocaust and the fragility of memory and the need for witnesses to come forward with their experiences. Let me now share my memory.

Most people think the Holocaust happened only to Europeans. In fact, it also reached many Americans—as I can personally attest. During WWII I was taken prisoner during the Battle of the Bulge. When we arrived in Stalag IXB, the Germans demanded that all American GIs who were Jewish identify themselves. Over our protests, they were separated from the rest of us and shortly thereafter were sent to a work camp at Berga (not a POW camp), where few survived.

It is a little-known part of the Holocaust history, but it happened and must not be forgotten.

Richard Lockhart

Chgo. Tribune 6/7/90

Holocaust History

The Sun-Times' excellent articles relating to the Holocaust and the opening of the Holocaust Museum in Washington prompt me to add some personal history. Nearly everyone thinks the Holocaust happened only to Europeans, when in fact, it also reached many Americans.

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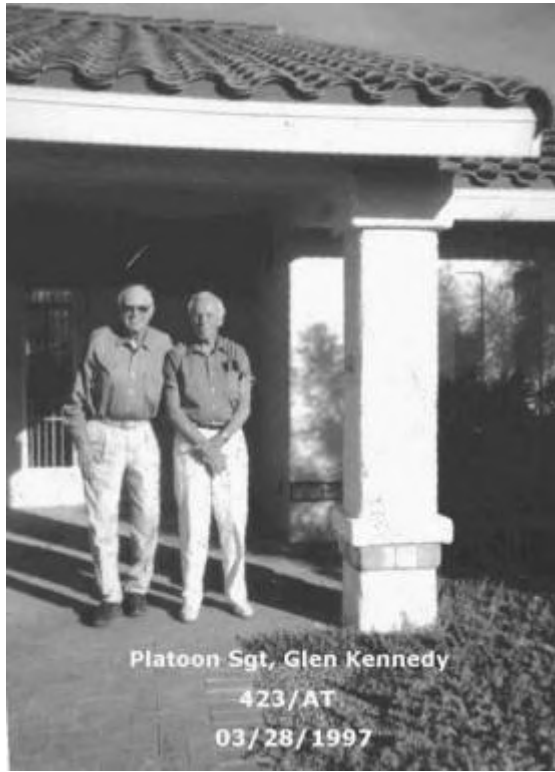
It is a little-known part of the Holocaust history, but it did happen, and it must not be forgotten.

Richard Lockhart,
Loop

Richard Lockhart Missing in Action

Pfc. Richard T. Lockhart, 19, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lockhart, 468 Littleton street, is reported missing in action in Germany since December 21. Pfc. Lockhart was a gunner in an armored unit of an infantry division that took part in the fiercest of the fighting on the western front in December. He was a sophomore in the school of science of Purdue when he entered service and went overseas in October, 1944. He had won several medals for marksmanship and proficiency in firing anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns as well as the army





Platoon Sgt, Glen Kennedy
423/AT
03/28/1997

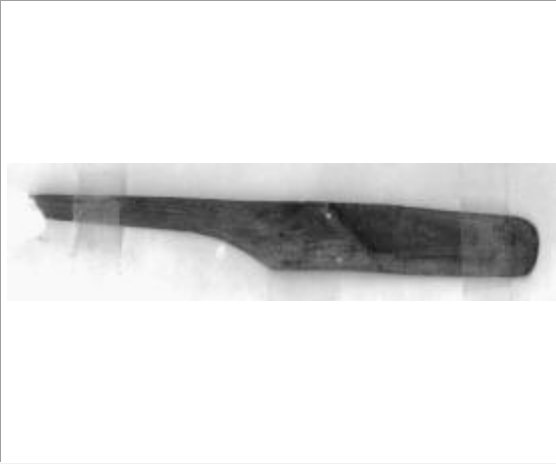


Bleialf, Germany. Richard Lockhart was here
when Battle of Bulge began
0530, December 16, 1944

Battery "C"
6th AA. Tng. Bn.

Name LOCKHART, RICHARD T.
Rank PRIVATE
Battery No. C
Rifle No. 1787711
Bayonet No. 919766

BASIC TRAINING, FT. EUSTIS, VA,
SPRING, 1943



**R & R Miami Beach
July 1945**



***One Missing,
4 Wounded in
Combat Action***

Pfc. Richard T. Lockhart has been reported missing, and four other Fort Wayne soldiers, Pvt. L. Tom Deal, Pfc. Louis Smyers, Pfc. James E. Bond, Jr., and Cpl. Norbert Huett, have been wounded in action. Pfc. Clyde Wilkinson, Jr., who was previously reported as missing in action, is now a prisoner of war of Germany.

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Private Lockhart was graduated from South Side High School and was a sophomore at Purdue University.



l-r: Murphey, Swartz, Kennedy, Hillround, Ansel (front)

423/AT 11/05/1994

106th Infantry's Casualties High

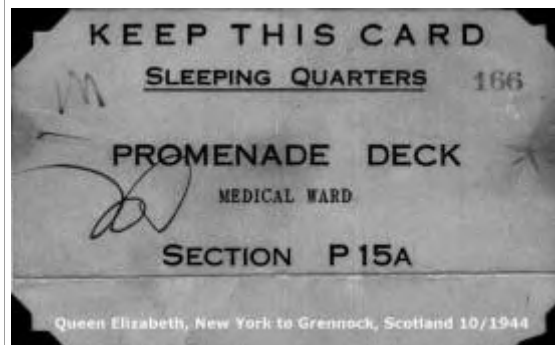
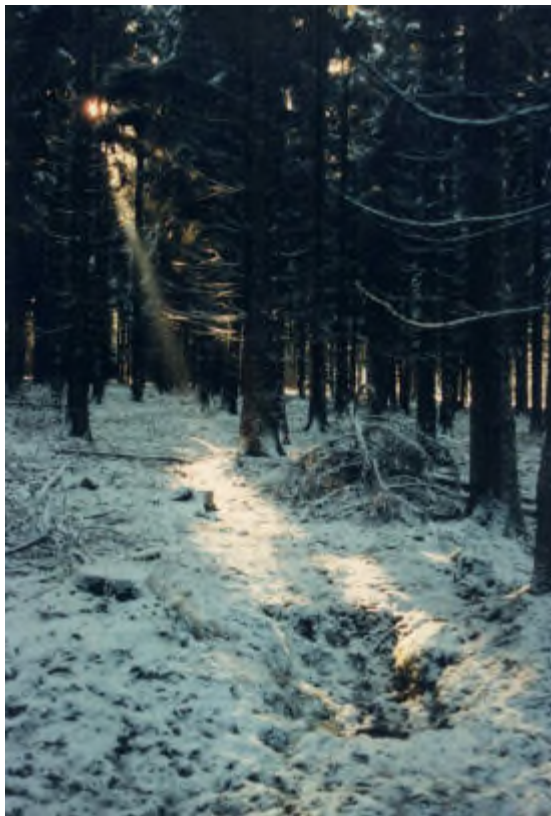
WITH THE 106TH DIVISION IN BELGIUM (AP)—One of the major battles of the war burst upon the 106th Infantry Division just five days after it took up positions Dec. 11 on what was supposed to be a "quiet" sector in the Ardennes.

And two days later two regiments and supporting artillery and armor of the Golden Lion Division were wiped out.

Until Sunday censorship had forbidden transmission of the details.

Secretary Stimson announced Jan. 18 that the 106th suffered 8,663 casualties in the German offensive in the Ardennes, including 416 killed and 1,246 wounded. He said most of the division's 7,001 missing were presumed to be prisoners.)

The men of the 422nd and 423rd Regiments were engulfed by the overwhelming weight of the German breakthrough spearhead. Only a handful came back, but they pitched in and helped the remaining regiment, the 424th, make gallant delaying stands before and behind St. Vith.



Liberate Yanks From 'Hell Camp'



Captured in the battle of the Belgian bulge and confined to the notorious Nazi prison camp, Stalag 9B at Bad Orb, these thin, gaunt American soldiers carry a "green soup" barrel for the last time following their liberation by the U. S. Seventh Army. The camp, built to house 1,500 men, held 6,500 Allied prisoners, many of whom died as a result of filthy conditions. (Acme Telephoto).



STALAG IX-B BAD ORB, GERMANY
JULY, 1954



STALAG IX-B DEC, 1944



Not
received
until
after
War over

Kriegsgefangenenlager
Camp der prisoners
BAD ORB
200
Dear Mother, Well I hope you have heard
and that you haven't worried too much
I was in the POW camp on May 31st
with the 1st Army along with 100,000 with
I was in the camp with the 1st Army
I was in the camp with the 1st Army
I was in the camp with the 1st Army



Author in Prum, Germany, during visit in 1977.





One Missing, 4 Wounded in Combat Action

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Private Lockhart was graduated from South Side High School and was a sophomore at Purdue University when he entered the service. His mother was secretary in the county agricultural agent's office here for a number of years before accepting a position on the Purdue staff as secretary to the dean of men.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart are now at the home of Mrs. Lockhart's parents in Warren, O., where Mrs. Lockhart is suffering from the shock of her son being missing.

Thanks to veterans who related stories of war

Dear Editor,

On this Veterans Day I reflected on a visit I had this summer with an extraordinary man who courageously fought for the United States at the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

I wanted to hear his story firsthand since neither I nor others in my generation have ever experienced such devastation to mankind. I barely remember anything of the Vietnam War but recall seeing nightly news coverage of the Gulf War bombings.

I felt a sense of duty on my part to meet with Richard Lockhart so I could gain a greater appreciation of the sacrifices U.S. soldiers made for our freedom.

As I sat listening to Mr. Lockhart relive his standoff with the Germans for several days only to be captured as a prisoner of war and detained in one of the worst POW camps, I wondered how many of my friends really understand the sacrifices made by our veterans.

I was truly fortunate to hear his story and I will share it with my children someday so they too can get an appreciation for Mr. Lockhart's sacrifices. In so doing, we keep alive the spirit of freedom in America.

