

Episode 9

Sunday, March 21, 2021 12:33 PM

- In the News
 - Australia under water
 - <https://www.ctvnews.ca/health/coronavirus/here-s-how-much-vaccines-are-selling-for-on-the-illegal-market-1.5358860>
- Operation Paperclip
 - What was it?
 - Timeline
 - 1943 - Failure of Operation Barbarossa/Drive for the Caucasus, Osenberg creates list of Techs/scientists to be transferred from combat units to research units (Osenberg list)
 - 1945
 - March - Osenberg list found, sent to MI6->US intelligence
 - July - Operation Overcast created to assist in shortening the Japanese war and aid postwar research
 - November 1945 - Overcast renamed Paperclip as Officers who would attach a paperclip to the folders of those rocket experts whom they wished to employ in America
 - 1946
 - September - Operation Paperclip Approved by Truman and expanded
 - 1947 - 1800 techs/scientists (plus family) evacuated
 - 1949
 - June - Ordnance Rocket center established at Redstone arsenal
 - 1950
 - Paperclip specialists granted residency via US consulate in Mexico
 - April - Von Braun and team moved to Ordnance Rocket center
 - 1951 - Walter Schreiber emigrates from the US to Argentina with the aid of the US military due to connection to human experimentation @ Ravensbruck
 - 1959 - Another round of imported paperclips
 - 1984 - Arthur Rudolph renounces US citizenship and moves to West Germany due to connect to use of forced labor as part of V-2 Missile production.
 - 1990 - Program concluded
- Morality?
 - Price of knowledge?
 - Behavior to encourage?
 - All's fair in love and war?
 - Are there *really* any good guys, or just degrees of bad?
- Next week?



Operation Paperclip

Wednesday, March 24, 2021 4:51 PM

Operation Paperclip was a secret US intelligence program in which more than 1,600 German scientists, engineers, and technicians, such as [Wernher von Braun](#) and his [V-2 rocket](#) team, were taken from [Germany](#) to the [United States](#), for U.S. government employment, primarily between 1945 and 1959. Conducted by the [Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency](#) (JIOA), it was largely carried out by special agents of the US Army's [Counterintelligence Corps](#) (CIC). Many of these personnel were former members, and some were former leaders, of the [Nazi Party](#).^[1] The primary purpose for Operation Paperclip was U.S. military advantage in the Soviet-American [Cold War](#), and the [Space Race](#). In a comparable operation, the [Soviet Union](#) forcibly relocated more than 2,200 German specialists—a total of more than 6,000 people including family members—with [Operation Osoaviakhim](#) during one night on October 22, 1946.^[2] The US [Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) (JCS) established the first secret recruitment program, called [Operation Overcast](#), on July 20, 1945, initially "to assist in shortening the [Japanese war](#) and to aid our postwar military research"^[3] The term "Overcast" was the name first given by the German scientists' family members for the housing camp where they were held in [Bavaria](#).^[4] In late summer 1945, the JCS established the JIOA, a subcommittee of the Joint Intelligence Community, to directly oversee Operation Overcast and later Operation Paperclip.^[5] The JIOA representatives included the army's director of intelligence, the chief of naval intelligence, the assistant chief of Air Staff2 (air force intelligence), and a representative from the State Department.^[6]

In November 1945, Operation Overcast was renamed Operation Paperclip by [Ordinance Corps](#) officers, who would attach a paperclip to the folders of those rocket experts whom they wished to employ in America.^[7]

In a secret directive circulated on September 3, 1946, [President Truman](#) officially approved Operation Paperclip and expanded it to include 1,000 German scientists under "temporary, limited military custody"

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Paperclip>

In the later part of World War II, [Germany](#) was at a [logistical](#) disadvantage, having failed to conquer the [USSR](#) with [Operation Barbarossa](#) (June–December 1941), and its [drive for the Caucasus](#) (June 1942–February 1943). The failed conquest had depleted German resources, and its military-industrial complex was unprepared to defend the [Greater Germanic Reich](#) against the Red Army's westward counterattack. By early 1943, the German government began recalling from combat a number of scientists, engineers, and technicians; they returned to work in research and development to bolster German defense for a protracted war with the USSR. The recall from frontline combat included 4,000 rocketeers returned to [Peenemünde](#), in northeast coastal Germany.^[1] Overnight, Ph.D.s were liberated from [KP duty](#), masters of science were recalled from orderly service, mathematicians were hauled out of bakeries, and precision mechanics ceased to be truck drivers.

—Dieter K. Huzel, *Peenemünde to Canaveral*
The [Nazi](#) government's recall of their now-useful intellectuals for scientific work first required identifying and locating the scientists, engineers, and technicians, then ascertaining their political and ideological reliability. Werner Osenberg, the engineer scientist heading the *Wehrforschungsgemeinschaft* (Defense Research Association), recorded the names of the politically cleared men to the Osenberg List, thus reinstating them to scientific work.^[2]

In March 1945, at [Bonn University](#), a Polish laboratory technician found pieces of the Osenberg List stuffed in a toilet; the list subsequently reached [Milo](#), who transmitted it to U.S. Intelligence.^[3] Then U.S. Army Major Robert B. Staver, Chief of the Jet Propulsion Section of the Research and Intelligence Branch of the [U.S. Army Ordnance Corps](#), used the Osenberg List to compile his list of German scientists to be captured and interrogated; [Wernher von Braun](#), Germany's premier rocket scientist, headed Major Staver's list.^[4]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Paperclip>



What Was Operation Paperclip?

This controversial top-secret U.S. intelligence program brought Nazi German scientists to America to harness their brain power for Cold War initiatives. As [World War II](#) was entering its final stages, American and British organizations teamed up to scour occupied Germany for as much military, scientific and technological development research as they could uncover.

Trailing behind Allied combat troops, groups such as the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee (CIOS) began confiscating war-related documents and materials and interrogating scientists as German research facilities were seized by Allied forces. One enlightening discovery—recovered from a toilet at Bonn University—was the Osenberg List: a catalogue of scientists and engineers that had been put to work for the [Third Reich](#).

In a covert affair originally dubbed Operation Overcast but later renamed Operation Paperclip, roughly 1,600 of these German scientists (along with their families) were brought to the United States to work on America's behalf during the [Cold War](#). The program was run by the newly-formed Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (JIOA), whose goal was to harness German intellectual resources to help develop America's arsenal of rockets and other biological and chemical weapons, and to ensure such coveted information did not fall into the hands of the [Soviet Union](#).

Although he officially sanctioned the operation, President [Harry Truman](#) forbade the agency from recruiting any Nazi members or active Nazi supporters. Nevertheless, officials within the JIOA and Office of Strategic Services (OSS)—the forerunner to the CIA—bypassed this directive by eliminating or whitewashing incriminating evidence of possible war crimes from the scientists' records, believing their intelligence to be crucial to the country's postwar efforts.

One of the most well-known recruits was Wernher von Braun, the technical director at the Peenemünde Army Research Center in Germany who was instrumental in developing the lethal V-2 rocket that devastated England during the war. Von Braun and other rocket scientists were brought to Fort Bliss, Texas, and White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico, as "War Department Special Employees" to assist the U.S. Army with rocket experimentation. Von Braun later became director of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center and the chief architect of the Saturn V launch vehicle, which eventually propelled two dozen American astronauts [to the Moon](#).

Although defenders of the clandestine operation argue that the balance of power could have easily shifted to the Soviet Union during the Cold War if these Nazi scientists were not brought to the United States, opponents point to the ethical cost of ignoring their abhorrent war crimes without punishment or accountability

From <<https://www.history.com/news/what-was-operation-paperclip>>

welcome to operation paperclip

Operation Paperclip was the codename under which the US intelligence and military services extricated scientists from Germany, during and after the final stages of World War II. The project was originally called Operation Overcast, and is sometimes also known as Project Paperclip.

Of particular interest were scientists specialising in aerodynamics and rocketry (such as those involved in the V-1 and V-2 projects), chemical weapons, chemical reaction technology and medicine. These scientists and their families were secretly brought to the United States, without State Department review and approval; their service for Hitler's Third Reich, NSDAP and SS memberships as well as the classification of many as war criminals or security threats also disqualified them from officially obtaining visas. An aim of the operation was capturing equipment before the Soviets came in. The US Army destroyed some of the German equipment to prevent it from being captured by the advancing Soviet Army.

The majority of the scientists, numbering almost 500, were deployed at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico, Fort Bliss, Texas and Huntsville, Alabama to work on guided missile and ballistic missile technology. This in turn led to the foundation of NASA and the US ICBM program.

Much of the information surrounding Operation Paperclip is still classified.

Separate from Paperclip was an even-more-secret effort to capture German nuclear secrets, equipment and personnel (Operation Alsos). Another American project (TICOM) gathered German experts in cryptography.

The United States Bureau of Mines employed seven German synthetic fuel scientists in a Fischer-Tropsch chemical plant in Louisiana, Missouri in 1946.

From <<https://www.operationpaperclip.info/>>

HOW THE U.S. ARMY DECIDED WHO TO RECRUIT

In 1943, [Adolf Hitler](#) had recalled scientists, engineers and technicians from combat duty and reassigned them to research units to assist in the war effort. Werner Osenberg, a scientist in Hitler's Defense Research Association, compiled a list of the Third Reich's top scientific minds to be reassigned. That list became known as the *Osenberg List*. In March 1945, a Polish laboratory technician at Bonn University found pieces of the list stuffed into a toilet. It reached Great Britain and subsequently U.S. Intelligence. It was the Osenberg List that served the United States as the basis for its recruitment efforts.

From <<https://walled-in-berlin.com/tag/osenberg-list/>>

Fact check: Nazi scientists were brought to work for U.S. through Operation PaperclipThe claim: After World War II, Nazi scientists joined NASA through Operation Paperclip

There have been many [events](#), both big and small, that have shaped U.S. history. Among them, a Facebook [post](#) claims, is a secret U.S. program that recruited Nazis.

A modified version of the [popular meme](#) of Homer Simpson vanishing into a hedge depicts Simpson bearing a swastika on one shoulder and an arm extended in a Nazi salute. "World War II: ends," reads the text above, which goes on to suggest former "Nazi scientists" subsequently shifted over to NASA, as illustrated by Simpson reemerging in a T-shirt emblazoned with the agency's distinctive logo and a red baseball cap with the America flag.

The sentiment within the comments seemed largely accepting of the claim.

"What was the alternative for them?" asked one. "Since herr fuhrer (sic) liked to shoot people..."

"Art imitates life," wrote another sharing a GIF featuring images from the Marvel movie franchise of an evil Nazi scientist character and a newspaper clipping with the headline "Germany scientists recruited by U.S."

USA TODAY awaits comment from the Facebook user who posted the meme in the public group Official Flat Earth & Glove Discussion.

Operation Paperclip



Source: [Flickr](#)
Speaking of World War II, you know who were a bunch of jerks? Nazis.
You know who disagreed with that? US intelligence, apparently,

the headline "Germany scientists recruited by U.S.".

USA TODAY awaits comment from the Facebook user who posted the meme in the public group Official Flat Earth & Glove Discussion.

Operation Paperclip

In 1945, the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency, a subcommittee established by the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was tasked with retrieving German scientists, doctors and engineers who were identified as intellectually vital to the Third Reich.

Journalist Annie Jacobsen states in a [2014 interview](#) that this was prompted by the Allies' concerns over Hitler's potential weapons arsenal.

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"Fall of 1944, right after the Normandy landings, scattered among the Allies' troops are these little units of scientific intelligence officers and they're working to find out Hitler's biological weapons, his chemical weapons and his atomic weapons," said Jacobsen, author of "Operation Paperclip: The Secret Intelligence Program to Bring Nazi Scientists to America."

These intelligence officers eventually discovered while the atomic weapons program was not as advanced as initially feared, Hitler's biochemical weapons were. The hunt "for this scientific treasure and ultimately for the scientists themselves" thus ignited Operation Overcast, renamed Paperclip for the paperclips attached to the files of the most "troublesome cases," Jacobsen writes in her book.

The U.S. [was not alone](#) in this endeavor. Britain, France and especially the Soviet Union sought to enlist these German scientific experts, as well. A U.S.-Soviet technological rivalry marked by the Space Race and Cold War would also serve as a motivation, and justification, for Operation Paperclip's existence.



The Nazis and their contributions

By the fall of 1945, German scientists starting arriving on U.S. soil. Not all the men recruited were Nazis or SS officers but the most prominent and valued among them were, having worked either directly with Hitler or leading members of the Nazi Party, such as Heinrich Himmler and Herman Göring.

Wernher von Braun, a rocket engineer, was [instrumental](#) in developing the first U.S. ballistic missile, the Redstone, and later the Saturn V rocket while serving as director of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. As a Nazi ideologue and member of the SS, he traveled to the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he "handpicked slaves to work for him as laborers," said Jacobsen in a [2014 interview](#) with NPR.

Hubertus Strughold, a physiologist and medical researcher, [headed](#) the German Air Force Institute of Aviation Medicine, known for its torturous medical experiments on inmates from the Dachau concentration camp. Strughold claimed ignorance of any such activity until after the war, yet he appeared among a list of 95 doctors at an October 1942 conference discussing their findings. In the U.S., he was chief scientist of the aerospace medical division at Brooks Air Force and has since been credited as the father of space medicine.

Walter Schreiber, a former Nazi general, also [oversaw](#) inhumane medical experiments involving bioweapons that resulted in countless of deaths. Following the war, he was captured by the Soviets but defected to the U.S. He worked for various government entities before finally settling in Texas at the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine, Jacobsen writes.