To Mr. Lockhart I want to simply say thank you. Thank you for sacrifices that were not given in vain but rather as a testament of commitment to your country.

*Kevin Schoeben
Springfield*





P.O.W. CLAIMS

Under provision of the War Claims Act of 1948, prisoners of war are entitled to a dollar a day during their period of captivity, provided that the money did not furnish them with the quantity or quality of food to which they were entitled under the Geneva Convention of 1929.

This provision will affect some 8,000 veterans of the 196th. Complete information and forms which to apply can be obtained at any office of the Veterans Administration. Claims should be filed as soon as possible, since payment will be made in the order in which they are received. The last date for filing is March 1, 1951, but don't wait that long!

CERTIFICATES FOR MEDALS

On request to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C., a diploma-type certificate will be issued to winners of decorations in the recent war. Applicants must indicate the number, date, and headquarters of the general orders by which the decorations were awarded, and, if possible, should include a copy of the citation. We have been unable to find out what decorations are included in the group for which certificates are issued, but assume that the Purple Heart, Bronze Star Medal, Distinguished Service Cross are certainly included. Next-of-kin may apply for certificates for men who are deceased.

Next month's honor company will be the 106th Signal Company. Signal Companies are invited to send in photographs. For the June-July issue, Company D, 422d Infantry will be featured.

The Motor Company

ANTI-TANK COMPANY, 422d INFANTRY

The 422d Anti-tank Company finds all other units of its regiment in Association membership. It was the first unit to report the German onslaught on the morning of December 16, 1944, and was in the thick of the fight that followed. The fight for Bielefeld, the ammunition shortage, the German attack that swept over the company's position, and the company's counter-attack—all are dealt with in Colonel Dupon's history of the Division.

This company suffered very heavy casualties in which captured and were taken prisoner. It was a few moments of itself in fighting against such odds. We have the following correct addresses for men of Anti-tank, 422 Inf.

Lincoln Brown, RFD 4, Castalia, Mo. V.
James M. Carter, 114 Carolina St., Elkhart, Ind.
Albert E. Fehrer, 425 Taylor Ct., Dayton, Ohio, Ohio.

Paul E. Farnell, 10 North Main St., Lewistown, Pa.
Richard E. Graham, 102 Bay St. (Ap. A), Columbus 1, Ohio.

Walter F. Johnson, 451 E. 8th St., Salem, Ohio.
Walter J. Johnson, 718 S. Aberdeen St., Chicago 11, Ill.

Paul R. Kautzman, 31 Church St., White Plains, N. Y.
Robert E. Kelly, 137 Madison St., Detroit 13, Mich.
Clare Kennedy, 1121 Spruce, Iowa City, Iowa.

Richard Lockhart, 701 Park St., St. Louis, Mo.
Richard Walker, Jr., 341 N. Pearl Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.

Paul A. Mapp, 1112 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Richard W. Mathis, 115 Polard Ave., Swanton, Ohio.
Ralph D. Ford, Box 217, Robbins, N. C.

Ralph J. Frye, 127 E. Fourth St., Sandusky, Ohio.
Muelo D. Fusing, 11 Maple Ave., Madison, N. J.
Raymond Walker, Jr., 341 N. Pearl Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.

James J. Stracy, Jr., 1819 N. 1st St., San Francisco, Cal.
The father refers to service in supporting the Association, and lives at 111 No. Hurley St., Clayton 1, Mo.
Ronald C. Sward, 161 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati 19, Ohio.



The FORD MUSEUM, depicting education in the development of American History.

Re unit from FIFTH PANZER ARMY ATTACK
from Battle of the Bulge - Frontal Assault

3-INCH ANTI-TANK GUN

The 3-inch (76.2mm) anti-tank gun was a rather unusual weapon in that it combined the components of a number of existing weapons to form a new one. The barrel was taken from an anti-aircraft gun, while the turret and carriage were mounted from a 60mm (2.36") antitank howitzer. The gun was among "heavy" and self-propelled weapons used by a task force - the 1st Anti-Tank Battalion - during the Battle of the Bulge. As mentioned, the gun was effective and was widely employed during the battle of the Bulge. It remained in service for some years after the end of World War II.

The German offensive in the Ardennes region was halted by the fact that the terrain around the Ardennes. However, the line was only slowly held. American troops held their own the length of the frontage that was deemed most by U.S. Army doctrine.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETING, THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROUDNESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS HONORED BY EXISTING ORDER, IN A MANNER AS HAS GRANTED

THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL

FOR
CENTRAL BOMBED T. LOCARNO, UNITED STATES ARMY
FOR
extraordinary achievement in ground combat against the armed enemy during World War II in the European Africa Middle Eastern Theater of Operations.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON
THIS 22nd DAY OF JANUARY 1946

William Jefferson



W. W. C. Lewis

SECRECY ABOUT U.S. CASUALTIES

Germans Claiming That 4 Yank Divisions, Including 106th, Were Destroyed.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—(UP)—Supreme allied headquarters remained adamant today in its refusal to tell the American public one of the bitterest results of the German breakthrough on the western front—the extent of American casualties.

The Germans already have claimed that four American divisions, including the 106th, were destroyed and six others cut-up in their smash through Belgium and Luxembourg. Some 30 000 prisoners were taken alone and the number of dead and wounded ranged even higher, German accounts said.

Whether these figures were pure propaganda or not, the German command obviously knows how many prisoners it has captured, how many dead it has recovered, and probably could make covered, and probably could make were dead and wounded were taken away by the retreating Americans.

But supreme headquarters still bans any detailed disclosure of casualties despite the fact that Americans at home have been told that production and draft calls will have to be increased to replace losses suffered in the counter-offensive.

Another faint hint of the size of the casualty lists was provided by the stories of two enlisted men, one of whom said there were only 14 men left out of his platoon of 43 at the end of 35 miles of successive retreats. The other soldier said his company lost all but 35 men out of the original 130.

Whether these figures were typical of what happened to whole divisions could be cleared up only by an official over-all casualties statement.

Proponents of such a statement argued it would do more to convince the American public of the grimness of the fighting than several speeches or statements in general terms.

United States of America



Certification of Military Service

.....

<i>This certifies that</i>	Richard T. Lockhart 15313506
<i>was a member of the</i>	Regular Army
<i>from</i>	December 7, 1942
<i>to</i>	December 12, 1943
<i>Service was terminated by</i>	Honorable Discharge
<i>Last Grade, Rank, or Rating</i>	Corporal
<i>Active Service Dates</i>	Same As Above

.....

Given at St. Louis, Missouri, on October 18, 1976

National Personnel Research Center
Military Personnel Research
National Archives and Records Service
General Services Administration

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION IS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE FEDERAL MILITARY RECORDS.



Digging in at outpost of 'Viper' in December, 1944.

Dear Dad:
 I'll be glad to get any mail
 you send me but I don't want
 you to worry about it. I'll
 be glad to hear from you
 if you can. I'm all right
 and hope you are too. I
 don't have any news to
 write you. I'm working hard
 and trying to get my
 equipment fixed up. I have a
 chance to go to a mess
 hall in a few days. I'll
 be glad to hear from you
 when you write. I'll be
 glad to hear from you
 when you write.



LIGHTERS PULL ALONGSIDE THE QUEEN ELIZABETH to unload U. S. troops in Scotland (1941). On one trip the Queen Elizabeth carried a record load of 13,000 troops. Between December 1941 and June 1944 the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth transported a large portion of the total number of troops to the United Kingdom, raising steam through seas in which their great speed was their chief protection against enemy submarines.





How the German state for the German government—these showed, it wanted Americans were illustrated from a camp near London.

When the Nazi government started in Munich, 100 million men. But the Nazis were not the only ones who were interested in the German situation. In fact, in the other half of the world, they had been studying the German situation for some time. They had been studying the German situation for some time. They had been studying the German situation for some time.

Surrender by Air

While most German did not have to, some members of the Luftwaffe jumped out of the sky to join the Allies. They were not the only ones who were interested in the German situation. In fact, in the other half of the world, they had been studying the German situation for some time. They had been studying the German situation for some time.

Germany: Royal Rage

Princess Victoria Marie of Sweden, a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and wife of Prince Eugène, was in Berlin on the day the Germans surrendered. She was not the only one who was interested in the German situation. In fact, in the other half of the world, they had been studying the German situation for some time. They had been studying the German situation for some time.

Remember Stalag 9B

It was on April 2, 1945, that the 10th Army of the United States First Army entered the Stalag 9B camp. The camp was a prisoner-of-war camp for German soldiers. It was one of the many camps that were run by the Germans during the war. It was one of the many camps that were run by the Germans during the war.



National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001

June 29, 1999

The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
United States Senator
230 South Dearborn St.
Suite 3892
Chicago, IL 60604

Dear Senator Durbin:

This is in response to your May 27, 1999, inquiry on behalf of Richard Lockhart, who requested information about his experience as a German prisoner of war during World War II.

Records of the Office of the Provost Marshal General (Record Group 389) in our custody indicate that Pfc. Richard T. Lockhart, service number 15313906, was a prisoner of war at Stalag 9B in Germany. A European Theater POW list maintained by the Adjutant General's Office (Record Group 407) provides dates of capture and return to military control. We have also located two affidavits sworn by inmates of Stalag 9B, Bad Orb, Germany, which cite Pfc. Richard Lockhart as a victim of physical abuse at the hands of a German camp guard. We enclose complimentary copies of the above documents.

We hope this information is useful. If there are any further questions, the staff of our Textual Archives Services Division would be pleased to help. Mr. Lockhart may contact them by writing to the National Archives at College Park, Textual Archives Services Division, Modern Military Records, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. The telephone number is (301) 713-7260.

Sincerely,
Timothy K. Nenninger
TIMOTHY K. NENNINGER
Chief, Modern Military Records
Textual Archives Services Division

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

1. I do not know specifically who told me of the beating of these three American prisoners but it was general knowledge at Stalag 13-B that they had been beaten. The reason for the beating as I understand it is as follows: between 20 and 30 August 1945 while I was at Stalag 13-B along with a group of American prisoners, including the three men whose names are set forth above, American prisoners were asked to volunteer to gather fire wood for the various American prisoner barracks. Prisoners were told that they would be given extra rations if they would do this work and as the rations were hardly sufficient to meet the minimum necessities the above three men volunteered to gather fire wood and to bring that fire wood to the various prisoner barracks. They were permitted to bring as much wood as each barracks per day but the men could carry in their arms. The story which became well known at the camp was that when the three men whose names are set forth above were unable to carry a particularly heavy log they were beaten by their guards with rifle butts and then kicked when they were on the ground. Lockson was so badly beaten that he was sent to a hospital in the vicinity for treatment.
2. Can you identify these three American prisoners more specifically?
3. No, except that Donald Lockson's home address is 137 Santa Ana Avenue, Long Beach, California; Pfc. Arthur Salasuek's address is Springboro, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Pfc. Lockhart formerly lived some place in the State of Indiana.
4. Do you know who was responsible for the beatings?
5. No, but the three prisoners involved may be able to identify the person or persons responsible, a POW list (phonetic spelling only) can possibly identify the person responsible.

Vernon Smith Jenkins, S/SGT.

State of: }
County of: } 00

I, Vernon Smith Jenkins, of legal age, being duly sworn in oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Vernon Smith Jenkins, S/SGT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1945.

My commission expires:

CONFIDENTIAL

LOCATION
Stalag 9B was situated in the outskirts of Bad Oey [50°14' N. - 8°27' E.] in the Saar-Lotharingen region of Prussia. It situated southeast of Frankfurt-am-Main.

STRENGTH
On 17 Dec. 1944, 805 PW captured during the first 2 days of the German counter-offensive, were marched for 4 days from Belgium into Germany. During this march, they received food and water only once. The walking schedule remained on attention except each first and second American personnel in the column could give them. They reached Gersheim and were packed into barracks, 80 men to the room. The men were so weak that the men could not sit down. PW received the same on 21 Dec. and did not get out until 25 Dec. In route, they were fed only once. Eight men seeking to escape toward Lutzerath, Hildesheim, Killyburg, and Lutzerath, were shot by German soldiers in charge, charged that escape had attempted escape, began shooting building. Although he knew that escape had not actually taken place, he fired a round through the door of a cell, killing an American soldier. The next afternoon, the men arrived at Bad Oey.

On January 28 the camp received its peak with 4110 American prisoners. The following day 1250 POW's were transferred to Stalag 9A, Siegenbach. On 30 Feb. 1945 prisoners left Stalag 9A, Lutzerath, for Bad Oey. They remained in a camp which averaged 25 miles a day. On leaving, they were given 2 1/2 loaves of bread and a small cheese for the five-day march. The medical supplies were practically non-existent and collapsed were left behind under guard. PW had no blankets and some had only a shirt and pair of trousers for clothing. Their arrival, plus that of other PW, brought the camp strength to 3333 on 1 April 1945.

DESCRIPTION
The 9B to 905 PW were housed in 12 barracks of the usual one-story wood and tarpaper type, divided into 2 sections with a vestibule to the outside. Washroom facilities consisted of one cold water tap and one latrine hole emptying into an adjacent cesspool which had to be shoveled out every few days. Each half of the barracks contained a stove. Throughout the winter the hot water system was 2 mts inside of wood per stove per day, providing heat for only one hour a day. Beds, when these were bunk, were triple-deckers arranged in groups of four. These barracks were completely bare of books and no tables had only half the number needed with the result that 1500 men were sleeping on the floor. PW who were fortunate received one blanket each, not at the camp's libraries since 30 PW still lacked any covering whatsoever. To keep warm, men huddled together in groups of 3 and 4. All barracks were in a state of disrepair; roofs leaked; windows were broken; lighting was either unsatisfactory or lacking completely. Very few barracks had tables and chairs. Some bunks had mattresses and some barracks floors were covered with straw, which PW used in lieu of toilet paper. The outdoor latrines had some 40 seats - a standard facility insufficient for the needs of 4000 men. Every building was infested with bedbugs, lice, and other vermin.

S.S. PERSONNEL
The S.S. T. Kasper was the S.S. Captain, assisted by Sgt. Edwin Pfennigsmühl who spoke German fluently. Major P. Kasper was sent out as a command working party, the German leaders suggested that P. Pfennigsmühl succeed him. P. Pfennigsmühl refused to take the post, however, until the barracks leaders had completed PW in their charge and against their approval. Subsequently, he was automatically sent 905. His assistant was PFC. Joe P. Hough - Chief Inmate Contact member of the staff were:

Capt. G. G. Batten	Medical Charge	1st Lt. J. P. Richardson	Medical Charge
Capt. W. S. Egan	General Charge	1st Lt. S. S. Reel	Captain
1st Lt. S. J. Hurley	Captain		

REMARKS
Noteworthy activities of the German complement are listed below:

For The MAN CHIEF OFFICE
Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department
United States of America

In the matter of the hearing of American Testimony of Vernon prisoners, P/O Arthur Melchroek, Pvt. * Smith Jensen, 4/Sgt., ASN 33563229 Donald Lawson and a P/O, [redacted] at Stalag 9-B, Bad-Oey, Germany, January 1945.

Taken at: 1630 Kingsway Road, Baltimore, Maryland
Date: 30 May 1945
In the Presence of: Thomas A. Craig, Special Agent, FBI, III DC

Classified by: Thomas A. Craig

Q. What is your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address?
A. Vernon Smith Jensen, 4/Sgt., ASN 33563229, 1630 Kingsway Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?
A. Yes. I arrived in the United States on 28 April 1945.

Q. Are you a prisoner of war?
A. Yes.

Q. At what places were you held and what were the approximate dates?
A. STALAG 12-B, Bad-Oey, Germany, from 26 December 1944 until 25 January 1945.
STALAG 12-A, Siegenbach, Germany, 26 January 1945 to 30 March 1945.

Q. Have you been told of any atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens at any time?
A. Yes. I was told of the hearing of American prisoners P/O Arthur Melchroek, P/O Donald Lawson, and a P/O [redacted] of Stalag 9-B, Bad-Oey, Germany, in January 1945.

Q. What was told you about that incident and who told you?

STALAG 9B page 2

Overseer	Commandant	Overseer/Commandant	Deputy Commandant
Major Hans	Camp Officer	Hauptmann Kuhn	Lager Officer
Major Hans	Medical Officer	Defence Major	Interpreter
Pvt. Wolfgang	Head Guard		

It was Hauptmann Kuhn who permitted American PW to replace blankets in the camp kitchen and P/O, Datto who enabled them illegally to appropriate extra rations. Gefreiter Weiss, at great personal risk, informed the MOC as to the progress of the war and daily location the position of advancing American troops or maps which he smuggled into the American PW.

After a 23 March 1945 visit the Delegation reported, "In spite of the fact that it is difficult to obtain any kind of material to improve conditions, it is most strongly felt that the camp commandant with his staff have no interest whatsoever in the welfare of the prisoners of war. This is clearly shown by the fact that although we were many times promised that the last visit, he has not even tried to ameliorate conditions and to set to work the Allies for these conditions due to their constant bombing."

REMARKS
In a report describing Stalag 9A, 9C, and 9B, which he visited 13 March 1945, the Representative of the International Red Cross stated, "The situation may be considered very serious. The personal impression which we gain from an inspection tour of these camps cannot be described. One discovers distress and famine in their most terrible form. Most of the prisoners are thin, weak, and suffering from the most serious diseases who still continue to come, are seeking for food and water. Very many of them are suffering from acute diarrhea with bloody stools due to their complete malnutrition. Pneumonia, diphtheria and bronchial cases are very common. The prisoners who have been in camp for a long time are often also so thin that they whom one had known previously and hardly be recognized."
These prisoners, in cages, crowded with filth and infested with vermin, live crowded together in barracks, where they do not have any blankets, bedding or any other kind of cover. They are so weak that they are scarcely able to get up, or else they fall in a swoon as they try to get up. They are so weak when the Representative was passing through. They do not move, even at meal time, when they are presented with their inadequate German rations (for example 9B has been completely without salt for weeks).

FOOD
When the Americans arrived the kitchen was in charge of Russian PW under the supervision of German guards. Sanitary conditions in the kitchen were foul and the soup prepared was practically inedible. When the MOC was permitted to substitute American PW for the Russian help, there resulted a considerable improvement in the preparation of the meager prison fare. The 2 handfuls of potatoes which German Pvt. Datto enabled the Americans to steal was most necessary since the German ration was scarcely slight. It consisted of 300 grams of bread, 350 grams of potatoes, 20 grams of horse meat, 4 litres of tea and 3 litres of soup made from pickled greens. The greens made the use of starch, and the MOC intervened to have the allotment of greens changed to oatmeal. Later, when this small ration was not so thin at the end of their stay PW were receiving only 210 grams of bread and 200 grams of potatoes per day. The MOC was convinced that a larger ration was available and attributed the non-distribution to Oberst Fisher, the commandant. The full ration listed above was the additional German civilian ration minus fresh vegetables, eggs and whole milk. No German soldier was so ill fed.
A thousand men huddled, eating morsels of any kind - either spoons, forks or bowls. They ate out of their helmets or old tin cans or pails - anything in which they could get their hands.
Only one shipment of Red Cross food parcels reached camp. 2300 parcels on 10 March 1945. Failure of another shipment to arrive from Geneva was attributed to the chaotic transportation conditions within Germany.
The German rations had a paper value of 1400 calories. Actually, the caloric content was even further lowered by the waste in using produce of inferior quality. Since a completely inactive man needs at least 1700 calories to live, it is apparent that PW were slowly starving to death.

We Must Not Forget

When the liberation of the German concentration camps is remembered, most people think only Jews were in them. That is not true.

As an American GI who was a prisoner of war, I can testify that during World War II, American prisoners in Stalag IX B who were Jewish were separated from the rest of us and sent to a slave labor camp at Berga. Few survived.