While Schreiber would later serve as a witness during the Nuremberg trials, he, von Braun, Strughold and the rest of their fellow Nazis brought to the U.S. would never be held accountable for their own atrocities. Operation Paperclip remained secret throughout much of the Cold War.

Our rating: True

We rate this claim TRUE because it is supported by our research. Operation Paperclip was a secret initiative launched by the U.S. government to recruit German engineers, doctors, physicists, chemists and other scientific experts for U.S. technological advancement, especially in anticipation of the Cold War. Many recruited German scientists did work for NASA and various other government entities. They were not held responsible for their war crimes.

From <<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/09/16/fact-check-nazi-scientists-brought-u-s-operation-paperclip/5690870002/>>

Source: [Flickr](#)

Speaking of World War II, you know who were a bunch of jerks? Nazis.

You know who disagreed with that? US intelligence, apparently, because members of the American intelligence community spent the better part of the late 1940s—the part that came after we killed all those Nazis—smuggling some of them out of Europe so they could work for us. The job went by a series of different names, including "Paperclip," "APPLEPIE," and "Operation BIG," and they're the reason a whole lot of human-rights abusers got to retire with a pension as opposed to the somewhat less attractive options the Soviets offered their Nazi prisoners.

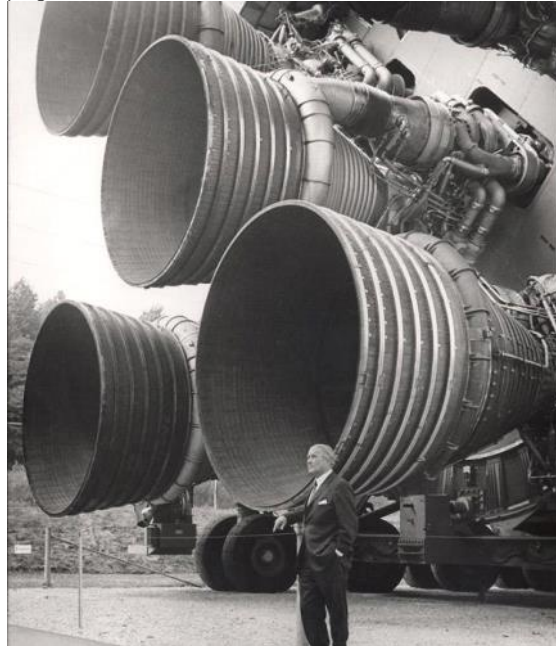


Source: [Flickr](#)

As the European war drew to a close, certain elements within US Army Intelligence, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the OSS undertook a continent-wide manhunt for individuals with skills and intelligence the US might need for the brewing Cold War with the Soviet Union. At first, the search was restricted to scientists who had worked on Germany's rocket and nuclear programs.

President Truman even authorized the evacuations on the condition that none of the evacuees would have had a history of Nazi sympathies, militarism, or close support of the wartime German government.

Of course, this ruled out some of the most valuable scientists from the start. Operation Paperclip was therefore largely an attempt to get around standing orders, issued by the President, by attaching ("paperclip" – get it?) new identity papers to suspected war criminals. Men such as Wernher von Braun, who had overseen a massive slave-labor operation (which ironically killed more workers in production than the resulting weapons managed in operation) and obtained the rank of SS-Sturmbannführer, found new lives in America as valued additions to the US Air Force's rocketry programs.



Source: [Flickr](#)

Of course, from whitewashing the biographies of Nazi scientists to outright forgery for even worse characters is only a short step. By the 1950s, the CIA had rescued, rehabilitated, and arranged

OPERATION OVERCAST

Operation Paperclip was the [Office of Strategic Services](#) (OSS) program used to recruit the scientists of [Nazi Germany](#) for employment by the United States in the aftermath of [World War II](#) (1939–45). It was conducted by the [Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency](#) (JIOA), and in the context of the burgeoning [Cold War](#) (1945–91), one purpose of Operation Paperclip was to deny German scientific expertise and knowledge to the [USSR](#),^[1] the [UK](#),^[2] and the newly-divided [East](#) and [West](#) Germanies themselves.

Although the JIOA's recruitment of German scientists began after the [Allied victory in Europe](#) on 8 May 1945, US President [Harry Truman](#) did not formally order the execution of Operation Paperclip until August 1945. Truman's order expressly excluded anyone found "to have been a member of the [Nazi Party](#), and more than a nominal participant in its activities, or an active supporter of Nazi militarism". However, those restrictions would have rendered ineligible most of the leading scientists the JIOA had identified for recruitment, among them [rocket scientists Wernher von Braun](#), [Kurt H. Debus](#) and [Arthur Rudolph](#), and the physician [Hubertus Strughold](#), each earlier classified as a "menace to the security of the Allied Forces".

To circumvent President Truman's anti-Nazi order and the Allied [Potsdam](#) and [Yalta](#) agreements, the JIOA worked independently to create false employment and political biographies for the scientists. The JIOA also expunged from the public record the scientists' Nazi Party memberships and régime affiliations. Once "bleached" of their Nazism, the scientists were granted [security clearances](#) by the US government to work in the United States. Paperclip, the project's operational name, derived from the paperclips used to attach the scientists' new political personae to their "US Government Scientist" JIOA personnel files.^[3]

THE OSENBERG LIST

Having failed to conquer the [USSR](#) with [Operation Barbarossa](#) (June–December 1941), the [Siege of Leningrad](#) (September 1941 – January 1944), [Operation Nordlicht](#) ("Northern Light", August–October 1942), and the [Battle of Stalingrad](#) (July 1942 – February 1943), [Nazi Germany](#) found itself at a [logistical](#) disadvantage. The failed conquest had depleted German resources and its military-industrial complex was unprepared to defend the [Großdeutsches Reich](#) (Greater German Reich) against the [Red Army's](#) westward counterattack. By early 1943, the German government began recalling from combat a number of [scientists](#), [engineers](#), and technicians; they returned to work in research and development to bolster German defense for a protracted war with the USSR. The recall from frontline combat included 4,000 rocketeers returned to Peenemünde, in northeast coastal Germany.^{[4][5]}

Overnight, Ph.D.s were liberated from KP duty, masters of science were recalled from orderly service, mathematicians were hauled out of bakeries, and precision mechanics ceased to be truck drivers.

—Dieter K. Huzel, Peenemünde to Canaveral

The Nazi government's recall of their now-useful [intellectuals](#) for scientific work first required identifying and locating the scientists, engineers, and technicians, then ascertaining their [political](#) and [ideological](#) reliability. Werner Osenberg, the engineer-scientist heading the Wehrforschungsgemeinschaft (Military Research Association), recorded the names of the politically-cleared men to the **Osenberg List**, thus reinstating them to scientific work.^[6]

In March 1945, at Bonn University, a Polish laboratory technician found pieces of the Osenberg List stuffed in a toilet; the list subsequently reached MI6, who transmitted it to US Intelligence.^{[7][8]} Then US Army Major Robert B. Staver, Chief of the Jet Propulsion Section of the Research and Intelligence Branch of the [U.S. Army Ordnance Corps](#), used the Osenberg List to compile his list of German scientists to be captured and interrogated; Wernher von Braun, Nazi Germany's premier rocket scientist, headed Major Staver's list.^[9]

IDENTIFICATION

In Operation Overcast, Major Staver's original intent was only to interview the scientists, but what he learned changed the operation's purpose. On 22 May 1945, he transmitted to US Pentagon headquarters Colonel Joel Holmes's telegram urging the evacuation of German scientists and their families, as most "important for [the] [Pacific war](#)" effort.^[8] Most of the Osenberg List engineers worked at the Baltic coast German Army Research Center Peenemünde, developing the [V-2 rocket](#). After capturing them, the Allies initially housed them and their families in Landshtut, Bavaria, in southern Germany.

Beginning on 19 July 1945, the US [Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) (JCS) managed the captured ARC rocketeers under a program called Operation Overcast. However, when the "Camp Overcast" name of the scientists' quarters became locally known, the program was renamed Operation Paperclip in March 1946. Despite these attempts at secrecy, later that year the press interviewed several of the scientists.^{[10][11]}

Regarding Operation Alsos, Allied Intelligence described [nuclear physicist Werner Heisenberg](#), the [German nuclear energy project](#) principal, as "worth more to us than ten divisions of Germans." In addition to rocketeers and nuclear physicists, the Allies also sought chemists, physicians, and naval weaponeers.^[11]

Meanwhile, the Technical Director of the German Army Rocket Center, [Wernher von Braun](#), was jailed at [P.O. Box 1142](#), a secret military-intelligence prison in [Fort Hunt, Virginia](#) in the United States. Since the prison was unknown to the international community, its operation by the US was in violation of the [Geneva Convention](#) of 1929, which the U.S. had ratified.^[12] Although Von Braun's interrogators pressured him, he was not tortured; however in 1944 another PoW, U-boat Captain [Werner Henke](#) was shot and killed while climbing the fence at Fort Hunt.^[13]

CAPTURE AND DETENTION

Early on, the US created the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee (CIOS). This provided the information on targets for the [T-Forces](#) that went in and targeted scientific, military and industrial installations (and their employees) for their know-how. Initial priorities were advanced technology, such as [infrared](#), that could be used in the war against Japan; finding out what technology had been passed on to Japan; and finally to halt the research. A project to halt the research was codenamed "Project Safehaven", and it was not initially targeted against the Soviet Union; rather the concern was that German scientists might emigrate and continue their research in countries such as Spain, Argentina or Egypt, all of which had sympathized with Nazi Germany.

Much U.S. effort was focused on [Saxony](#) and [Thuringia](#), which by 1 July 1945 would become part of the Soviet Occupation zone. Many German research facilities and personnel had been evacuated to these states, particularly from the Berlin area. Fearing that the Soviet takeover would limit US ability to exploit German scientific and technical expertise, and not wanting the Soviet Union to benefit from said expertise, the US instigated an "evacuation operation" of scientific personnel from Saxony and Thuringia, issuing orders such as:

On orders of Military Government you are to report with your family and baggage as much as you can carry tomorrow noon at 1300 hours (Friday, 22 June 1945) at the town square in Bitterfeld. There is no need to bring winter clothing. Easily carried possessions, such as family documents, jewelry, and the like should be taken along. You will be transported by motor vehicle to the nearest railway station. From there you will travel on to the West. Please tell the bearer of this letter how large your family is.

gainful employment for perhaps thousands of fugitive Nazis, including Otto von Bolschwing—an adjutant to Adolf Eichmann—and Klaus Barbie, who headed the Gestapo in France.

From <<https://allthatsinteresting.com/true-conspiracies/2>>



Operation Paperclip was the [Office of Strategic Services](#) (OSS) program used to recruit the scientists of [Nazi Germany](#) for employment by the United States in the aftermath of [World War II](#). It was conducted by the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (JIOA), and in the context of the burgeoning [Cold War](#), one purpose of Operation Paperclip was to deny German scientific expertise and knowledge to the [USSR](#),^[1] the [UK](#),^[2] and the newly divided [East](#) and [West](#) Germanies themselves. Although the JIOA's recruitment of German scientists began after the [Allied victory in Europe](#) on 8 May 1945, US President [Harry Truman](#) did not formally order the execution of Operation Paperclip until August 1945. Truman's order expressly excluded anyone found "to have been a member of the [Nazi Party](#), and more than a nominal participant in its activities, or an active supporter of Nazi militarism". However, those restrictions would have rendered ineligible most of the leading scientists the JIOA had identified for recruitment, among them rocket scientists [Wernher von Braun](#), Kurt H. Debus and [Arthur Rudolph](#), and the physician [Hubertus Strughold](#), each earlier classified as a "menace to the security of the Allied Forces".

To circumvent President Truman's anti-Nazi order and the Allied [Potsdam](#) and [Yalta](#) agreements, the JIOA worked independently to create false employment and political biographies for the scientists. The JIOA also expunged from the public record the scientists' Nazi Party memberships and régime affiliations. Once "bleached" of their Nazism, the scientists were granted [security clearances](#) by the US government to work in the United States. Paperclip, the project's operational name, derived from the paperclips used to attach the scientists' new political personae to their "US Government Scientist" JIOA personnel files.^[3]

From <https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Operation_Paperclip>

Operation Paperclip

from [Wikipedia](#) Website

Operation Paperclip (also credited as Project Paperclip) was the code name under which the U.S. intelligence and military services extracted German scientists from Nazi Germany, during and after the final stages of World War II.

In 1945 the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency was established and given direct responsibility for Operation Paperclip.^[1]

Osenberg List

Following the German failure of its invasion of the Soviet Union (codenamed Operation Barbarossa) and the entry of the US into WWII, the strategic position of Germany was at a disadvantage since German military industries were unprepared for a long war.

As a result, Germany began efforts in spring 1943 to recall scientists and technical personnel from combat units where their skills could be used in research and development:^[2]

"Overnight, Ph.D.s were liberated from KP duty, masters of science were recalled from orderly service, mathematicians were hauled out of bakeries, and precision mechanics ceased to be truck drivers."