There is an inscription on a World War II cemetery that reads, "When you go home, tell them of us and say that for your tomorrows we gave our todays."

It must not be forgotten.
Richard Lockhart, Loop



**DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE
HOLOCAUST COMMEMORATION**



**JIM EDGAR, GOVERNOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1991
11:00 A.M.
OLD STATE CAPITAL
HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

**CO-SPONSORED BY:
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF ILLINOIS
JEWISH FEDERATIONS IN ILLINOIS
U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL**

Sponsored by the Office of the Governor, State of Illinois, and the Jewish Federations in Illinois.

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Published by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, 475 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60610-4097

I believe
in the sun
even when
it is not
shining
I believe
in love
when feeling
it not
I believe
in God
even when
He is silent.

Memories

RICHARD LOCKHART

(Remarks at the Holocaust Ceremony, Springfield, IL, April 11, 1991)

Some of you know me as a professional lobbyist and indeed I have been one for thirty-two years. However, few know of my personal experience with the Holocaust in Germany during World War II. When the war ended, I was eager to be in it, and in fact, enlisted and volunteered for infantry. In the course, I found myself a casualty during the Battle of Stalag. I became a prisoner-of-war. I will not attempt to describe those terrible conditions in December of 1944, the "Admiral Snow Mass," four days and nights jammed into box cars with no food or water (and being bombed by our own air force in the process). Suffice it to say, I, along with several thousand other GIs, found myself entering the gates of Stalag IXB, Bad Orb, Germany, on December 26.

Stalag IXB was a very primitive camp, housing several thousand Russian, Serbian and French soldiers. It was reserved for Privates and Privates-First Class only. In the American compound there were no American officers, except a Protestant and a Catholic Chaplain and a dentist. There were no medical facilities, no military services, no heat, and not much gun soap. Men died every day.

However, I am not on this program to tell you about my survival under such circumstances, but rather to bring a historical fact to your attention that very few Americans, or anyone else for that matter, know about. Most people believe the Holocaust happened only to European civilians. This is not the case. In Stalag IXB, U.S. soldiers who were Jewish were, despite our protests, separated from the rest of us. Soon thereafter, they were taken out of the camp, destination unknown. After the war, I learned they were shipped to a slave labor camp -- not a prisoner-of-war camp... and few survived.

You may wonder how the Germans identified the Jewish GIs. The answer is that they volunteered such fact. Frankly, it is something I have never understood to this day. Was it done as an affirmation of their culture and religion? Was it done out of naivete? Was it done out of a false sense that because they were American soldiers, ... that would protect them? After forty-six years, I still do not know. What I do know is that it happened. Demonstrating once again the enormous capacity of man to repeat the mistakes of punishments on others, solely because of difference in race, religion, nationality, or color.

Those Jewish GIs in Stalag IXB may have thought they would be exempt from the Nazi Holocaust. They were not, and their fate should never be forgotten.

There is an inscription in a World War II cemetery that reads... "When You Go Home, Tell Them of Us and Say For Your Tomorrow, We Give Our Today."

Thank you for providing me the opportunity to bring to you this historical event for which there are no monuments. There are only the memories.

Richard Lockhart
78 E. Jackson Blvd., Rm. 911
Chicago, IL 60604-2211
312.929-4097

Military Training Certificate

RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

This is to certify that _____ Richard Luskhart _____
 has successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction in the _____ 1943-1944 _____
 course, Field Artillery, Senior Division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in which he
 was enrolled from _____ September 19, 1943 _____ to _____ April 30 _____, 1944, and
 that he is qualified to perform the duties of a _____ Private 1st Class _____ in the Organized Reserve.
 Given at PURDUE UNIVERSITY, this _____ 10th _____ day of _____ April _____
 in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty _____ four _____.

Remarks: _____ Recommended for field artillery _____
Place an asterisk in parenthesis where an asterisk is required.

W. J. ...

 Professor of Military Science and Tactics

CAMPAIGN FINANCE: WHY IT NEVER GETS FIXED

American Heritage

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 4 • FALL 1964

ORDINARY HEROES
 Stephen Ambrose talks to the
 Americans who won World War II

THE MOVIE OF THE CENTURY
**RAGTIME TO RICHES:
 THE RISE OF OUR
 GREATEST SONGWRITER**



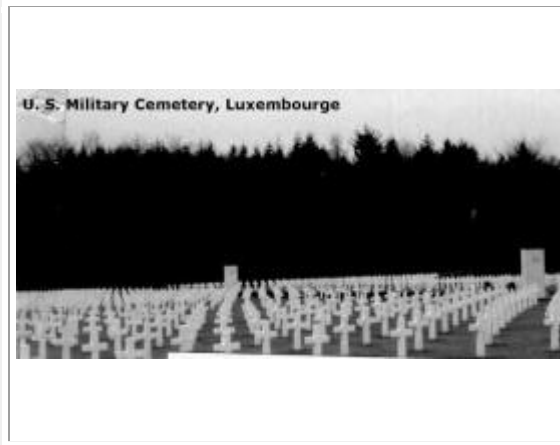
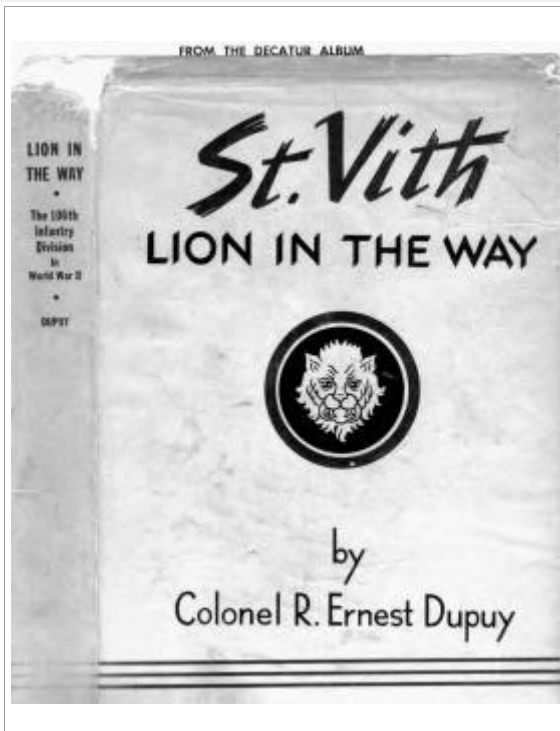
COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM Ref. C/X
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
 DELIVERATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Translation

Cable received from: Intercomitrooge Date sent April 17, Date received April 18, 1945
 Geneva, Switzerland 1945 1945

1364 GENERAL VISIT MEMORIALS IN FROM ONE TO EIGHT MARCH FOLLOWING CAMP
 STALAG IX/A/R/E STALAG IX/B IX/C IX/D LAGARETTEN STALAG IX/E HILDESBROMMEN
 STALAG IX/F GERMANSFIELD MEMORIALS DELICATE TRAUMA SITUATION CRITICAL FOR
 THESE MEN SINCE BEGINNING AND PROGRESS EVAGUATED UNDER VERY BAD
 CONDITIONS FROM DAKING IN THE EAST CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF WEIGHT/WEAKNESS/
 DIARRHEA/INDIGESTION/GENERALIZED NEURALGIA/HEADACHE/NEURALGIA/TRAUMA
 STAGNA/DURICE TYPING/CHLORING IN GERMANS/STAG - BARRAGES AND TENTS
 OVERCROWDED/INDIGESTION BLEND IN DARK FLOODS OR UNCLEAN STAG/STAG
 EXTREMELY SMALL PORTIONS OF FOOD/STAG STALAG IX/B WITHOUT SALT FOR WEEKS
 STAG NO ORNMENTS SINCE SEVERAL MONTHS SUPPLIES EXTREMELY URGENTLY
 WANTED FOOD CLOTHING SHOS SHOS IMPARTICULAR SULFONAMIDES SULFONAMIDES
 OPICATE DISINFECTANTS SUCH AS IODINE/FORM (SODIUM PREPARATION IODINE RESORT-
 NEMAT WITH IODINE) ANTISEPTICUM BERM TYPING VACCIN PENICILLIN
 MATERIAL FOR DRESSING BLANKETS UTENSILS STAG GRATE DEFENSE OF EPIDEMIO/
 SANITARY INSTALLATIONS ALTOGETHER INSUFFICIENT SOAP TOILET PAPER
 COMPLETELY LACKING STAG GENERAL APATHY REPRESENTATIVES BARBARIC SITE
 QUESTIONS HIGH PERCENTAGE RELATED STAG STALAG RELATIVELY BETTER NO NEW
 ARRIVALS OF PRISONERS FOOD CONDITIONS DEXTER BUT NO SHIPMENTS OF FOOD
 RECEIVED NECESSITY CEMENTS RESERVES FOR FOREIGN AIRPORT STAGS STAG
 LAGARETTEN NOT IN AS POOR CONDITION AS STALAG BECAUSE PRISONERS LEAD
 MINOR MEDICAL CARE STILL EFFICIENT BUT SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE CAUSED
 BY UNDERNOURISHMENT

INTERNATIONAL 13746

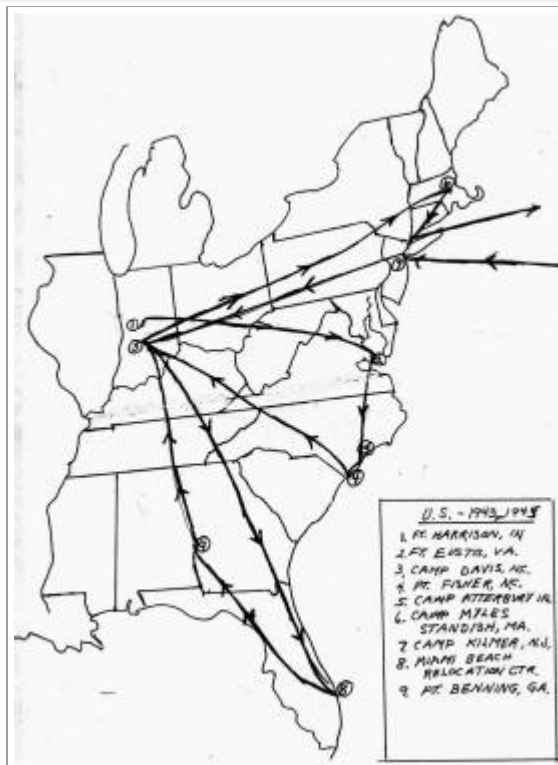


Slow Melodist
Lord, Give us Strength!