— Dieter K. Huzel

The recall effort first required identifying such personnel and then tracking them (particularly for loyalty), which culminated in the *Osenberg List* by **Werner Osenberg**, a University of Hannover engineering scientist who headed the *Wehrforschungsgemeinschaft* (English: Military Research Association).^[3]

In March 1945, a Polish laboratory technician found the shredded pieces of the Osenberg List in a toilet that hadn't flushed properly.^[4]

US Army Major **Robert B Staver**, Chief of the *Jet Propulsion Section of the Research and Intelligence Branch of the US Army Ordnance* in London, subsequently used the Osenberg list to compile the Black List, the code name for the list of scientists targeted for interrogation, with the rocket scientist Wernher von Braun's name at the top.^[5]



Operation Paperclip scientists pose together

Operation Overcast

The original unnamed plan to interview only the rocket scientists changed after Major Staver sent a cable (signed by Colonel Joel Holmes) to the Pentagon on May 22, 1945 of the urgency to evacuate the German technicians and their families as "important for Pacific war."^[4]

Likewise, an equally strong desire was to deny German expertise to the Soviet Union.

In the *Operation Alsos* case of Werner Heisenberg, the head of the German nuclear energy project: "...he was worth more to us than ten divisions of Germans."^[6]

In addition to scientists specializing in rocketry and Nuclear physics, various Allied teams were also searching for experts in chemistry, medicine, and naval weapons.

An effort that predated Overcast was the US Navy's acquisition in May 1945 of Dr. Herbert A. Wagner, who^[7] worked at Naval Air Station Point Mugu in Overcast.

The majority of the scientists were involved with the V-2 rocket, and the rocket group was initially housed with their families at a housing project in Landshtut Bavaria. Operation Overcast was designated by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff on July 19, 1945,^[5] but when the nickname "Camp Overcast" was being openly used for the housing, the code name was changed to Paperclip.^{[8][4]}

By 1958, many aspects of Paperclip had become common knowledge. It was openly mentioned in a Time magazine article about von Braun.^[8]

Groups of scientists

winter clothing. Busay carried possessions, such as family documents, jewelry, and the like should be taken along. You will be transported by motor vehicle to the nearest railway station. From there you will travel on to the West. Please tell the bearer of this letter how large your family is.

By 1947 this evacuation operation had netted an estimated 1,800 technicians and scientists, along with 3,700 family members. Those with special skills or knowledge were taken to detention and interrogation centers, such as one code named DUSTBIN^[14] to be held and interrogated, in some cases for months.

A few of the scientists were gathered up in [Operation Overcast](#), but most were transported to villages in the countryside where there were neither research facilities nor work; they were provided stipends and forced to report twice weekly to police headquarters to prevent them from leaving. The Joint Chiefs of Staff directive on research and teaching stated that technicians and scientists should be released "only after all interested agencies were satisfied that all desired intelligence information had been obtained from them".

On 5 November 1947, the Office of Military Government of the United States [OMGUS](#), which had jurisdiction over the western part of occupied Germany, held a conference to consider the status of the evacuees, the monetary claims that the evacuees had filed against the US, and the "possible violation by the US of laws of war or Rules of Land Warfare".

The OMGUS director of Intelligence R. L. Walsh initiated a program to resettle the evacuees in the [Third world](#), which the Germans referred to as General Walsh's "Urwald-Programm" (jungle program), however this program never matured. In 1948, the evacuees received settlements of 69.5 million Reichsmarks from the U.S., a settlement that soon became severely devalued during the currency reform that introduced the [Deutsche Mark](#) as the official currency of western Germany.

John Gimbel concludes that the US put some of Germany's best minds on ice for three years, therefore depriving the German recovery of their expertise ^[15]

THE SCIENTISTS

In May 1945, the US Navy "received in custody" [Dr. Herbert A. Wagner](#), the inventor of the [Hs 293](#) missile; for two years, he first worked at the Special Devices Center, at Castle Gould and at Hempstead House, Long Island, New York; in 1947, he moved to the Naval Air Station Point Mugu^[16]

In August 1945, Colonel [Holger Toftoy](#), head of the Rocket Branch of the Research and Development Division of the US Army's [Ordnance Corps](#), offered initial one-year contracts to the [rocket scientists](#): 127 of them accepted. In September 1945, the first group of seven rocket scientists arrived at [Fort Strong](#), located on [Long Island](#) in [Boston](#) harbor: [Werner von Braun](#), Erich W. Neubert, Theodor A. Poppel, August Schulze, [Eberhard Rees](#), Wilhelm Jungert, and Walter Schwidetzky ^[8]

Beginning in late 1945, three rocket-scientist groups arrived in the US for duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and at [White Sands Proving Grounds](#), [New Mexico](#), as "War Department Special Employees" ^[4]; ^[7]

In 1946, the [United States Bureau of Mines](#) employed seven [German synthetic fuel](#) scientists at a [Fischer-Tropsch](#) chemical plant in [Louisiana](#), [Missouri](#) ^[17]

In early 1950, legal US residency for some of the Project Paperclip specialists was effected through the US consulate in [Ciudad Juárez](#), [Chihuahua](#), Mexico; thus, Nazi scientists legally entered the US from Latin America^[4]; ^[26] ^[9]

Eighty-six aeronautical engineers were transferred to Wright Field, where the US had Luftwaffe aircraft and equipment captured under [Operation Lusty](#) ([Luftwaffe Secret Technology](#))^[18]

The [United States Army Signal Corps](#) employed 24 specialists – including the physicists: [Georg Goubau](#), Gunter Guttwein, Georg Hass, Horst Kedesdy, and [Kurt Lehovec](#); the physical chemists Rudolf Brill, Ernst Baars, and Eberhard Both; the geophysicist Dr. Helmut Weickmann; the optician Gerhard Schwesinger; and the engineers Eduard Gerber, Richard Guenther, and [Hans Ziegler](#) ^[19]

In 1959, ninety-four Operation Paperclip men went to the US, including [Friedwardt Winterberg](#) and Friedrich Wigand ^[18] Throughout its operations to 1990, Operation Paperclip imported 1,600 men, as part of the *intellectual reparations* owed to the US and the UK, some \$10 billion in patents and industrial processes^[16] ^[20]

During the decades after they were included in Operation Paperclip, some scientists were investigated because of their activities during World War II. [Arthur Rudolph](#) was deported in 1984, but not prosecuted, and West Germany granted him citizenship^[21] Similarly, Georg Rickhey, who came to the United States under Operation Paperclip in 1946, was returned to Germany to stand trial at the Dora Trial in 1947; he was acquitted, and returned to the United States in 1948, eventually becoming a U.S. citizen^[22] The aeromedical library at Brooks Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas had been named after [Hubertus Strughold](#) in 1977. However, it was later renamed because documents from the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal linked Strughold to [medical experiments in which inmates from Dachau were tortured and killed](#)^[23]

KEY FIGURES

Rocketry

List of German rocket scientists in the US).

- Aeronautics**: Siegfried Knemeyer, [Alexander Martin Lippisch](#), [Hans von Ohain](#), [Hans Multhopp](#), [Kurt Tank](#), Sighard F. Hoerner
- Medicine**: [Walter Schreiber](#), [Kurt Blome](#), [Hubertus Strughold](#), [Hans Antmann](#) ([Human factors](#))^[18]
- Electronics**: [Hans K. Ziegler](#), [Kurt Lehovec](#), [Hans Hollmann](#), [Johannes Plendl](#), [Heinz Schlicke](#)
- Intelligence**: [Reinhard Gehlen](#), Otto von Bolschwing

SIMILAR OPERATIONS

- APPLEPIE**: Project to capture and interrogate key Wehrmacht, [RSHA AMT VI](#), and General Staff officers knowledgeable of the industry and economy of the USSR ^[24]
- DUSTBIN** (counterpart of **314**)
- ECLIPSE (1944): An unimplemented Air Disarmament Wing plan for post-war operations in Europe for destroying V-1 and V-2 missiles** ^[25] ^[4]
- Safehaven**: US project within ECLIPSE meant to prevent the escape of Nazi scientists from Allied-occupied Germany^[26]
- Field Information Agency, Technical (FIAT)**: US Army agency for securing the "major, and perhaps only, material reward of victory, namely, the advancement of science and the improvement of production and standards of living in the United Nations by proper exploitation of German methods in these fields"; FIAT ended in 1947, when *Operation Paperclip* began functioning.^[26]
- On 26 April 1946, the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued [JCS Directive 1067/14](#) to General Eisenhower instructing that he "preserve from destruction and take under your control records, plans, books, documents, papers, files and scientific, industrial and other information and data belonging to ... German organizations engaged in military research"^[26]; and that, excepting [war-crime](#)s, German scientists be detained for intelligence purposes as required^[26]
- National Interest/Project 63**: Job placement assistance for Nazi engineers at Lockheed, Martin Marietta, North American Aviation, and other aerospace companies, whilst American aerospace engineers were being laid off work^[26]
- Operation Alsos**, [Operation Big](#), [Operation Epsilon](#), [Russian Alsos](#): Soviet, American and British efforts to capture German [nuclear](#) secrets, equipment, and personnel.
- [Operation Backfire](#): A British effort at capturing rocket and aerospace technology from [Cuxhaven](#).
- [Operation Lusty](#): US efforts to capture German aeronautical equipment, technology, and personnel.
- [Operation Osoaviakhim](#) (sometimes transliterated as "Operation Ossavakim"), a Soviet counterpart of Operation Paperclip, involving German technicians, managers, skilled workers and their respective families who were relocated to the USSR in October, 1946^[28]
- [Operation Surgeon](#): British operation for denying German aeronautical expertise from the USSR, and for exploiting German scientists in furthering British research^[29]
- Special Mission V-2**: April–May 1945 US operation, by Maj. William Bromley, that recovered parts and equipment for 100 V2 missiles from a

Notes

Groups of scientists

In early August 1945, Colonel **Holger N. Toftoy**, chief of the *Rocket Branch in the Research and Development Division of Army Ordnance*, offered initial one-year contracts to the rocket scientists. After Toftoy agreed to take care of their families, 127 scientists accepted the offer.

In September 1945, the first group of seven rocket scientists arrived from Germany at Fort Strong in the US:

- Werner von Braun
- Erich W. Neubert
- Theodor A. Poppel
- August Schulze
- Eberhard F. M. Rees
- Wilhelm Jungert
- Walter Schwidetzky ^[4]

Eventually the rocket scientists arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas for rocket testing at White Sands Proving Grounds as "War Department Special Employees."^[4]

In early 1950, legal status for some "Paperclip Specialists" was obtained when visas were issued^[5] at the US consulate in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico; from which the scientists legally entered the US.^[5] In later decades, some scientists' WWII wartime activities were investigated — Arthur Rudolph was linked to the Mittelbau-Dora slave labor, and Hubertus Strughold was implicated in Nazi human experimentation.

Eighty-six aeronautical experts were transferred to Wright Field, which had also acquired aircraft and other equipment under Operation Lusty.^[8]

The *United States Army Signal Corps* employed **24 specialists** — including:

- physicists:
 - Dr. Georg Goubau
 - Dr. Gunter Guttwein
 - Dr. Georg Hass
 - Dr. Horst Kedesdy
 - Dr. Kurt Levovec
- physical chemists:
 - Professor Rudolf Brill
 - Dr. Ernst Baars
 - Dr. Eberhard Both
- geophysicist Dr. Helmut Weickmann
- technical optician Dr. Gerhard Schwesinger
- electronics engineers:
 - Dr. Eduard Gerber
 - Dr. Richard Guenther
 - Dr. Hans Ziegler ^[1]

The United States Bureau of Mines employed seven German synthetic fuel scientists in a Fischer-Tropsch chemical plant in Louisiana, Missouri in 1946.^[2]

In 1959, **94 Paperclip individuals** went to the US, including:

- Friedwardt Winterberg
- Hans Dolezalek
- Friedrich Wigand ^[7]

Through 1990, Paperclip acquired a total of **1,600 personnel**^[7] with the "intellectual reparations" taken by the U.S. and the UK (mainly German patents and industrial processes) valued at close to \$10 billion.^[19]

Related operations

- Special Mission V-2 - US operation commanded by Major William Bromley to recover V-2 rocket parts and equipment. Major James P. Hamill, with the aid of the 144th Motor Vehicle Assembly Company, coordinated the shipment of the first trainload of V-2 equipment from Nordhausen to Erfurt.^[6] (see also Operation Blossom, Bromstick Scientists, Hermes project, Operations Sandy and Pushover)
- Operation Backfire - Rocket experiments in the area of Cuxhaven
- ECLIPSE - unimplemented 1944 plan for post-war operations in Europe^[11] that would destroy V-1 and V-2 missiles found by the Air Disarmament Wing.^[12]
- Safehaven - US project under ECLIPSE to prevent German researchers from escaping to other countries (e.g., Latin America).^[9]
- JCS Directive 1067/14 - On April 26, 1946, Joint Chiefs of Staff Order 1067 had been issued to General Eisenhower to "preserve from destruction and take under your control records, plans, books, documents, papers, files and scientific, industrial and other information and data belonging to ... German organizations engaged in military research."^[13] The U.S. occupation directive stated that German scientists should be detained as needed for intelligence purposes, except for war-crimeals.^[14]
- Field Information Agency, Technical (FIAT) - US Army agency for securing the "major, and perhaps only, material reward of victory, namely, the advancement of science and the improvement of production and standards of living in the United Nations by proper exploitation of German methods in these fields." ^[15] FIAT was dissolved in 1947 when operation PAPERCLIP began large scale operations.
- DUSTBIN (counterpart of ASHCAN) - US Army detention center established first in Paris and later in Kronsberg Castle outside Frankfurt.^[16] ^[17]
- National Interest/Project 63 - "Project to help former Nazis obtain jobs with Lockheed, Martin Marietta, North American Aviation or other defense contractors during a time when many American engineers in the aircraft industry were being laid off."^[18]
- Operation Alsos, Operation Big - US efforts to capture German nuclear secrets, equipment and personnel
- Operation Lusty - US efforts to capture German aeronautical secrets, equipment and personnel
- Target Intelligence Committee (TICOM) - US project to gather German experts in cryptography.
- Operation Surgeon - UK operation to deny German aeronautical expertise to the USSR and instead exploit the scientists in order to further British research. ^[19]

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- The End of World War II*, (television show, Original Air Date: 2:17-05). A&E. Retrieved on 2007-06-04.
- Naimark: 206 (Naimark cites Gimbel, John Science Technology and Reparations: Exploitation and Plunder in Postwar Germany) NOTE: The \$10 billion compares to the U.S. annual GDP of \$258 billion in 1948 and to the total Marshall plan expenditure (1948-1952) of \$13 billion, of which Germany received \$1.4 billion (partly as loans).
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- Ziemke. [pg 316](#) NOTE: So much of the FIAT information was used for commercial purposes that the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas let it be known that they wanted the future peace treaty with Germany be phrased so that U.S. industry that made use of the information would be protected from lawsuits.(Beyerchen. 289-299)
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From <https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/sociopolitica/sociopol_clipperclip001.htm>

Mittelwerk underground factory in [Kohnstein](#) within the Soviet zone. Maj. James P. Hamill co-ordinated the transport of the equipment on 341 railroad cars with the 144th Motor Vehicle Assembly Company, from [Nordhausen](#) to Erfurt, just before the Soviets arrived.[\[u\]](#) (see also Operation Blossom, Broomstick Scientists, Hermes project, Operations Sandy and Pushover)

- [Target Intelligence Committee](#): US project to exploit German [cryptographers](#).