*Lord, give us power today,
 We pray for courage, and for strength,
 When we remember the evil in the past,
 The darkness around, national, and mankind,
 We are almost blind to make ourselves remember. But we are
 even more blind to begin.
 We ask for wisdom, that we might know,
 And not be deceived by Satan,
 That we might remember, and for not lose hope,
 We must face evil -
 And in doing, fulfill our faith in Jesus Christ.
 We cannot ever remember's path,
 But we can see that they will not have been suffered in vain,
 And so we pray
 For those who were given death,
 Let us change life -
 For us and for generations yet to come,
 For those who found courage to stand against evil - after all
 the cost of their lives -
 Let us now be easy on their struggle,
 We must reach ourselves, and our children,
 To learn from them that we must love,
 To learn from evil to live for good.*

FOR THE DEAD AND THE DYING - LOVE REAR DEAR LIVES!

Witness and Introduction	John C. Collins President United Federation of Miners Chicago
Invocation	Edna Margaret Moore Young Men's Christian, Boston
Slow Liturgical Assembly	Edna Margaret Moore, Chicago
"To Jesus" (in French)	Joseph White Student Clark, Springfield
"The Lord's Prayer"	Richard Lusk, Chicago POW PW's, Irving, Ill.
Response Reading	Michael H. Michal Chairman Generalized Adults Committee United Federation of Miners, Chicago
Slow Melodist	The Household of Hope Chicago, West of Illinois
Carole Lighting	Edna Margaret Moore Young Men's, Springfield
Chairman's Remarks	Carol Sullivan Southern Illinois, South Palestine
Wishes for Uncle Sam	Edna Margaret Moore Chicago
Prayer for Uncle Sam	Joseph White Student Chicago, Clark
Prayer	Edna Margaret Moore
Invocation	Rev. Jack Cooper Bible United Methodist Church Springfield



JOHN F. DUNN
 Attorney at Law
 301 Millikin Court
 132 S. Water Street
 Decatur, Illinois 62523

217 429 4000 217 429 4000 fax

May 14, 2005

Mr. Richard Lockhart
 1176 Plymouth Court
 Chicago, Illinois 60605-3005

Dear Dick,

Thank you for giving me *Given Up For Dead*. I am deeply touched by your gift.

You are a remarkable person and a genuine War Hero. To be personally acquainted with and count as a friend one so worthy of prominent inclusion in this book is a treasure store for me always.

Politics is a tough misunderstood business especially for those who try to do it right. To have someone of your stature for a friend from the start makes it all worthwhile.

Very truly yours,
John F. Dunn
 John F. Dunn

STAG 78 page 2

HEALTH
 In the month between 28 Feb. and 1 April, 22 Americans died of malnutrition and pneumonia. Medical attention was by the care of the 2 American medical officers and 10 American medical specialists. On 23 March the latrine held 71 patients, 21 of whom were pneumonia cases. The others suffered from malnutrition and dysentery, influenza, grippe, and trenchitis were common throughout the camp. No medical permits were received from the Red Cross and the extreme scarcity of medicines furnished by the Germans contributed to deaths of PW who otherwise might have been saved. The MDC considered it fortunate in light of the exposure, starvation and lack of medical facilities, that more PW did not die.

Instead of landing clothing, the Germans confiscated 24 from PW. Upon being captured many men were forced to give up everything they were not wearing. Such extra items as gloves, overcoats, blankets and gloves. Some had only shirts and trousers, or jackets. Clothes lacked shoes and headed their feet in rags. At Gosport and standards in route from the front, Germans took Americans' overcoats with the result that as late as the last week of March one-fifth of the PW had none.

No clothing came from the Red Cross because of the transportation breakdown.

WORK
 On 8 Feb. 333 of the physically fit PW were sent to a work detachment in the Leipzig district. When men at the camp were forced to carry out the daily housekeeping chores. Until Feb. 1944 because MDC, German guards had marched into the camp and took the first men in sight for necessary camp details. This resulted in considerable inequity since they were infrequently took the same men time after time. The MDC arranged to take care of all details through one physically fit to work and subsequently furnished a daily work roster to the Germans.

RAIL
 In Dec. 1944 no route to Bad Nauh, PW were lined up at Gosport and forced to give up all money in their possession. About \$15,000 was taken from the 883 men by the German (temporarily in charge and so receipt given).

When the term of "lagergeld" had been abolished, no money was paid to officers or NCO's. The amount due them was credited by the Germans to their account every month, to be settled at the war's end. Non-working prisoners received no pay.

MAIL
 No incoming mail was received. The issue of letter-forms was irregular and haphazard but each PW was permitted to mail home a form postcard (including 50¢ -if -div of his station).

WEAR
 Men wore full tunics under the hazing conditions and by March the majority of men were absolutely broke in spirit, troubled and apathetic. The Swiss delegate emphasized the fact that even American and British PW asked for food like bologna.

UNLAW
 The Protecting Power inspectors visited the camp on 24 Jan. and 23 March 1945, each time reporting the atrocious camp conditions and retracting promises from the commandant. The International Red Cross representative wrote an extremely strong report deprecating camp conditions as he saw them on 10 March 1945. That more Red Cross food and supplies did not reach camp men be attributed to the disruption of German transport.

For similar reasons, the YMCA was never able to visit the camp nor to supply recreational equipment.

RELIGION
 Until 29 Jan., no 1900 was available for either Catholic or Protestant services, although 2 chaplains were present in the camp. In Feb., however, the chaplains held regular services for both denominations and received the cooperation of German camp authorities.

When the MDC refused to single out Jews for segregation, a German officer selected three American PW who he thought were Jews and put them in a separate barracks. No other discrimination was made against them.

From the end of December to the middle January, PW were allowed to leave the barracks only between 0600 and 1100 hours, the rest of the time they were locked in. Outdoor recreation was not allowed, however, if PW, however, the British Liaison at Bad Nauheim were in town, the only walks were available.

FORWARD INFORMATION

Being informed of the rapid advance of the American Forces, Pvt. Stannumal began to prepare a camp organization to meet the contingencies of their arrival. Secretly, with the aid of the barrack leaders, he selected 300 of the most reliable men in the camp and made them military police, whose authority was to begin when the American troops arrived in the vicinity, on which time they were to maintain control and order within the camp. About the third week in March, the district commander ordered that 1500 of the men of Staging PW be marched toward to another camp. When he received the order, subject pointed out that the men in their semi-starved condition was impossible, he explained that the Americans were close and wished to prevent the march by any means possible. The district commander was in his presence by refusing the number demanded to 2000. Subject was given in charge of the 1000 men fitted for the march, he then went to the German medical officer to discuss the march and pointed out that there were a number of casualties and possibly typhoid cases in the camp and that to march them off might spread epidemics. Through the news received by the march, it was successful in convincing the doctor who proceeded to skip a few days operation on the camp. By this means subject was able to prevent the movement of any of the American PW until they were rescued by American forces.

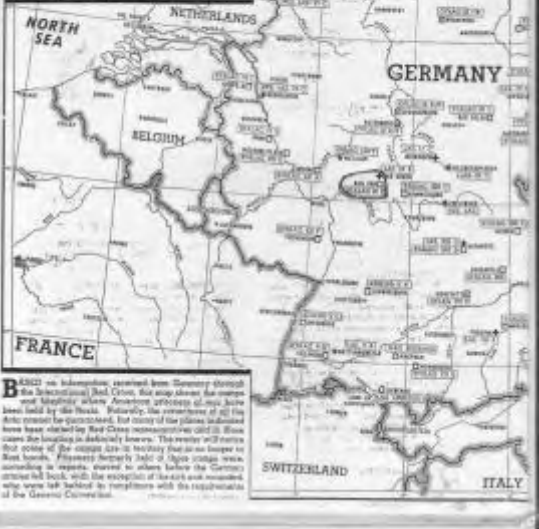
LIBERATION

Subject was attending church services in the camp at 0800 hours on Easter Sunday, 1 April 1945, when he was called out of the church. He suspected at this time that the Americans might be closing in on the camp. Back by the camp commander he had this a hospital ward, he was taken to the camp in command of the town hospital. The major pointed out subject take a white flag and proceed to that the Americans, subject and personnel of the camp. This proposal strongly acceded with the Americans, subject and personnel of the camp. Subject felt that an American soldier wandering around alone would cause them carrying them some trouble to be refused to go unless they were accompanied by the named German officers. The major named 2 officers and with them subject proceeded toward the edge of town. By this time an American unit, composed to be of great size and power, had occupied the hill overlooking the town. As subject's party reached the edge of the town, it was stopped by the German Major Fulmann, charged with the military defense of the town, Fulmann during having again any agreement with the medical major for the approach and refused to permit the party to proceed until he had consulted with the medical major.

At this time the German guards opened up with small arms fire against the American position on the hill, and the Americans advanced with machine guns. Subject's party was caught between the two fires, the German officer with him then walked from the street and told him to follow and keep cool. In the meantime the American platoon, which had started high over his head, was getting lower and lower. Without much time to spare, the German officers and he managed to duck into an underground bunker. In the next night, the medical major and the major in command of the garrison met at the hospital to consult on what to do. In the meantime the Americans began firing artillery shells into the town. They dropped one shell particularly every 15 minutes. The medical major explained the position and that the situation was hopeless and the latter agreed to withdraw his troops. The withdrawal took place during the night and the next morning Pvt. Stannumal's party again was ordered back into the town to meet the Americans.

They made contact on the edge of the town with Sgt. Laubach, commander of an American reconnaissance group of 100 men that had run 60 miles ahead of the main body of the American forces, and subject and the two German officers. By the time that the group returned Bad Oeb with the tank guns and anti-tank weapons pointing directly at all 20 positions. There was not a single round of artillery ammunition available to be fired from any of the guns. Subject's command was ordered to retreat and the camp commander, subject, turned over the control of the camp to the Americans. At about 0800, American units of the main body began to pass through the town, and when they reached the principal con-

PRISON CAMPS



BAD NAUHEIM was liberated from Germany during the operations of the Red Cross. The map shows the camp and the location where American prisoners of war were held by the Nazis. Naturally, the movement of the Red Cross is indicated, but most of the camps have been closed by Red Cross non-commissioned staff. The map also shows the location of the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and the location of the Red Cross headquarters in the United States. The map is a detailed map of Europe, showing the location of various prisoner of war camps in Germany and France. The map includes labels for North Sea, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Numerous camp locations are marked with dots and names, such as Bad Nauheim, Stalag 13A, and others. A large 'B' is superimposed on the map, indicating a specific area of interest.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY
Prepared by MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AND DEPARTMENT 1 November 1943

STALAG 13A
(Grand Force Prisoners Captured in the "Blitz")

Stalag 13A was situated in the vicinity of Bad Nauheim (30°14' N., 9°22' E.) in the Rhine-Ruhr region of Hesse, 35 kilometers northwest of Frankfurt-am-Main.

LOCATION
On 17 Dec. 1944, 800 PW captured during the first 2 days of the German counter-offensive, were marched for 4 days from Belgium into Germany. During this march they received food and were held in various camps. The situation was so chaotic that they did not know where they were going. They reached Stalag 13A on 21 Dec. 1944. The camp was a small town with a few buildings. The PW were held in the barracks. The barracks were made of wood and were very old. The PW were held in the barracks for several days. The barracks were very crowded and the PW were very uncomfortable. The barracks were very old and the PW were very uncomfortable. The barracks were very crowded and the PW were very uncomfortable.

DESCRIPTION
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PERSONNEL
The camp was run by a German officer, assisted by several German soldiers. The camp was very crowded and the PW were very uncomfortable. The barracks were very old and the PW were very uncomfortable. The barracks were very crowded and the PW were very uncomfortable.

FOOD
The food was very poor. The PW were given very little food. The food was very old and the PW were very uncomfortable. The barracks were very crowded and the PW were very uncomfortable. The barracks were very old and the PW were very uncomfortable.

OTHER INFORMATION
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PERSONNEL
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Capt. H.L. Egan Medical Corps 1st Lt. E.L. Best Chaplain
1st Lt. J.L. Harley Dentist

OTHER INFORMATION
Nominally members of the German command are listed below:

STALAG 13 Page 3

Chief: Major... Deputy: Major...
Sergeant: Major... Deputy: Major...
Squad Leader: Major... Deputy: Major...
Nurse: Major... Deputy: Major...

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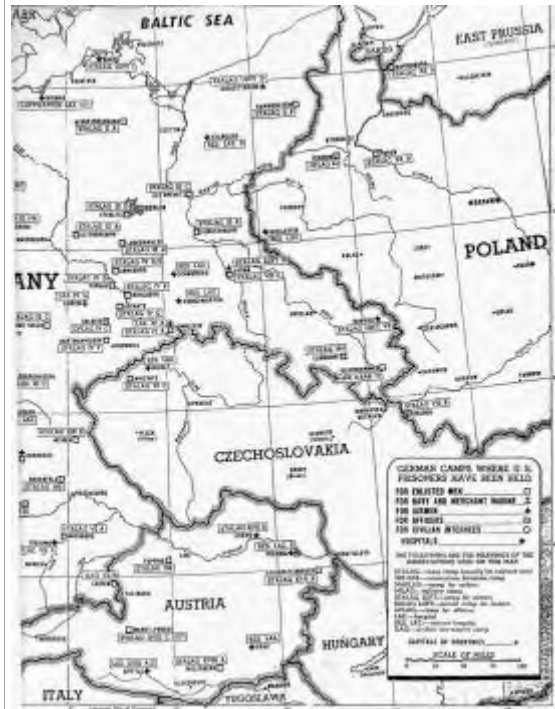
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Nominally members of the German command are listed below:



Rail station where GIs were bombed Dec. 23, 1944.



STALAGS 9A, 9B, 13B, and BERGA an der ELSTER ASSOCIATION
WHAT IS IT?
 By Pete House ©

We are an association of American Soldiers who were captured during World War II and held at Stalag 9B. Some men were later moved to other camps. Most were captured during the Famous Battle of the Bulge, December 16, 1944 - January 28, 1945. Although all army units involved in the Bulge were represented at 9B most came from the 28th and 105th Infantry Divisions.

WHERE WAS M STANLAGER (Stalag) 9B?

Prisoner of War Camp 9B was located on top of a mountain at Wegscheid, several miles ESE of the small mountain village of Bad Orb. Frankfurt on Main was 32 airline miles west of Bad Orb. The camp was at an altitude of 446 meters (1463 feet) while Bad Orb was 226 meters (741 feet). The International Red Cross considered 9B the worst camp in Germany. Of course they don't know about Berga.

WHO WAS AT STALAG 9B?

When the first 985 Americans arrived at 9B on December 25th (Christmas Day), the camp held Russians, Belgians, and a small group of Black South African Troops. By March 20 when 2047 British non-commissioned officers arrived from Breslau, all the Russians had disappeared. (Were they gassed?)

On February 28th 1,000 Americans arrived from Limburg. Americans continued to arrive well into March. Sometime in March a group of French women and children and one very old man arrived. They stayed because the Germans had no way of moving them further.

WHAT ABOUT THE OTHER CAMPS?

Hammelburg 13B was the site of large enlisted and officer POW camps. It is 15 airline miles south east of 9B. On January 10th, all the officers at 9B were moved to Hammelburg. Two doctors, two chaplains, and a dentist were left behind to attend to the enlisted men.

Ziegenhain 9A was a camp 55 airline miles north of 9B. It was built by French POWs. All 1263 non-commissioned officers at 9B were sent there January 29th.

About 170 airline miles east north east of 9B is the town of Berga on the Elster River. It was the site of a camp for slave laborers blasting tunnels in the side of a hill. Berga was NOT a POW camp. On February 8th, 350 men were sent to Berga to work with the other slave laborers in the tunnels. All the American Jewish Soldiers the Germans could identify at 9B (70 to 80 men) were in the group.

Limburg 12A was the site of a POW camp that sent Americans out to work on the railroads and other bombing damage. On February 28th 1200 of these men were sent to 9B.

Around February 28th 90 Americans were sent to Tirsitz 4F where they worked.

WHEN WHERE THE AMERICANS RETURNED TO ALLIED CONTROL?

The Germans turned Stalag 9B over to the American and British POWs on Easter Sunday, April 1. Actual control was in the hands of POW MPs. The next day four self propelled assault guns of the 106 Recon Squadron broke down the main gate, drove up to the American compound, turned around and left the camp. Tuesday elements of the 3rd Army's 44th Infantry Division took over the camp.

At Stalag 9A the Germans tried to put the Americans on the road. Thanks to Captain Morgan, MD, they were able to stay put until units of the American Army arrived March 30 or 31, 1945.

Task Force Baum attempted to bring the American Prisoners from Hammelburg on March 27. The task force was destroyed and the Germans sent all the POWs south by train and foot. Many were not returned to Allied control until 35 days later.

The Germans forced all the Americans on the road the end of March to avoid the advancing Russians. For five weeks they moved with little warmth, food, and medical help. Many did not survive the harsh conditions.

WHAT IS THE REASON FOR THE ASSOCIATION?

The Association was founded for fellowship among the men who suffered that terrible winter of 1944-1945. Our aim is two fold. First is comradeship and mental healing through friendship and talk with others who have suffered the same horrors. Secondly, to collect and preserve materials from that terrible time before it is lost forever.

WHO FOUNDED THE ASSOCIATION?

Several men who were sent from Stalag 9B to 9A at Ziegenhain decided to have a reunion of men held at Ziegenhain. They were Iddu Owerby, Eugene Schlegel, and Robert Van Houten. The first reunion was hosted by Owerby at Muskogee Oklahoma in 1988. Twenty-one men attended. Afterwards it was decided to include the men from Stalag 9B. As they say, the rest is history.

The association has no by-laws, no officers, no dues. It is entirely driven by the annual reunions.

WHAT ABOUT THE REUNIONS?

Each year since 1988 the association has held a reunion in the spring. Reunion sites are dependent upon someone agreeing to host a reunion. Iddu Owerby hosted the first two reunions in Muskogee Oklahoma. In 1990 Charles Hunter hosted the third in Waco Texas. In 1991 Pete House hosted the fourth reunion in Jacksonville. Next year Tom Grove was the host in Columbia South Carolina.

Tampa Florida was the site of the sixth reunion in 1993 hosted by El Creel. Robert Van Houten hosted the seventh in Arlington Virginia. Chuck Rank and John Sweet were our hosts in Tucson Arizona in 1995. For our ninth reunion Gerald Zimand organized a cruise of the Caribbean. In 1997 Dean Sandahl is hosting our tenth reunion in Omaha Nebraska.

ARE THERE ANY WRITTEN STORES ABOUT THESE STALAGS?

The only official documents we have located about the camps are: Military Intelligence Service War Department papers that are not very accurate, and International Red Cross Reports to the State Department that seem to be very accurate. The latter were actually written during the time of confinement.

Many of the men kept some kind of diary. A few have written about their experiences in from 4 to over 100 pages. The association now has over 200 Autobiographical Sketches, photos, maps, and other documents. We continue to actively solicit materials.