SEE ALSO

From <http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/Operation_Overcast>

Controversy

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Before his official approval of the program, [President Truman](#), for sixteen months, was indecisive on the program.^[40] Years later in 1963, Truman recalled that he was not in the least reluctant to approve Paperclip; that because of relations with Russia "this had to be done and was done".^[40]

Several of the Paperclip scientists were later investigated because of their links with the [Nazi Party](#) during the war. Only one Paperclip scientist, [Georg Rickhey](#), was formally tried for any crime, and no Paperclip scientist was found guilty of any crime, in America or Germany. Rickhey was returned to Germany in 1947 to stand trial at the [Dora Trial](#), where he was acquitted.^[41]

In 1951, weeks after his U.S. arrival, [Walter Schreiber](#) was linked by the [Boston Globe](#) to human experiments conducted by [Kurt Blome](#) at [Ravensbrück](#), and he emigrated to Argentina with the aid of the U.S. military.^[42]

In 1984, [Arthur Rudolph](#), under perceived threat of prosecution relating to his connection—as operations director for V-2 missile production—to the use of [forced labor](#) from [Mittelbau-Dora](#) at the [Mittelwerk](#), renounced his U.S. citizenship and moved to West Germany, which granted him citizenship.^[43]

For 50 years, from 1963 to 2013, the Strughold Award—named after [Hubertus Strughold](#), *The Father of Space Medicine*, for his central role in developing innovations like the [space suit](#) and [space life support systems](#)—was the most prestigious award from the Space Medicine Association, a member organization of the [Aerospace Medical Association](#).^[44] On October 1, 2013, in the aftermath of a *Wall Street Journal* article published on December 1, 2012, which highlighted his connection to human experiments during WW2, the Space Medicine Association's Executive Committee announced that the Space Medicine Association Strughold Award had been retired.^{[44][45]}

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Paperclip>

Similar Operations

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- **APPLEPIE**: Project to capture and interrogate key Wehrmacht, [RSHA AMT VI](#), and General Staff officers knowledgeable of the industry and economy of the USSR.^[144]
- **DUSTBIN** (counterpart of [ASHCAN](#)): An Anglo-American military intelligence operation established first in Paris, then in [Kransberg Castle](#), at Frankfurt.^{[145][146]:214}
- **ECLIPSE** (1944): An unimplemented Air Disarmament Wing plan for post-war operations in Europe for destroying [V-1](#) and [V-2](#) missiles.^{[146][147]:44}
- **Safehaven**: US project within **ECLIPSE** meant to prevent the escape of Nazi scientists from Allied-occupied Germany.^[146]
- **Field Information Agency: Technical (FIAT)**: US Army agency for securing the "major, and perhaps only, material reward of victory, namely, the advancement of science and the improvement of production and standards of living in the United Nations, by proper exploitation of German methods in these fields"; FIAT ended in 1947, when *Operation Paperclip* began functioning.^{[146]:316}
- On April 26, 1946, the Joint Chiefs of Staff issued [JCS Directive 1067/14](#) to General Eisenhower instructing that he "preserve from destruction and [take under your control records, plans, books, documents, papers, files and scientific, industrial and other information and data](#) belonging to ... German organizations engaged in military research"^{[147]:186} and that, excepting [war-criminals](#), German scientists be detained for intelligence purposes as required.^[148]
- **National Interest/Project 63**: Job placement assistance for Nazi engineers at Lockheed, Martin Marietta, North American Aviation, and other aeroplane companies, whilst American aerospace engineers were being laid off work.^[26]
- **Operation Alsos**, **Operation Big**, **Operation Epsilon**, **Russian Alsos**: Soviet, American and British efforts to capture German [nuclear](#) secrets, equipment, and personnel.
- **Operation Backfire**: A British effort at recovering rocket and aerospace technology, followed by assembling and testing rockets at [Cuxhaven](#).
- **Fedden Mission**: British mission to gain technical intelligence concerning advanced German aircraft and their propulsion systems.
- **Operation Lusty**: US efforts to capture German aeronautical equipment, technology, and personnel.
- **Operation Osoaviakhim** (sometimes transliterated as "Operation Ossavakim"), a Soviet counterpart of Operation Paperclip, involving German technicians, managers, skilled workers and their respective families who were relocated to the USSR in October 1946.^[149]
- **Operation Surgeon**: British operation for denying German aeronautical expertise to the USSR, and for exploiting German scientists in furthering British research.^[150]
- **Special Mission V-2**: April–May 1945 US operation, by Maj. William Bromley, that recovered parts and equipment for 100 V-2 missiles from a [Mittelwerk](#) underground factory in [Kohnstein](#) within the Soviet zone. Major James P. Hamill co-ordinated the transport of the equipment on 341 railroad cars with the 144th Motor Vehicle Assembly Company, from [Nordhausen](#) to Erfurt, just before the Soviets arrived.^[151] (See also [Operation Blossom](#), [Broomstick Scientists](#), [Hermes project](#), Operations [Sandy](#) and Pushover)
- **Target Intelligence Committee**: US project to exploit German [cryptographers](#).

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Paperclip>

List of Terms, Code, etc.

This list is supplied by the Nazi War Criminal Records Interagency Working Group (IWG). It is to be used by agencies in the course of activities undertaken to meet the requirements of the Act and E. O. 13110. It is intended to assist agencies in identifying records that may be relevant to the Act. Periodically, the IWG will revise and update the list. Included are names of organizations, places, things, programs, operations and other terms relating to war criminals, criminality, and assets looted, taken, and found. Agencies are encouraged to submit other terms (classified and unclassified) for consideration as additions to the list to the IWG Staff via David Van Tassel, IWG Staff, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 6350, College Park, MD 20740; (301) 837-3078; Fax: (301) 837-1919; e-mail: david.vantassel@nara.gov

SUBJECT/TERM/ DESIGNATOR	DESCRIPTION
Ahnenerbe Organization	Created by Heinrich Himmler as an SS "research foundation." During the war the organization looted scientific collections and libraries, archival material, archaeological artifacts, and miscellaneous works of art.
ALSOS	Code name for Allied mission made up of special intelligence forces who sought information on German developments in nuclear fission.
Alt-Aussee Salt Mine	Large salt mine in Austria where the Allies uncovered a significant collection of looted art and other cultural treasures.
Argentine Blue Book	Printed memorandum entitled "Consultation Among the American Republics With Respect to the Argentine Situation" (commonly known as the "Argentine Blue Book" because of the color of its cover), resulting from an October 1945-February 1946 Department of State effort to examine the collaboration of Argentina with the Axis.
Art Looting Investigation Unit	Established within the Office of Strategic Services in November 1944, this unit was responsible for collecting and disseminating information bearing on the looting, confiscation, and transfer by the enemy of art properties. Final Report issued in 1946.
ASHCAN	Code name for holding and interrogation center, Spa Belgium, for leading Nazis and German military officials.
Assets	Bank accounts, insurance policies, diamonds, gems and jewels, art work, cultural property, patents, trademarks, copyrights, securities, gold, archives.
BACKPORCH	Code name for the holding and interrogation center near Bad Kissengen for scientists and industrialists.
Camp King	Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) interrogation center established at a former German POW camp located near Oberursel (Frankfurt).
Central Collecting Points	Operated by the U.S. Army and later by the State Department to control and retribute property. Most well-known were the CCPs located in Wiesbaden, Offenbach, Munich, and Marburg in Germany, and Salzburg in Austria.
CROWCASS	Acronym for "Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects."
DUSTBIN	Code name for the holding and interrogation center near Frankfurt for German scientists and industrialists
Econic	Office of Strategic Services term for economic and financial intelligence, some of which is of Safehaven Program interest.
Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg (ERR)	Organization financed by the Nazi Party to confiscate libraries, archives, and art works.
Foreign Exchange Depository	Operated after the war in Frankfurt, Germany, by the U.S. Army; responsible for the disposition of recovered gold, currencies, and other assets
Gehlen Organization	A German-based intelligence-gathering operation, partly funded by the United States, that from 1946 to 1955 provided its findings to U.S. intelligence officials. It was headed by a former German General, Reinhard Gehlen.
German External Property Commission (GEPC)	Established in October 1945 to assume control of all German property outside of Germany.
Inter-Allied Commission for the Protection and Restitution of Cultural Material	Also known as the Vaucher Commission, this organization was engaged in identification and restitution of art works and other cultural property.
Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA)	Established in 1946 to handle German external assets, German reparations, and the restitution of monetary gold.
JRSO	Jewish Restitution Successor Organization; coordinated the restitution of Jewish properties.
Kunstschutz	The German Commission for the Protection of Works of Art in the Occupied Countries (under direction of the German Army High Command).
Melmer (Melmer Gold or Loot)	Gold or loot taken from Jewish victims and taken to the Reichsbank in Berlin by SS officer Bruno Melmer.
Merkers Mine	Salt mine in Germany where the Allies recovered the German gold reserves, art works, and SS loot taken from victims in the concentration camps.
Operation APPLEPIE	Code name for project to locate and interrogate key German personnel of RSHA AMT VI (Chief of Security Hqtrs.) and members of the German Army Staff who were knowledgeable about Soviet industrial and economic matters.
Operation BLOODSTONE	Project to recruit and utilize personnel in Eastern Europe to foster anti-Communism.
Operation DWINDLE	Code name for the project to recruit German cryptology personnel.

Operation ECLIPSE	Post-hostility plans for Germany (superseded Operation RANKIN and Operation TALISMAN).
Operation GOLDCUP	Allied code name for SHAEF efforts for locating and collecting Third Reich records and government ministerial personnel.
Operation GRAB BAG	a Counter Intelligence Corps operation in 1946, to break up an underground escape route being used by former SS troops escaping from Germany.
Operation HARBORAGE	Code name for a project that was a part of the ALSOS Mission.
Operation LIFEBOUY	7TH Army CIC operation in support of de-Nazification operations in U.S. Zone to remove Nazis from public employment.
Operation NURSEY	a Counter Intelligence Corps operation, ca. 1946, that was a covert, long-range penetration of those subversive organizations that aimed to keep alive the National Socialist idea.
Operation PAJAMAS	Code name for the project to recruit German bio-chemical experts.
Operation PANHANDLE	Code name for the project to recruit German ex-military intelligence personnel.
Operation SPARKLER	Joint United States British effort in 1946 to locate any gold, silver, or jewels that had been missed after the initial occupation of Germany.
Operation TALLY HO	a Counter Intelligence Corps operation in July 1945, to speed up the apprehension of Nazi war criminals.
Orion Project	Office of Strategic Services-led effort in 1945-1946 to investigate Axis looting, confiscation, and disposal of art properties.
Paris Conference on Reparations	Allied Conference in 1945-1946 to decide the disposition of monetary (i.e., central bank) gold looted by the Germans.
Pauley Reparation Mission	U.S. Mission in 1945 led by Presidential Special Assistant Edwin W. Pauley to participate in Allied Reparation Commission activities.
PROCLAIMED List	List of companies suspected of dealing with Germany or associated countries that potentially connect them to war crimes. Canada and Great Britain also had such lists; e.g., British "blacklist."
Project ALEXANDER	Project established to analyze captured German records from WW II.
Project BIRCHWOOD	Program to recruit "economic experts" from within Germany and Eastern Europe.
Project CREDULITY	Project involving recruitment of German scientists--see PAPERCLIP.
Project OVERCAST	See Project PAPERCLIP.
Project PAPERCLIP	Project to identify, collect, recruit, and bring German scientists and technologists to the United States.
Project SPARKLER	See Operation SPARKLER
Ratline(s)	Escape-and-evasion routes in a denied area, or during time of war, in enemy or enemy-held, territory; frequently associated with specific routes and activities in eastern and southern Europe during the late 1940's and with Spanish activities and routes during and subsequent to WW II
Roberts Commission	Formally known as the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historical Monuments in War Areas, the Roberts Commission, 1942-1945, was engaged in, among other things, the identification of looted works of art and cultural property.
SAFEHAVEN	Program Program aimed at eradicating Nazi influence and recovering Nazi Germany's plunder and assets
SAUERKRAUT	OSS project to recruit German POW's to provide intelligence information
Special Interrogation Mission to Germany	Department of State mission, led by DeWitt C. Poole, to Germany, August 1945-January 1946, to interrogate former German government officials.
Tripartite Gold Commission (TGC)	Established in September 1946 to control monetary gold recovered by the Allies and/or received from neutral nations and to provide for the return of the gold to claimant nations. The TGC, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and France, was disbanded in September 1998.
Utasha Regime	A Croatian nationalist terrorist organization established in Zagreb under Ante Pavelic. Accumulated vast amounts of valuables stolen from dispossessed and deported Jews.
Washington Accord	1946 agreement between the Allies and the Swiss and Swedes regarding the disposition of Nazi looted gold and German external assets.