We have printed a number of documents relating to the POW thing and our camps. The story of Stalag 9B was written in 1963 and is now in the process of being completely rewritten based upon newly received data.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO THIS MATERIAL?

The National Park Service is building a new Prisoner of War Museum at Andersonville National Historic Site in Anderson Georgia. During the Civil War Anderson was the location of a terrible prisoner of war camp for Union Soldiers, so it is poetic as a site for a museum. The US Navy issued a special memorial medal, the sale of which is dedicated to building the museum. Also the American Prisoners of War Association is heavily involved in the construction. Congress has appropriated a sizable sum of money. And, our association has contributed \$2,500 so far.

Have you visited Andersonville? It is located off I-75 south of Atlanta. Parts of the original Civil War stockade have been rebuilt. There is a National Cemetery. Also part of the Historic site is Plains Georgia, home of former President Jimmy Carter.

We hope to have all the material cataloged by the time the museum is complete and ready to accept it. This way if others now and in the future wish to research American POWs held by the Germans during World War II, they will have a central source. (PHONE) 6166 741

SENATE OFFICE
The Senate Chamber
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 512-1000
Fax: (202) 512-2000
www.senate.gov

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1309
April 22, 1997

Mr. Richard Lockhart
343 S. Dearborn Street
Ste. 304
Chicago, Illinois 60604-1805

Dear Dick:

Thank you for forwarding to me a copy of your Memorial. I was deeply moved by your written experiences and forwarded your letter to Walter Reich, the Director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

I have enclosed a copy of the letter which I sent to Mr. Reich's attention. I did not know if he were aware of Jewish-American GIs being separated from other American prisoners-of-war and sent to slave labor camps. I appreciate your taking time and thinking of me. Next time you are here, let's try to have lunch together.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,


HENRY R. YATES
Member of Congress

SENATE OFFICE
The Senate Chamber
Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: (202) 512-1000
Fax: (202) 512-2000
www.senate.gov

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1309
April 22, 1997

Dr. Walter Reich
U.S. Holocaust Memorial
105 Racol Wallenberg Pl SW
Washington, D.C. 20024-2126


Dear Walter:

I am forwarding to your attention a copy of a speech made by Richard Lockhart, a very good friend of mine, in a Holocaust Memorial Ceremony April 11, 1991 in Springfield, IL. I thought you might be interested in his moving testimony. The speech documents his World War II prisoner-of-war experiences at Stalag 12B, Bad Orb, Germany, where he was interned. Stalag 12B housed Russian, Serbian, French and American privates and privates-First class soldiers. Among the American prisoners there were Jewish-American GIs.

During that difficult time, Dick was a witness to the separation of these Jewish-American soldiers from their fellow GIs. They were taken from Bad Orb and shipped to a slave labor camp, at an unknown destination. It pains me to add one more new and terrible instance to Holocaust lore.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,


Henry R. Yates
Member of Congress



12-16-9

RICHARD J. DURBIN

Dear

Thanks for inviting Loretta and me to your party. It was a good time and I really liked your place.

Your "Memories from World War II" touched me. It's clear that God (or fate, depending on your religious bent) has plans for some to survive and others to perish. I'm glad you were a survivor and you sorry about those not so fortunate will be remembered.

My best



SENATE OFFICE
842 MAPLE AVENUE
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62761
618-244-0000
618-244-1000 (TDD)



KIRK W. DILLARD
STATE SENATOR - 41ST DISTRICT

SENATE OFFICE
10118 STATE CAPITOL
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62761
217-782-6100
217-782-6800 (TDD)

December 15, 1999


Mr. Richard Lockhart
Social Engineering Association
28 East Jackson, Room 910
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your hospitality and tour of the "The Museum" following the Third House lockdown. I enjoyed the Paul Perini and Bill Perkins videos. Your Redbook on the World War experience was educational and moving. You truly are an American treasure and less and active participant of the "Greatest Generation".

Again, thank you! Happy Holidays.

Very truly yours,


Kirk W. Dillard
State Senator, 41st District

KWD:B

Friday
9-11-99

Dear Rich,

Thank you for calling, and your letter yesterday. What I remembered about the wood detail is. We cut pine trees down and into 4' lengths (to make gasoline for the Germans), then loaded onto wagons, one German guard must of thought we weren't working fast enough and picked up a 4' club and started beating us with it. I was the last to get beaten, he hit me on the right arm knocking me down and as I was getting up he hit me across my knee, I got up and ran from him, just then another German hollered at him and as I turned around he pulled his revolver to shoot me, as the other German kept hollering at him and he didn't shoot after that we carried wood back to camp. I do remember that one man was ^{over}

hurt and needed medical attention. The extra ration we got was ^{was} ~~was~~ small cold potatoes. I was on another detail before that one where I was knocked ^{down} by a guard seeing his rifle just because I quit working.

I got out my stuff I had when I come home and had your address which was

468 Litchfield St.

W. Lafayette, Ind.

Rt. U.S. 52 Tel# NO 61841

Thank you again

Art Helmbrecht

26567 State Hwy 18

Albion, Pa 16404

P.S.

Try and get Arnold Chad Heddahlag address.

Also have a copy of Stars & Stripes about us in italy 1X13 would you like a copy?

Dear Richard Lockart.

I am writing this letter in response to your letter. It spoke on a matter that was very important to those who survived this ordeal.

My name is Samuel Kimbarow I was a Rifleman with E Company and Battalion 310th Inf. 78th Div. I was wounded & captured on Dec 16 in Kesternich Germany. I was treated in a German front line Hosp. and then sent to Lazerette 6th for shipment to Reg. POW Camp. I was sent to 12th A Linburg for Registration and Interrogation. When I arrived I was taken to a large Hall with other P.O.W's. The German officer in charge asked "Are there any Jews here, 4 or five G.I. stepped forward. The German officer stated there will be no further interrogation of anyone below the rank of Sgt. And the group was dismissed.



Pfc Richard Lockhart

October 1944

Camp Myles Standish, Maryland

② I was then sent to Stalag 4B a Mostly English P.O.W. Camp. When I was registered I had no ~~idea~~ ^{idea} of my religion from the time I was captured to my liberation, when they asked for my religion I stated Protestant no questions such as I don't believe you - was ever asked. But Richard I have since that date suffered a strong guilt feeling of not sharing with my Co-Religionist who stood tall and strong at that moment of truth and said screw you I am proud of my parents and religion and will bear what ever I have to, but will not let you think there is anything wrong in being Jewish.

It is a shame that many of us feel who walked away from those who stepped forward.

Richard, I was a federal correction office, before I became and retired as a New York City Housing Police Officer but I couldn't lose that sense of guilt. As a Soldier I was awarded a Bronze Star for Combat Meritorious Award Dec 14, 1942 - The Combat Infantry Badge & Purple Heart

③ One Day in a Jewish War Veterans Paper, I read a letter by Edwin Cornell. My God in reading that letter I realized that I was not alone in my feeling and he articulated it so well. The truth Richard when those brave men stepped forward they knew their faith was unknown, but it was an Act of defiance, we who didn't step forward feel a sense of guilt.

I have written Cornell telling him of my guilt, but stating that those who stepped forward didn't have to volunteer their religion. All they had to do was give Name Rank and Serial Number, and when asked to lie like so many of us did to survive this ordeal.

I hope this letter gives you a better understanding of what was in the minds of those who had to make the decision to step forward or stay put. It was a great article you wrote. Take care
Samuel Kaban

A Consensus

I was an informant who was captured in Luxembourg during the Battle of the Bulge. I never knew any American soldiers, but if all a Jew, who would welcome surrender to the Germans. My primary concern was that I, as a Jew, would be treated as a POW. After other captures, I found an opportunity to bury my Hebrew identity as a Russian man. My dog tags, which bore the conspicuous letters "W", I chose to keep, fearing that a prison medical identification could be done on a Jew. Thus, I found myself buried in a tank and a head "shot". I traveled to a camp on which the GI said for 7 days with no food. It was a terrible trip, in which we experienced loneliness and used dry food ration packs.

Eventually, we arrived at Red Oak camp, 60 S. Red Oak, Ok-

lahe. There the American did not survive, he was back outside. For the first time, David Fry identified this camp as being the Yonkers POW camp in Germany. A few days after our arrival the order was issued that all Jews must come forward and claim their identity for any Jew, this was a violation of agency and violation. Any Jew hiding his identity would be shot.

For me, I was the greatest of cowards. My first thought was "What right had our captives to trust us in this manner?" We were American soldiers and only American soldiers. Simultaneously, I experienced both fear and anger. Fortunately, I had two close buddies, both of them Gentiles, and both knew I was Jewish. My name revealed nothing, and I assumed that neither did my appearance. Nevertheless, after much soul-searching, I decided to reveal my identity, feeling that it was the right thing to do. My two Gentile buddies, however, hid other Jews. They remained silent; thus, I hid my identity. Then, I returned to their demands. One of them had my dog tags for the remainder of our captivity.

Thus began a period of isolation with several others. These Jewish

soldiers who returned to the first work orders were transferred to an isolated barracks within the camp, in order to be isolated from a prison military police.

My Gentiles were permitted about an hour each day to walk about the compound, and I found it peculiarly impossible to walk even casually near the Jewish camp. Thinking about it here to

night, the men of the Jewish barracks were shipped to Bogen, a slave labor camp, a satellite of Buchenwald. They suffered excruciating tortures and many of them died.

Today, over 40 years later, I still agonize over my decision, and remain self-satisfied with the fact that I did nothing to harm anyone, except my

self. The trauma of this ordeal will remain with me for as long as I live, as will the realization that there are so many instances of the war that need to be told.

David Correll
The City Firm, Dept. of the
Headlines
Scottsdale, AZ

(Continued on page 18)



SPARTAN MUSEUM
600 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60605
312.922.4000 Office
312.922.4466 Fax

April 22, 1991

Mr. Richard Lockhart
Social Engineering Associates
343 South Dearborn Street
Suite 304
Chicago, IL 60604

Dear Mr. Lockhart,

I just reread your remarks made at the Holocaust observance in Springfield on April 11, 1991. They were very moving. I was not aware of the situation which you describe. American Jewish soldiers being treated differently as prisoners of war. The results were apparently tragic.