From <<https://www.archives.gov/iwg/finding-aids/list-of-terms-code.html>>

Operation Bloodstone

Wednesday, March 24, 2021 5:03 PM

Operation Bloodstone was a [covert operation](#) whereby the [Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA) sought out [Nazis](#) and collaborators living in Soviet controlled areas, to work undercover for U.S. intelligence inside of the [Soviet Union](#), Latin America, and Canada, as well as domestically within the [United States](#).^{[1][2]} Many of those who were hired as part of Bloodstone were high-ranking Nazi intelligence agents who had committed [war crimes](#). Operation Bloodstone was initially proposed by the U.S. State Department, and was approved by the State, Army, Navy, Air Force Coordinating Committee (SANACC) on June 10, 1948. In July, SANACC expanded the operation to:^[3] *comprise those activities against the enemy which are conducted by Allied or friendly forces behind enemy lines ... [to] include [psychological warfare](#), subversion, sabotage, and miscellaneous operations such as assassination, target capture and rescue of Allied airmen.*

From <https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Operation_Bloodstone>

Key Recruits

Wednesday, March 24, 2021 5:06 PM

Advisors brought into the United States
[Hermann Oberth](#)

[Aeronautics](#) and [rocketry](#)

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From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Paperclip>

Werner Von Braun

Saturday, March 27, 2021 3:47 PM

Wernher von Braun, a rocket engineer, was instrumental in developing the first U.S. ballistic missile, the Redstone, and later the Saturn V rocket while serving as director of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. As a Nazi ideologue and member of the SS, he traveled to the Buchenwald concentration camp, where he "handpicked slaves to work for him as laborers," said Jacobsen in a 2014 interview with NPR.



From <<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/09/16/fact-check-nazi-scientists-brought-u-s-operation-paperclip/5690870002/>>

Involvement with the Nazi regime^[edit]



Von Braun with [Fritz Todt](#), who utilized [forced labor](#) for major works across occupied Europe. Von Braun is wearing the [Nazi party badge](#) on his suit lapel.

Nazi Party membership

Von Braun had an ambivalent and complex relationship with the Nazi [Third Reich](#).^[a] He applied for membership of the [Nazi Party](#) on 12 November 1937, and was issued membership number 5,738,692.^{[a][b][c][d][e]}

[Michael J. Neufeld](#), an author of aerospace history and chief of the Space History Division at the Smithsonian's [National Air and Space Museum](#), wrote that ten years after von Braun obtained his Nazi Party membership, he signed an affidavit for the U.S. Army misrepresenting the year of his membership, saying incorrectly ^{[a][b]}

In 1939, I was officially demanded to join the National Socialist Party. At this time I was already Technical Director at the Army Rocket Center at Peenemünde (Baltic Sea). The technical work carried out there had, in the meantime, attracted more and more attention in higher levels. Thus, my refusal to join the party would have meant that I would have to abandon the work of my life. Therefore, I decided to join. My membership in the party did not involve any political activity. It has not been ascertained whether von Braun's error with regard to the year was deliberate or a simple mistake.^{[a][b][c]} Neufeld further wrote:

Von Braun, like other Peenemünders, was assigned to the local group in Karlshagen; there is no evidence that he did more than send in his monthly dues. But he is seen in some photographs with the party's swastika pin in his lapel— it was politically useful to demonstrate his membership.^{[a][b]}

Von Braun's later attitude toward the National Socialist regime of the late 1930s and early 1940s was complex. He said that he had been so influenced by the early Nazi promise of release from the [post-World War I economic effects](#), that his patriotic feelings had increased.^{[a][b][c][d][e]} In a 1952 memoir article he admitted that, at that time, he "fared relatively rather well under [totalitarianism](#)".^{[a][b][c][d][e]} Yet, he also wrote that "to us, Hitler was still only a pompous fool with a [Charlie Chaplin](#) moustache"^[a] and that he perceived him as "another [Napoleon](#)" who was "wholly without scruples, a godless man who thought himself the only god".

Membership in the Allgemeine-SS

Von Braun joined the SS horseback riding school on 1 November 1933 as an [SS-Anwärter](#). He left the following year.^{[a][b][c][d][e]} In 1940, he joined the [SS](#)^{[a][b][c][d][e]} and was given the rank of [Untersturmführer](#) in the [Allgemeine-SS](#) and issued membership number 185,068.^{[a][b][c][d][e]} In 1947, he gave the U.S. War Department this explanation:

In spring 1940, one SS-Standartenführer (SS-Colonel) Müller from Greifswald, a bigger town in the vicinity of Peenemünde, looked me up in my office ... and told me that [Reichsführer-SS Himmler](#) had sent him with the order to urge me to join the SS. I told him I was so busy with my rocket work that I had no time to spare for any political activity. He then told me, that ... the SS would cost me no time at all. I would be awarded the rank of a[n] "Untersturmfuehrer" (lieutenant) and it were ^[a] a very definite desire of Himmler that I attend his invitation to join. I asked Müller to give me some time for reflection. He agreed. Realizing that the matter was of highly political significance for the relation between the SS and the Army, I called immediately on my military superior, Dr. Dornberger. He informed me that the SS had for a long time been trying to get their "finger in the pie" of the rocket work. I asked him what to do. He replied on the spot that if I wanted to continue our mutual work, I had no alternative but to join.

When shown a picture of himself standing behind Himmler, von Braun claimed to have worn the SS uniform only that one time,^[a] but in 2002 a former SS officer at Peenemünde told the BBC that von Braun had regularly worn the SS uniform to official meetings. He began as an [Untersturmführer](#) (Second lieutenant) and was promoted three times by Himmler, the last time in June 1943 to [SS-Sturmbannführer](#) (Major). Von Braun later claimed that these were simply technical promotions received each year regularly by mail.^[a]

Work under Nazi regime



First rank, from left to right, General Dr [Walter Dornberger](#) (partially hidden), General [Friedrich Olbricht](#) (with Knight's Cross), Major Heinz Brandt, and Wernher von Braun (in civilian dress) at [Peenemünde](#), in March 1941.

In 1933, von Braun was working on his creative doctorate when the [Nazi Party](#) came to power in a coalition government in Germany; rocketry was almost immediately moved onto the national agenda. An artillery captain, [Walter Dornberger](#), arranged an [Ordnance](#) Department research grant for von Braun, who then worked next to Dornberger's existing solid-fuel rocket test site at [Kummersdorf](#).

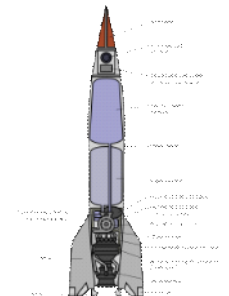
Von Braun was awarded a doctorate in physics^[a] ([aerospace engineering](#)) on 27 July 1934, from the [University of Berlin](#) for a thesis entitled "*About Combustion Tests*"; his doctoral supervisor was [Erich Schumann](#).^{[a][b]} However, this thesis was only the public part of von Braun's work. His actual full thesis, *Construction, Theoretical, and Experimental Solution to the Problem of the Liquid Propellant Rocket* (dated 16 April 1934) was kept classified by the German army, and was not published until 1960.^[a] By the end of 1934, his group had successfully launched two liquid fuel rockets that rose to heights of 2.2 and 3.5 km (2 mi).

At the time, Germany was highly interested in American physicist [Robert H. Goddard](#)'s research. Before 1939, German scientists occasionally contacted Goddard directly with technical questions. Von Braun used Goddard's plans from various journals and incorporated them into the building of the [A4 rocket](#) (A) series of [rockets](#). The first successful launch of an A-4 took place on 3 October 1942.^[a] The A-4 rocket would become well known as the V-2.^[a] In 1963, von Braun reflected on the history of rocketry, and said of Goddard's work: "His rockets ... may have been rather crude by present-day standards, but they blazed the trail and incorporated many features used in our most modern rockets and space vehicles."^[a]

Goddard confirmed his work was used by von Braun in 1944, shortly before the Nazis began firing V-2s at England. A V-2 crashed in Sweden and some parts were sent to an Annapolis lab where Goddard was doing research for the Navy. If this was the so-called [Backbebo Bomb](#), it had been procured by the British in exchange for [Spitfires](#); Annapolis would have received some parts from them. Goddard is reported to have recognized components he had invented, and inferred that his brainchild had been turned into a weapon.^[a] Later, von Braun would comment: "I have very deep and sincere regret for the victims of the V-2 rockets, but there were victims on both sides ... A war is a war, and when my country is at war, my duty is to help win that war."^[a]

In response to Goddard's claims, von Braun said "at no time in Germany did I or any of my associates ever see a Goddard patent". This was independently confirmed.^[a] He wrote that claims about his lifting Goddard's work were the furthest from the truth, noting that Goddard's paper "A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes", which was studied by von Braun and Oberth, lacked the specificity of liquid-fuel experimentation with rockets.^[a] It was also confirmed that he was responsible for an estimated 20 patentable innovations related to rocketry, as well as receiving U.S. patents after the war concerning the advancement of rocketry.^[a] Documented accounts also stated he provided solutions to a host of aerospace engineering problems in the 1950s and 60s.^[a]

There were no German rocket societies after the collapse of the [VfR](#), and civilian rocket tests were forbidden by the new [Nazi regime](#). Only military development was allowed, and to this end, a larger facility was erected at the village of Peenemünde in northern Germany on the [Baltic Sea](#). Dornberger became the military commander at Peenemünde, with von Braun as technical director. In collaboration with the [Luftwaffe](#), the Peenemünde group developed liquid-fuel rocket engines for aircraft and [jet-assisted takeoffs](#). They also developed the long-range [A-4 ballistic missile](#) and the [supersonic Wasserfall anti-aircraft missile](#).



Schematic of the A4/V2

On 22 December 1942, [Adolf Hitler](#) ordered the production of the A-4 as a "vengeance weapon", and the Peenemünde group developed it to target London. Following von Braun's 7 July 1943 presentation of a color movie showing an A-4 taking off, Hitler was so enthusiastic that he personally made von Braun a professor shortly thereafter.^[a] In Germany at this time, this was an exceptional promotion for an engineer who was only 31 years old.^{[a][b][c][d][e]}

By that time, the British and [Soviet intelligence](#) agencies were aware of the rocket program and von Braun's team at Peenemünde, based on the intelligence provided by the Polish underground [Home Army](#). Over the nights of 17-18 August 1943, [RAF Bomber Command's Operation Hydra](#) dispatched raids on the Peenemünde camp consisting of 596 aircraft, and dropped 1,800 tons of explosives.^[a] The facility was salvaged and most of the engineering team remained unharmed; however, the raids killed von Braun's engine designer [Walter Thiel](#) and Chief Engineer Walther, and the rocket program was delayed.^{[a][b]}

See also: [Bombing of Peenemünde in World War II](#)

The first combat A-4, renamed the [V-2](#) (*Vergeltungswaffe 2* "Retaliation/Vengeance Weapon 2") for propaganda purposes, was launched toward England on 7 September 1944, only 21 months after the project had been officially commissioned. Von Braun's interest in rockets was specifically for the application of [space travel](#), not for killing people.^[a] Satirist [Mort Sahl](#) has been credited with mocking von Braun by saying "I aim at the stars, but sometimes I hit London."^[a] That line appears in the film *[Aim at the Stars](#)*, a 1960 biographical film of von Braun.

Experiments with rocket aircraft

During 1936, von Braun's rocketry team working at Kummersdorf investigated installing liquid-fuelled rockets in aircraft. [Ernst Heinkel](#) enthusiastically supported their efforts, supplying a [He-72](#) and later two [He-112s](#) for the experiments. Later in 1936, [Erich Warsitz](#) was seconded by the [RLM](#) to von Braun and Heinkel, because he had been recognized as one of the most experienced test pilots of the time, and because he also had an extraordinary fund of technical knowledge.^[a]^[a] After he familiarized Warsitz with a test-stand run, showing him the corresponding apparatus in the aircraft, he asked: "Are you with us and will you test the rocket in the air? Then, Warsitz, you will be a famous man. And later we will fly to the Moon – with you at the helm!"^[a]^[a]^[a]



A regular He 112

In June 1937, at [Neuhardenberg](#) (a large field about 70 km (43 mi) east of Berlin, listed as a reserve airfield in the event of war), one of these latter aircraft was flown with its [piston engine](#) shut down during flight by Warsitz, at which time it was propelled by von Braun's rocket power alone. Despite a wheels-up landing and the fuselage having been on fire, it proved to official circles that an aircraft could be flown satisfactorily with a back-thrust system through the rear.^[a]^[a]^[a] At the same time, [Hellmuth Walter](#)'s experiments into [hydrogen peroxide](#) based rockets were leading towards light and simple rockets that appeared well-suited for aircraft installation. Also the firm of Hellmuth Walter at Kiel had been commissioned by the RLM to build a rocket engine for the He 112, so there were two different new rocket motor designs at Neuhardenberg: whereas von Braun's engines were powered by alcohol and liquid oxygen, Walter engines had hydrogen peroxide and [calcium permanganate](#) as a [catalyst](#). Von Braun's engines used direct combustion and created fire, the Walter devices used hot vapors from a chemical reaction, but both created thrust and provided high speed.^[a]^[a] The subsequent flights with the He-112 used the Walter-rocket instead of von Braun's; it was more reliable, simpler to operate, and safer for the test pilot, Warsitz.^[a]^[a]^[a]

Slave labor

SS General [Hans Kammler](#), who as an engineer had constructed several [concentration camps](#), including [Auschwitz](#), had a reputation for brutality and had originated the idea of using [concentration camp prisoners as slave laborers](#) in the rocket program. [Arthur Rudolph](#), chief engineer of the V-2 rocket factory at Peenemünde, endorsed this idea in April 1943 when a labor shortage developed. More people died building the V-2 rockets than were killed by it as a weapon.^[a] Von Braun admitted visiting the plant at [Mittelwerk](#) on many occasions,^[a] and called conditions at the plant "repulsive", but claimed never to have personally witnessed any deaths or beatings, although it had become clear to him by 1944 that deaths had occurred.^[a] He denied ever having visited the [Mittelbau-Dora](#) concentration camp itself, where 20,000 died from illness, beatings, hangings, and intolerable working conditions.

Some prisoners claim von Braun engaged in brutal treatment or approved of it. Guy Morand, a French resistance fighter who was a prisoner in Dora, testified in 1995 that after an apparent sabotage attempt, von Braun ordered a prisoner to be flogged,^[a] while Robert Cazabonne, another French prisoner, claimed von Braun stood by as prisoners were hanged by chains suspended by cranes.^[a]^[a]^[a] However, these accounts may have been a case of mistaken identity.^[a] Former [Buchenwald](#) inmate Adam Cabala claims that von Braun went to the concentration camp to pick slave laborers:

... also the German scientists led by Prof. Wernher von Braun were aware of everything daily. As they went along the corridors, they saw the exhaustion of the inmates, their arduous work and their pain. Not one single time did Prof. Wernher von Braun protest against this cruelty during his frequent stays at Dora. Even the aspect of corpses did not touch him: On a small area near the ambulance shed, inmates tortured to death by slave labor and the terror of the overseers were piling up daily. But, Prof. Wernher von Braun passed them so close that he was almost touching the corpses.^[a]

Von Braun later claimed that he was aware of the treatment of prisoners, but felt helpless to change the situation.^[a]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wernher_von_Braun>

Hubertus Strughold

Saturday, March 27, 2021 3:48 PM

Hubertus Strughold, a physiologist and medical researcher, [headed](#) the German Air Force Institute of Aviation Medicine, known for its torturous medical experiments on inmates from the Dachau concentration camp. Strughold claimed ignorance of any such activity until after the war, yet he appeared among a list of 95 doctors at an October 1942 conference discussing their findings. In the U.S., he was chief scientist of the aerospace medical division at Brooks Air Force and has since been credited as the father of space medicine.



From <<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/09/16/fact-check-nazi-scientists-brought-u-s-operation-papercip/5690870002/>>

A Scientist's Nazi-Era Past Haunts Prestigious Space Prize

By Lucette Lagnado

Updated Dec. 1, 2012 2:46 pm ET

PRINT TEXT

Every year since 1963, the Space Medicine Association has given out the Hubertus Strughold Award to a top scientist or clinician for outstanding work in aviation medicine.

But it is what he allegedly did during the war that has fueled a bitter controversy.

Nearly 70 years after the end of World War II, the scientific community is still fractured over the legacy of Nazi science—a conflict underscored by the clash over the Strughold award.

TO PERFORM THE FULL STORY

Work for Nazi Germany

Through his association with Robert Ritter von Greim (now [Adolf Hitler's](#) personal pilot), Strughold became acquainted socially with [Hermann Göring](#) and other high-ranking members of the [Nazi regime](#), though he never formally joined the [Nazi Party](#). In April 1935, he was appointed director of the Berlin-based [Research Institute for Aviation Medicine](#), a medical [think tank](#) that operated under the auspices of the [Reich Ministry of Aviation](#). Under Strughold's leadership, the institute grew to become Germany's foremost aeromedical research establishment, pioneering the study of the physical effects of high-[altitude](#) and [supersonic speed](#) flight, along with establishing the [altitude chamber](#) concept of "time of useful consciousness".

Though Strughold was ostensibly a civilian researcher, the majority of the studies and projects his institute undertook were commissioned and financed by the [German armed forces](#) (principally the [Luftwaffe](#)) as part of the Nazi's ongoing policy of [re-armament](#) preceding [World War II](#). With the outbreak of war in 1939 the organization was absorbed into the German military and attached to the medical corps of the Luftwaffe where it was renamed the [Air Force Institute for Aviation Medicine](#) and placed under the command of [Surgeon-General](#) ([Generaloberstabsarzt](#)) [Erich Hippke](#). Strughold himself was also commissioned as an officer in the German air force, eventually rising to the rank of [Colonel \(Oberst\)](#).

Human experimentation

In October 1942, Strughold and Hippke attended a medical conference in [Nuremberg](#) at which [SS-Hauptsturmführer Sigmund Rascher](#) delivered a presentation outlining various medical experiments he had conducted, in conjunction with the Luftwaffe, in which prisoners from the [Dachau concentration camp](#) were used as [human test subjects](#). These experiments included physiological tests during which camp inmates were immersed in freezing water, placed in [air pressure chambers](#) and made to endure [exploratory surgery](#) without [anesthetic](#). Many of the inmates forced to participate died as a result.²⁴ What, if any, role Strughold himself may have had in Rascher's experiments remains a source of controversy. However several junior physicians who had participated in the medical atrocities had close personal and professional ties to Strughold, through both the Institute for Aviation Medicine and the Luftwaffe medical corps. Following the [German surrender](#) in May 1945, Strughold claimed to [Allied authorities](#) that, despite his influential position within the Luftwaffe's medical service and his attendance at the October 1942 Nuremberg conference, he had no knowledge of the [atrocities](#) committed at Dachau. He was never subsequently charged with any wrongdoing by the Allies. However, a 1946 memorandum produced by the staff of the [Nuremberg Trials](#) listed Strughold as one of thirteen "persons, firms or individuals implicated" in the war crimes committed at Dachau. In addition, several of his wartime associates, including his former assistant [Hermann Becker-Freyseng](#), were convicted of [crimes against humanity](#) in connection with the Dachau experiments at the 1947 [Nuremberg Doctor's Trial](#). During these proceedings, Strughold contributed several [affidavits](#) for the defense on behalf of his accused colleagues.

Work for the United States

In October 1945 Strughold returned to academia, becoming director of the Physiological Institute at [Heidelberg University](#). He also began working on behalf of the [US Army Air Force](#), becoming Chief Scientist of its Aeromedical Center, located on the campus of the former [Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Medical Research](#). In this capacity Strughold edited *German Aviation Medicine in World War II*, a book-length summary of the knowledge gained by German aviation researchers during the war.

In 1947, Strughold was brought to the [United States](#), along with many other highly valuable German scientists, as part of [Operation Paperclip](#). With another former Luftwaffe physician, [Richard Lindenberg](#), Strughold was assigned to the US Air Force School of Aviation Medicine at [Randolph Field](#) near [San Antonio, Texas](#).²⁴ It was while at Randolph Field that Strughold began conducting some of the first research into the potential medical challenges posed by [space travel](#), in conjunction with fellow "Paperclip Scientist" Dr. [Heinz Haber](#).²⁴ Strughold coined the terms "[space medicine](#)" and "astrobiology" to describe this area of study in 1948. The following year he was appointed as the first and only Professor of Space Medicine at the [US Air Force's](#) newly established School of Aviation Medicine (SAM), one of the first institutions dedicated to conducting research on "astrobiology" and the so-called "[human factors](#)" associated with [manned spaceflight](#). He first described "[Mars jars](#)", containers that simulate the atmosphere of Mars, that have now become an essential tool in astrobiological research.²⁴

Under Strughold, the School of Aviation Medicine conducted pioneering studies on issues such as [atmospheric control](#), the physical effects of [weightlessness](#) and the disruption of [normal time cycles](#).²⁴ In 1951 Strughold revolutionized existing notions concerning spaceflight when he co-authored the influential research paper *Where Does Space Begin?* in which he proposed that space was present in small gradations that grew as altitude levels increased, rather than existing in remote regions of the atmosphere. Between 1952 and 1954 he would oversee the building of the [space cabin simulator](#), a sealed chamber in which human test subjects were placed for extended periods of time in order to view the potential physical, astrobiological, and psychological effects of extra-atmospheric flight.

Strughold obtained [US citizenship](#) in 1956 and was appointed Chief Scientist of the [National Aeronautics and Space Administration's](#) (NASA) Aerospace Medical Division in 1962. While at NASA, Strughold played a central role in designing the [pressure suit](#) and [onboard life support systems](#) used by both the [Gemini](#) and [Apollo](#) astronauts. He also directed the specialized training of the [flight surgeons](#) and medical staff of the Apollo program in advance of the planned [mission to the Moon](#). Strughold retired from his position at NASA in 1968.

Controversy

During his work on behalf of the [US Air Force](#) and [NASA](#), Strughold was the subject of three separate US government investigations into his suspected involvement in [war crimes](#) committed under the [Nazis](#). A 1958 investigation by the [Justice Department](#) fully exonerated Strughold, while a second inquiry launched by the [Immigration and Naturalization Service](#) in 1974 was later abandoned due to lack of evidence. In 1983 the [Office of Special Investigations](#) reopened his case but withdrew from the effort when Strughold died in September 1986.

Following his death, Strughold's alleged connection to the [Dachau experiments](#) became more widely known following the release of [US Army Intelligence](#) documents from 1945 that listed him among those being sought as [war criminals](#) by US authorities. These revelations did significant damage to Strughold's reputation and resulted in the revocation of various honors that had been bestowed upon him over the course of his career. In 1993, at the request of the [World Jewish Congress](#), his portrait was removed from a mural of prominent physicians displayed at [Ohio State University](#). Following similar protests by the [Anti-Defamation League](#) (ADL), the Air Force decided in 1995 to rename the Hubertus Strughold Aeromedical Library at [Brooks Air Force Base](#), which had been named in Strughold's honor in 1977. His portrait, however, still hangs there. Further action by the ADL also led to Strughold's removal from the [International Space Hall of Fame](#) in [Alamogordo, New Mexico](#) in May 2006.

Later revelations

Further questions about Strughold's activities during World War II emerged in 2004 following an investigation conducted by the Historical Committee of the German Society of Air and Space Medicine. The inquiry uncovered evidence of [oxygen deprivation](#) experiments carried out by Strughold's Institute for Aviation Medicine in 1943. According to these findings six [epileptic](#) children, between the ages of 11 and 13, were taken from the Nazi's [Brandenburg Euthanasia Centre](#) to Strughold's Berlin laboratory where they were placed in [vacuum chambers](#) to induce [epileptic seizures](#) in an effort to simulate the effects of high-altitude sicknesses, such as [hypoxia](#).

While, unlike the Dachau experiments, all the test subjects survived the research process, this revelation led the Society of Air and Space Medicine to abolish a major award bearing Strughold's name. A similar campaign by American scholars prompted the US branch of the Aerospace Medical Association to announce in 2012 that it would also consider renaming a similar award, also named in Strughold's honor, which it had been bestowing since 1963. The move was met with opposition from defenders of Strughold, citing his many notable contributions to the [American space program](#) and the lack of any formal proof of his direct involvement in war crimes.²⁴

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubertus_Strughold>

Walter Schreiber

Saturday, March 27, 2021 3:50 PM

Walter Schreiber, a former Nazi general, also [oversaw](#) inhumane medical experiments involving bioweapons that resulted in countless of deaths. Following the war, he was captured by the Soviets but defected to the U.S. He worked for various government entities before finally settling in Texas at the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine.