I would like to thank you for this information, and especially for your concern.

I will give a copy of your remarks to our education curator; she will relate to your documents so that, in turn, they will be better informed when conducting tours of our Holocaust Museum.

Again, with much appreciation . . .

Sincerely yours,

Olga Weisz
Curator of Permanent Collection
and Museum Registrar

OW/M

Spartan College is a beneficiary of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago.

STALAGS 9A, 9B, 13B, BERGA AM ELSTER Ziggenitz - Bad Oren - Hansburg - Berga am Elster AMERICANS HELD POW IN GERMANY

The VA JACKSONVILLE, FL November 10, 1986

10th REUNION IN OMAHA

REUNION IN MID AMERICA

May 1-4, 1997 will find the Knogges from Stalags 9 meeting for the tenth time. The local will be in the heartland of America, Omaha, Nebraska. Our first reunion was in Muskogee, OK, so it is only fitting that we go back to this part of America for our 10th.

Dean and Della Sandoff have great plans for us next year. You remember Omaha—the beautiful jewel of the Midwest? Of course everyone had heard of their world-famous Omaha beef!

Headquarters will be the New Tower Inn. Room rate will be under \$50. In July the Nebraska EX-POWS had their state convention there.

The Omaha Zoo is world famous for its rain forest and aquarium featuring sharks and beautiful fish. Their narrow gauge railroad is similar to the railroads that opened the west.

The United States Strategic Air Command is located at nearby Offutt Air Force Base. As you remember this is where the lid was kept on the Russians during the Cold War. The Red Phone bar below the earth was the vital link to the White House and the command plane in the air. There are to have lunch at the Officer's Club.

Thursday will be registration and hospitality room is open. Tour the Omaha Zoo. Reception in the evening. The VA will have informational sessions on Friday and the hospitality room will be open.

Saturday we will see Boy's Town, Veterans Memorial Park, and Offutt AF Base. That evening will be our banquet with special speaker and musical entertainment.

Of course we will complete the Reunion on Sunday Morning with our famous breakfast.

SEE YOU IN OMAHA, MAY 1-4, 1997

You will receive complete schedule and registration information shortly as well as hotel registration forms. Make your plans to help us celebrate our 10th Annual Reunion this coming May!

WHY ATTEND?

Why should you take the trouble to make reservations and drive or fly to Omaha Nebraska to attend our Tenth Reunion you might ask. People who regularly attend probably will come up with hundreds of reasons.

It all boils down to three reasons: 1. To meet, talk about, and share the old times with men you served with during those terrible times. 2. To learn more about what exactly took place. 3. To be around the friends you have met at previous reunions.

A fourth reason: It is therapeutic to talk over your experiences. This is why the VA sets up group counseling for EX-POWS. And it works best with your own friends. And what better local than our Reunion.

Many have told us that they will be attending this year for the very first time. Let's surprise our hosts, Dean and Della Sandoff and the Omaha Convention Bureau with a large attendance. When you will receive your Reunion Packet this November. Immediately return your registration.

Please send corrections from the mailing label address to Pete House. Thanks.

OUR FANTASTIC CRUISE

Fifty six of us walked up the gang plank of the beautiful M. V. Royal Majesty last April 22 for the cruise of a lifetime. We must admit it was a whole lot better than the Coast Guard Transport Wakefield that took us across the pond. LST 617 that brought us to France and the John Enoksen that brought us home!

Many spent Sunday Night at Boynton Beach and enjoyed a cocktail party at Rhode and Gerry Zinard's beautiful home.

All of us sat together in the stateroom at the first sitting for all meals. Who can forget the seven course meals, perfect service, and friendly companions! The casino, shows, parties, pizza and ice cream fountain all led to a great time.

At the Captain's Reception Tuesday Night, we made a surprise presentation to the Captain, a Chaplain, TS Card! We don't think his Creek mind understood what was happening!

We arrived off the Yucatan Peninsula early Wednesday morning when some went ashore by small boat to visit the Mayan Ruins. The ship then anchored off Cozumel where others went ashore.

On Thursday we tied up at Key West for the day. My son, daughter-in-law and myself rented scooters and looked around town for a couple of hours. Grandma baby sat the 2 year old grandson. Great to be young again!

For most of the cruise the ocean was smooth, only a slight roll one day. We had our business meeting on Tuesday Morning. Then put a large memorial wreath (overboard) for our missing companions. Some of the other passengers heard about us and requested a meeting to hear about the POW thing! We did this Thursday Morning.

After the Captain's Dinner Thursday we met at the oyster-parade when our hosts, Rhode and Gerry Zinard, received mementos for their effort. Jerry also received the Order of the Golden Barbed Wire, Commanders Class.

OUR FIRST CAMP CHIEF

We received a long letter from Hans Kasten who was the first American Chief Man of Confidence at Stalags 9A. He wrote that the International Red Cross Inspector asked him all about our treatment and that it would be in confidence. Later, at a meeting with the camp commander, the Red Cross man asked the commandant about the problems from the list after the Red Cross man left camp the commandant told Hans with a frown for asking about the camp problems.

Next he called Hans to his office and asked for a list of all the Jews in camp. Hans refused. He was afraid of the Jews.

Hans and his two interpreters Joseph Little and Ernst Seisler, were sent with the others to Berga in our Elster. The Berga commandant showed them some new attack dogs and suggested they might try them on Kasten, Little and Birner. They read this as a signal that they would be killed so they escaped. Of course they were caught but ended up at Stalag 9B, a part of Buchenwald, a camp designated for the worst prisoners. At Bad Szaun they were kept in solitary until the camp was liberated.

He was able to smuggle several bars out of 9B and recently received a bar of men sent from 9B that he shared with us.

For more information about Hans Kasten and his escape from Berga please read Joseph F. Little's book "A Lifetime in Every Moment." Order from Joseph F. Little, 3710 Lakewood Rd, Fallbrook, CA 92028. Cost is \$29.95 plus \$3.00 S&H.

MORE ON BERGA

Max O'Duinn is writing his Master's History Thesis on "German, Italian, and Hungarian military treatment of POWs of Jewish, African, and Asian ancestry in WW II." Between Dr. Mitchell Sandoff, Max O'Duinn, and our lid we are close to identifying the majority of the men sent to Berga in der Elster. At the present time it shows 227 men, and growing!

SEE YOU IN OMAHA, MAY 1-4, 1997

THE WORLD WIDE FOUNDATION

* * *

George W. Bush is pleased to address the members of the National World War II Memorial in the National Mall.

The National World War II Memorial is a fitting tribute to the men and women who served in uniform in support of the United States. It is a place of honor and reflection, a place where we can remember the sacrifices of our heroes and the values they stood for. It is a place where we can find inspiration and strength for the future.

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George W. Bush
President of the United States of America

THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL DESIGN TEAM

* * *

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* * *

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* * *

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* * *

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

* * *

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* * *

FOUNDERS - \$100,000 AND OVER

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THE AMERICAN LEGION
THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
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* * *



THE DEDICATION OF
THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL
TRIBUTE PROGRAM

AS TOLD THROUGH IMAGES, SONG AND DANCE FROM THE ERA, AND FEATURING:

The United States Army Band
The United States Air Force Band "The Airmen of Note"
The United States Coast Guard "Masters of Swing"
Video Interludes by *The History Channel*
The Tribute Swing Dancers

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FIRST DAY OF ISSUE STAMP DEDICATION

JOHN E. POTTER
Postmaster General and Chief Executive Officer
United States Postal Service

JOHN F. WALSH
Vice Chairman, Board of Governors
United States Postal Service

REMARKS
REPRESENTATIVE MARY KAFIUR
Member of Congress

VIDEO PRELUDE
MEMORIES IN THE MAKING

OFFICIAL CEREMONY

PRESENTATION OF STATE FLAG
Assess Police Detail
FLYING AT 561
The United States Navy Band

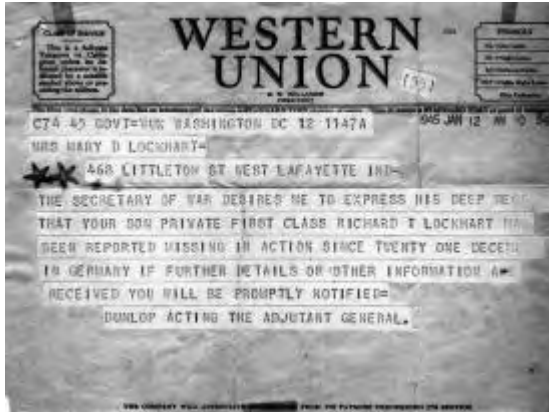
INTRODUCTION OF THE OFFICIAL PARTY

INVOCATION
ARCHBISHOP PHILIP M. HANNAN
World War II Chaplain

WELCOME
GENERAL P. X. KELLEY, U.S. MARINE CORPS (RET)
Chairman, American Battle Monuments Commission

REMARKS
TOM BROKAW
News Anchor and Author
TOM HANKS
National Spokesman, World War II Memorial Campaign





GI 'Holocaust'

SPRINGFIELD—A few weeks ago, Joan Beck wrote a very thought-provoking column about the Holocaust and the fragility of memory and the need for witnesses to come forward with their experiences. Let me now share my memory.

Most people think the Holocaust happened only to Europeans. In fact, it also reached many Americans—as I can personally attest. During WWII I was taken prisoner during the Battle of the Bulge. When we arrived in Stalag IXB, the Germans demanded that all American GIs who were Jewish identify themselves. Over our protests, they were separated from the rest of us and shortly thereafter were sent to a work camp at Berga (not a POW camp), where few survived.

It is a little-known part of the Holocaust history, but it happened and must not be forgotten.

Richard Lockhart

Chgo. Tribune 6/7/90



Page last revised
James D. West
www.IndianaMilitary.org