From <<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/factcheck/2020/09/16/fact-check-nazi-scientists-brought-u-s-operation-paperclip/5690870002/>>



As a member of the medical branch of the [German Army](#), and a representative of the Army Medical Inspectorate, he was charged with preventing the spread of infectious disease and developing vaccines, in particular, to guard against potential biological warfare agents. In 1942 he wrote a memorandum expressing his objections to the Third Reich's own development of such weapons, stating during his witness testimony at the Nuremberg Trials, "I personally made a report to Generaloberstabsarzt Handloser... It was an extremely serious matter for us physicians, for if there really should be a plague epidemic it was clear that it would not stop at the fronts, but would come over to us too. We had to bear a very grave responsibility."^{[1][2]}

Schreiber repeatedly reported to his supervising officers objections regarding experimentation being done at SS controlled facilities. In October 1942, Schreiber reported what he heard at a conference where the results of human experiments at [Dachau concentration camp](#) were presented. In May 1943, he headed the third session of the advisory specialists of the Armed Forces. This led to a confrontation in which Schreiber spoke out against human experimentation in general, but especially with [biological agents](#) such as [plague](#) and [typhus](#), testifying later at the Nuremberg Trials that he "pointed out that bacteria were an unreliable and dangerous weapon" but that he was "confronted with a fait accompli", the decision had already been made, "the Führer had given the Reichsmarschall ([Hermann Göring](#)) full powers, and so forth, for carrying out all the preparations."^{[2][3][4]} In September 1943, Schreiber accepted the position of the commander of the Training Division C of the Military Medical Academy under the authority of which he denied Kurt Blome, the head of the Posen research institute, permission to conduct his plague research in Sachsenburg. This was later overruled by Himmler.^[2] At a medical conference May 16 to 18, 1944, Schreiber learned of research into gas gangrene experiments conducted by Dr. [Karl Gebhardt](#) at [Hohenlychen Sanatorium](#). (Nuremberg document 619)^[2] In 1944, Schreiber, who had grown increasingly aware of Göring's antagonism toward him, conferred with Dr. [Karl Brandt](#), the attorney for the health care scientific advisory board about what to do.^[2] At the beginning of April, 1945, he was stripped of his administrative duties except that of medical officer in charge of the military and civilian sector of Berlin.^[2]

On 30 April 1945, while caring for wounded in a makeshift hospital in [Reichstag Building](#) in Berlin, he was taken [prisoner of war](#) by the Red Army and transported to the [Soviet Union](#).^[2] He spent time at Kransnogorsk POW camp and [Lubyanka Prison](#). On 26 August 1946, the Soviets allowed Schreiber to appear as a witness at the [Nuremberg Trials](#), to give evidence against Göring and [Kurt Blome](#), who had been in charge of German offensive biological weapons development.^{[2][3]} A recording of his testimony at the trial can be found at the online archive of the Imperial War Museum.^{[2][4]} The transcript became part of the Nuremberg proceedings against German major war criminals.^[2] Schreiber himself was not charged with any war crimes at the Nuremberg trials, although he was convicted in absentia by a Polish court of "conducting gruesome medical experiments" at Auschwitz.^[2]

In fall 1948, Schreiber escaped Soviet captivity and immediately gave himself over to the Americans. In a press conference on 2 November, he explained that he had initially been held in Lubyanka Prison in the Soviet Union where he became deathly ill. Only when the captured former German ambassador to Soviet Union, Norbert von Baumbach, became ill and refused care from anyone but Schreiber, was the doctor's true identity discovered by Soviet authorities. Schreiber reported he was then given medical attention and moved to a series of safe houses in the [Soviet Zone](#) of Germany. There he remained to provide medical care to former Nazi generals. Still under Soviet custody, he was later given the rank of [starshina](#), and was ultimately offered the position of Chief Medical Officer in the newly formed East German Police Force, the [Volkspolizei](#). Rejecting this position, Schreiber reported that he was then offered a professorship at the [University of Leipzig](#). However, in hopes of finding his family, he requested the [University of Berlin](#) instead. In response, Soviet authorities reported they were holding Schreiber's family in the Soviet Union, thereby convincing him to relocate and join other German scientists who had already been taken there (see [Russian Alsos](#)).^{[2][4]} In the meantime, his daughter, who had presented herself to Allied military authorities in the [American Occupation Zone](#), learned that the Soviets were transporting more German scientists to the Soviet Union, her father presumably among them. Boarding multiple trains, she walked the cars until she caught her father's attention. Seeing an opportunity, Schreiber evaded his handler and on 17 October took a train from Dresden to Berlin where he presented himself to the [Allied Control Authority](#) in [West Berlin](#).^{[2][3][4]} Schreiber was subsequently hired to work with the [Counter Intelligence Corps](#) and beginning in 1949 was employed as post physician at [Camp King](#), a large clandestine POW interrogation center in [Oberursel](#), Germany.^[2]

Emigration

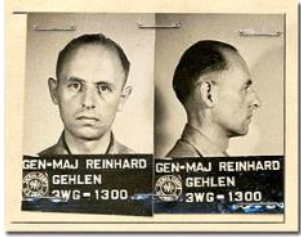
In 1951, Schreiber was taken to the [United States](#) as part of [Operation Paperclip](#). He arrived in New York on September 17, 1951, on the [USNS General Maurice Rose](#) with his wife Olga Conrad Schreiber, his son Paul-Gerhard Schreiber, and his mother-in-law, Marie Schulz Conrad. **The manifest of the ship does not list travel documents for them, but declares them to be "Paper Clips".**^{[2][5]}

On 7 October 1951, the [New York Times](#) reported that he was working at the Air Force School of Medicine at [Randolph Air Force Base](#) in [Texas](#) in the Department of Preventative Medicine. A Janina Iwańska who was being treated at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston was shown a photo of Schreiber and asked if he was the scientists who had experimented on her at [Ravensbrück concentration camp](#). She said "no," but that he was there. Her physician contacted the [Boston Globe](#) and started a petition to have Schreiber investigated. The second article also by [Drew Pearson](#) published February 10, 1952 includes Schreiber's claim that he had never been to Ravensbrück nor any other concentration camp and that he never conducted or supervised any experiments on human beings. That same article also includes a statement by the Air Force Surgeon General stating that he questions such accusations because Schreiber was not a defendant at Nuremberg, but a witness. If there was any evidence against him, they would have included him as a defendant at that time.^{[2][3][4]} Schreiber, consequently, did not seek to renew his contract with the U.S. Air Force. Instead he left Texas for the [Bay Area](#) of California, where one of his daughters lived. And from there, the [Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency](#) arranged visas for him and his family to move to Argentina, where another one of his daughters was living and had recently given birth to Schreiber's first grandchild. On 22 May 1952, they were flown on a military aircraft to [New Orleans](#) and from there to [Buenos Aires](#).^{[2][3][4]} In Argentina, he worked as a practitioner of general medicine, essentially as a country doctor, in the community of San Carlos de Bariloche where he settled. He died suddenly of a heart attack on 5 September 1970 in [San Carlos de Bariloche, Rio Negro, Argentina](#).^{[2][3][4]}

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Schreiber>

Reinhard Gehlen

Saturday, March 27, 2021 3:51 PM



Reinhard Gehlen Was Involved in the Torture, Murder, and Starving to Death of Millions

Not all Nazi war criminals sprung by the US and other WWII victors were scientists, physician, or technological experts. Some, such as Reinhard Gehlen (1902 – 1969), were saved and given a fresh start because of their expertise in the field of intelligence. Gehlen, head of the Foreign Armies East (FHO) intelligence unit during WW2, had been Hitler's chief intelligence officer for the Eastern Front. His agents brutally interrogated prisoners, and participated in torturing, murdering, and starving to death millions of Soviets POWs.

Gehlen also organized collaborationist right wing paramilitaries from Ukrainian and other Slavic groups, which fought alongside the Nazi and committed sundry atrocities, often against Jews, under Nazi supervision or on their own hook. After the war, he offered his services to the US, and his considerable knowledge of and expertise about the Soviet Union was deemed too valuable let go to waste on the gallows.

Gehlen had joined the German army in 1920, was appointed to run the German army's military intelligence on the Eastern Front in 1942, and eventually rose to the rank of Major General. His intelligence gathering produced reports that were accurate most of the time – although he was wrong footed more than once by the Soviets. However, things had already started to go bad for Germany on the Eastern Front when Gehlen was appointed to run intelligence, so his accurate reports were gloomy. Hitler viewed Gehlen and his reports as too pessimistic, and ended up firing him as a result.

Gehlen turned himself in to US Army counterintelligence in May of 1945, and offered to hand over a treasure trove of intelligence about the Soviet Union, stored on microfilm, in exchange for his liberty. He and three assistants were secretly flown to Washington DC, where they were interrogated by military intelligence and the OSS – the forerunner of the CIA. He also met OSS chief Bill Donovan, and Allen Dulles, who headed OSS operations in Europe at the time, and who would eventually get appointed CIA Director by Eisenhower.

Gehlen worked out a deal that shielded him from prosecution for war crimes. He was then hired to resurrect and oversee his vast network of intelligence to spy on the Soviets for the CIA, with whom he signed a contract for \$5 million a year in 1949. So long as Gehlen's organization produced, the CIA gave it carte blanche in its side gig of helping other Nazi war criminals flee Europe to avoid prosecution. He set up an underground escape network that included transit camps, and used fake ports supplied by the CIA, to help over 5000 Nazis flee Europe to South and Central America.

In 1955, the Gehlen Organization was turned over to the West German government, and the following year, it became the nucleus of the *Bundesnachrichtendienst* (BND – Federal Intelligence Service), headed by Gehlen. He ran the BND until 1968, when he was forced out due to a combination of ineptness, estrangement from his political patrons, and internal BND scandals. He died the following year.

Gehlen and Wernher Von Braun were probably the two most successfully rehabilitated Nazi war criminals. Not only were their sins whitewashed, but they went on to become heroic figures – at least in the West – after the war. An argument could be made that Gehlen did even better in that regard than Von Braun. He did not become as great a celebrity as Von Braun, or get whitewashed as brightly. However, he had far more blood on his hands to whitewash, and far more atrocities under his rug than the rocket visionary ever did.

German Spymaster Reinhard Gehlen

Reinhard Gehlen parlayed his experience as a senior German intelligence officer in World War II into a postwar career as an anti-communist spymaster.



Lieutenant Colonel Reinhard Gehlen.

In the summer of 1944 several senior German officers requested permission from Gehlen to use his offices as they refined their plans to assassinate German leader Adolf Hitler. Gehlen granted their request although he had very little to do with the actual planning. When the bomb plot failed, Gehlen successfully covered up his minor role. Gehlen wrote in his memoirs that an illness he suffered at the time helped him escape detection. He was stricken in July 1944 with a serious case of blood poisoning that required hospitalization. After a short time at a field hospital in Saxony, he was transferred to another hospital in Silesia. He was probably correct in surmising that his hospital stays contributed to the Gestapo overlooking him when it began its massive hunt for conspirators.



Major Gehlen participated in the invasion of Poland in 1939.



Gehlen acknowledged that the Russians would have the upper hand in winter warfare, and he warned his superiors not to underestimate the enemy's numerical superiority in manpower and equipment.

On February 27, 1945, Colonel-General Heinz Guderian took Gehlen to see Hitler for the last time at the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. Gehlen gave one last report at one of these meetings. Gehlen suggested to Hitler that the Germans use amplified phonograph records of tank tracks, marching feet, and other sound effects of large numbers of reinforcements to persuade the Russians that they had built up a large reserve force. The German situation had deteriorated to the point that it was all Gehlen could offer for the once powerful Third Reich.

Hitler embraced the idea, and he issued orders on March 5, 1945, for these sound effects to be used in a last-ditch effort to slow the Red Army. The following month, Hitler dismissed Gehlen as chief of eastern intelligence. "There is nobody less popular than a prophet of misfortune whose predictions have been proved true in every detail," Gehlen wrote in his memoirs.

With the end of the war in Europe, a completely new chapter began in Gehlen's life. Having realized early on that Germany was going to lose the war, Gehlen had begun making preparations to save his own skin. He ordered his staff to put his treasure trove of intelligence on the Red Army on microfilm. The files of the Foreign Armies East unit were sealed in watertight containers and buried in the Austrian Alps. Gehlen planned to use the archives as a bargaining chip with the Americans. His ploy would work remarkably well in large part because the Western Allies had virtually no intelligence sources in Eastern Europe.

Gehlen surrendered to the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps in Bavaria on May 22, 1945. The Americans interrogated the German intelligence officer at Camp King near Oberursel. Gehlen quickly proved his worth to the Americans through his detailed knowledge of the Soviet military and his long list of clandestine contacts inside the Soviet Union. Gehlen knew that it was in his best interests to be forthcoming to the Americans, so he gave them access to his extensive intelligence archives in exchange for his freedom and the freedom of some of his closest colleagues in Nazi intelligence operations. Working in tandem with senior American military officers, American interrogators quietly removed Gehlen and his colleagues from official POW lists. On Gehlen's behalf, the Americans succeeded in transferring seven of Gehlen's associates to safe locations. Indeed, the Americans went so far as to fly Gehlen and his seven colleagues to Washington, D.C., in General Walter Bedell Smith's plane. These events occurred at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union were still allies and were cooperating with each other in prosecuting war criminals. While Gehlen was in Washington for extensive debriefings in 1946, the Americans decided to allow him to reconstitute his unit in order to collect intelligence on the Red Army in Eastern Europe.

Gehlen was successful in reforming his unit and gathering together his numerous files. He operated under G-2 sponsorship from 1946 until 1949 when the CIA assumed responsibility. Between 1949 and 1956 Gehlen worked hard to ensure that his group obtained all of the legal requirements necessary. The former German Army intelligence officer's English was fluent, and he was very much at ease around American officials.

In March 1956 Gehlen became the first president of the West German Federal Intelligence Service, which was directly accountable to the West German Chancellor's Office. He worked in this capacity for 12 years. General Gerhard Wessel, who had been an adjutant in the Foreign Armies East unit, succeeded him in 1968.

Gehlen remained a professional military officer in habits and attitudes. Although he never went on active duty after World War II, he held the rank of lieutenant general in the Army reserve. A devout family man, he pursued a quiet life until he died in 1979.

From <<https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/2020/05/17/german-spy-master-reinhard-gehlen/>>

From <<https://historycollection.com/10-nazi-war-criminals-who-escaped-justice-because-they-were-useful-to-the-us/10/>>

Arthur Rudolph

Saturday, March 27, 2021 6:32 PM

In August 1943, as Rudolph was ready to begin production of the V-2, the British [bombed Peenemünde](#). After Peenemünde was bombed, the V-2 production facility was moved to the [Mittelwerk](#) facility, which was near [Nordhausen](#) and underground. Mittelwerk was originally a gypsum mine that was being used as a storage facility and was being excavated for production facilities. The labor force consisted of prisoners who were eventually housed at the [Mittelbau-Dora concentration camp](#). Rudolph was in charge of moving the equipment from Peenemünde to Mittelwerk, working under Albin Sawatzki. After the plant was in place, Rudolph was operations director for V-2 missile production.^[13]^[16] Sawatzki decreed that fifty were to be produced in December. Given the labor and parts issues, Rudolph was barely able to produce four rockets that were later returned from Peenemünde as defective. There are estimates that between 12–20,000 prisoners died while building the V-2 rockets at Mittelwerk. More than the actual V-2 bombardments.^[15]^[failed verification]

In 1944, [Himmler](#) convinced [Hitler](#) to put the V-2 project directly under [SS](#) control, and in August replaced Dornberger with SS General [Hans Kammler](#) as its director.^[14]^[citation needed]

In January 1945 the SS ordered all of the civilians and prisoners, including Rudolph and his team, to attend a public hanging of six to twelve prisoners accused of [sabotage](#). By March 1945, production had stopped due to a lack of parts and Rudolph and his staff were moved to [Oberammergau](#) where they met von Braun and others from Peenemünde. They finally surrendered to the U.S. Army and were transported to [Garmisch](#).

Rudolph was transferred to the British to participate in [Operation Backfire](#) from July to October 1945.^[13]^[9] He was then transferred back to the Americans. The U.S. Army picked up Martha and Marianne Rudolph from Steffershausen before it was occupied by the [Red Army](#), and the Rudolphs were reunited at Camp Overcast near [Landshut](#).^[10]^[11] In November 1945, Operation Overcast brought Rudolph, von Braun and the rest of the [V-2 team](#) temporarily to the US for six months. Overcast was renamed [Operation Paperclip](#) in March 1946 and formally approved by President [Truman](#) in August 1946. Most of the group stayed permanently. During a background investigation conducted on January 2, 1954, Rudolph was described as "a loyal member of the National Socialist German Labor Party (NSDAP), and is the type of person who would not stop at anything if it might further his ambitions. He had the reputation of being a person who, in his enthusiasm for the Nazi Regime, could be dangerous to a fellow employee who did not guard his language." Despite this less than enthusiastic review Rudolph was placed in a position of trust and confidence.^[10]^[failed verification]

After a brief interrogation at [Fort Strong](#), the team was sent to [White Sands Proving Grounds](#) to work on further V-2 engineering in January 1946. In January 1947 Rudolph was moved to the [Ordnance Research and Development Division](#) at [Fort Bliss](#), [El Paso, Texas](#), where his family finally joined him in April. Since he had been brought into the US without a visa, he and others were sent to [Juárez](#), Mexico where he obtained a visa and officially immigrated to the U.S. on April 14, 1949. During his time at Fort Bliss, he acted as a liaison to the Solar Aircraft Company,^[10]^[11] and spent much of 1947 and 1949 in San Diego, California. During a 1949 inquiry by the [FBI](#), Rudolph made the following statement on his participation in the Nazi party:

Until 1930 I sympathized with the Social Democratic party, voted for it and was a member of a Social Democratic union (Bund Techn. Agst. u. Beamt.) After 1930 the economic situation became so serious that it appeared to me to be headed for catastrophe. (I really became unemployed in 1932.) The great amount of unemployment caused the expansion of National Socialist and Communist parties. Frightened that the latter one would become the government I joined the NSDAP (a legally reg. entity) to help, I believed in the preservation of western culture.^[12]

On June 25, 1950, Rudolph was transferred to [Redstone Arsenal](#), [Huntsville, Alabama](#), and his group was re-designated as the [Ordnance Guided Missile Center](#). He was naturalized as an American citizen on November 11, 1954, in [Birmingham, Alabama](#). In 1950 Rudolph was appointed as the technical director for the [Redstone missile](#) project. Rudolph was assigned as the project manager for the [Pershing missile](#) project in 1956. He specifically selected [The Martin Company](#) as the prime contractor for the program. He also chose the [Eclipse-Pioneer](#) division of [Bendix](#) to develop the guidance system after he personally inspected the plant in [Teterboro, New Jersey](#).

Rudolph received an honorary doctorate of science degree from [Rollins College](#) in [Winter Park, Florida](#), on February 23, 1959. He received the [Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service](#), the highest Army award for civilians, for his work on Pershing.^[2]

In 1979, [Eli Rosenbaum](#) of the [Office of Special Investigations](#) (OSI) by chance read about Rudolph in a book about moving rocket parts using forced labor.^[10] Rosenbaum had conducted research at the [National Archives](#), about the [Dora war crimes trial](#), appearing to connect Rudolph with the use of [forced labor at Mittelwerk](#).^[11] In September 1982, Rudolph received a letter requesting an interview by the OSI.^[11] Rudolph believed this was one of the series of interrogations he had gone through since his arrival in the U.S. The first of three interviews, it centered on his attitudes on racial superiority, his early participation in the Nazi Party and a possible role in the treatment of prisoners at Mittelwerk.

On November 28, 1983, Rudolph, purportedly according to his attorneys under duress and fearful for the welfare of his wife and daughter, signed an agreement with the OSI stating that he would leave the United States and renounce his United States citizenship. Under the agreement, Rudolph would not be prosecuted, the citizenship of his wife and daughter was not in danger of revocation and Rudolph's retirement and [Social Security](#) benefits were left intact. In March 1984 Arthur and Martha Rudolph departed for West Germany where Rudolph renounced his citizenship as agreed. West Germany protested to the [United States Department of State](#), as Rudolph now had no citizenship in any country. In July, West Germany requested documentation from the OSI to determine if Rudolph should be prosecuted or granted citizenship. The [World Jewish Congress](#) placed articles in newspapers in January 1985 on behalf of the Department of Justice, searching for survivors of the Mittelwerk.^[12]

After receiving documentation in April 1985, the case was investigated by Harald Duhn, the Attorney General of [Hamburg](#). In March 1987, the investigation concluded after questioning a number of witnesses and determining no basis for prosecution, since the only crime which had not passed the statute of limitations was murder. Rudolph was granted West German citizenship.^[13]

Meanwhile, a great deal of controversy occurred back in the U.S. Rudolph had not told his friends of the investigation, but the OSI issued a press release after his departure.^[14] Several groups and individuals were calling for an investigation into the OSI's activities regarding Rudolph. These included retired Major General [John Medaris](#) (former commander of ABMA), officials of the city of Huntsville, the [American Legion](#) and former associates at NASA. Thomas Franklin interviewed Rudolph and wrote a series of articles in the now-defunct [Huntsville News](#) that questioned the OSI investigation— these were later used as the basis for *An American in Exile: The Story of Arthur Rudolph*.^[15]^[note 4]

In 1985, [Representative Bill Green](#) of New York introduced a bill to strip Rudolph of the NASA Distinguished Service Medal (DSM) and re-introduced it in 1987.^[16] ^[14] Rudolph applied for a visa in 1989 to attend a 20th anniversary celebration of the first Moon landing, but was denied by the State Department. In May 1990, Representative [James Traficant](#) of Ohio submitted a motion calling for hearings to determine whether the OSI was "justified in its actions or violated the rights of Arthur Rudolph."^[17]^[12] The motion failed to receive any co-sponsors and was referred to the [Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law](#) in June, with no further action taken.^[18]^[19]^[20]

In July the Rudolphs entered Canada for a reunion with their daughter. Since the OSI had placed Rudolph on a watch list, he was detained and left Canada of his own accord.^[21] Holocaust-denier [Ernst Zündel](#) and [Paul Fromm](#) attempted to support Rudolph with demonstrations. After Rudolph left, an immigration hearing was held in his absence; he was represented by [Barbara Kulaska](#), but Canadian authorities ruled that he could not return to Canada.^[22] Rudolph sued to regain his U.S. citizenship, but the case was dismissed in 1993.^[23]

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Rudolph



From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Rudolph

ASHCAN & DUSTBIN

Wednesday, March 24, 2021 5:03 PM



The "class of 45": Prisoners of *Ashcan* posing for a group photo in August 1945. In the center of the bottom row, [Hermann Göring](#).

Central Continental Prisoner of War Enclosure No. 32, code-named *Ashcan*, was an [Allied prisoner-of-war camp](#) in the *Palace Hotel* of [Mondorf-les-Bains](#), Luxembourg during [World War II](#). Operating from May to August 1945, it served as a processing station and interrogation center for the 86 most prominent surviving [Nazi](#) leaders prior to their [trial in Nuremberg](#), including [Hermann Göring](#) and [Karl Dönitz](#).

A British counterpart of *Ashcan*, [Camp Dustbin](#) in [Castle Kransberg](#) near [Frankfurt am Main](#), housed prisoners of a more technical inclination including [Albert Speer](#) and [Wernher von Braun](#).



The Palace Hotel before the war.

The camp was established by order of Allied Command.^[1] It was commanded by U.S. Army Col. [Burton C. Andrus](#), and staffed by men of the U.S. [391st Anti-Aircraft Battalion](#).^[2] Allied intelligence services and 42 German prisoners of war selected for their skills, including a barber, dentist, doctor and even a hotel manager.^[3] The place selected for the camp was the Palace Hotel, a four-story luxury hotel dominating the small [spa](#) town, which had earlier in 1945 been used as a [billet](#) for U.S. troops.^[1] The hotel was transformed into a high-security area with a fifteen-foot high electrified barbed wire fence, guard towers with machine guns and [klieg lights](#).^[4] Security was so tight that even the [MPs](#) guarding the perimeter knew not what went on inside; they quipped that getting in required "a pass signed by God, and then somebody has to verify the signature".^[2] Conditions in the prison were Spartan. The hotel furniture was replaced by Army cots and collapsible tables.^[3] On 10 August 1945, the prisoners were transferred to Nuremberg to stand trial, and the camp was disbanded shortly afterwards. The building continued to serve as a hotel until 1988, when it was demolished to make way for a more modern [spa](#).
Prisoners^[edit]

Prisoners at *Ashcan* included most of the accused in the Nuremberg Trials and other senior Nazi dignitaries, such as:

- [Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring](#)
- [Joachim von Ribbentrop](#), foreign minister
- [Robert Ley](#), head of the [German Labour Front](#)
- [Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm Keitel](#), head of the [Oberkommando der Wehrmacht](#)
- [Generaloberst Alfred Jodl](#)
- [Großadmiral Karl Dönitz](#)
- [Fritz Sauckel](#), General Plenipotentiary for Labour Deployment
- [Walther Funk](#), minister of the Economy, president of the [Reichsbank](#)
- [Hans Frank](#), General Governor of Poland
- [Wilhelm Frick](#), minister of the Interior
- [Arthur Seyß-Inquart](#), governor of the Netherlands
- [Julius Streicher](#), publisher of [Der Stürmer](#)
- [Johann Ludwig Graf Schwerin von Krosigk](#), minister of finance
- Generalfeldmarschall [Gerd von Rundstedt](#)
- Generalfeldmarschall [Albert Kesselring](#)
- [Albert Göring](#), brother of Hermann Göring, later released without charges

From [<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Ashcan>](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_Ashcan)

Is it right to use Nazi research if it can save lives?

From the Apollo rockets to new drugs to treat HIV, some scientific advances are obtained in dubious ways. Should we make peace with using their findings?

Seeking a local angle on the 50th anniversary of the Moon landings this week, Washington DC news station WTOP published a glowing biography of the "brilliant" rocket scientist Wernher von Braun, who was laid to rest in nearby Alexandria in 1977. The article caused uproar, however, and was swiftly retracted. The reason? It had failed to mention that von Braun was a Nazi.

There are few corners of scientific progress that are not tainted at some point in their history by immoral or unethical behaviour. Physics, biology, zoology, medicine, psychology, vaccine science, anthropology, genetics, nutrition, engineering: all are rife with discoveries made in circumstances that can be described as unethical, even illegal. How should we feel about making use of that knowledge? Especially when it could be of great service to civilisation and even save lives?

Von Braun's presence on the Apollo programme was no outlier. More than 120 German scientists and engineers joined him there, including fellow SS officer Kurt Debus (who became director of NASA's Launch Operations Center) and Bernhard Tessmann (designer of the colossal Vertical Assembly Building at what is now Kennedy Space Center).

They were among 1,600 scientists recruited by spies as [part of Operation Paperclip at the end of World War Two](#) – all shielded from prosecution, given safe passage to the US, and allowed to continue their work.

Allied forces also snapped up other Nazi innovations. Nerve agents such as Tabun and Sarin (which would fuel the development of new insecticides as well as weapons of mass destruction), the antimalarial chloroquine, methadone and methamphetamines, as well as medical research into hypothermia, hypoxia, dehydration and more, were all generated on the back of human experiments in concentration camps.

Particleboard, forms of synthetic rubber and the soft drink [Fanta](#) were also developed by the Germans under Nazi rule.



Wernher von Braun was one of a number of German scientists who were recruited by the Allies at the end of World War Two (Cred it: Getty Images)

But this was far from a one-off injection of unethical research into the scientific record. For 40 years, starting in 1932, researchers at Tuskegee University in Alabama [tracked the progress of syphilis in hundreds of poor black men](#) – none of whom were ever given a diagnosis or treatment, despite the antibiotic penicillin, which could cure the disease, being available at the time.

In a related study, US doctors in the 1940s intentionally infected unsuspecting patients with sexually transmitted infections to study the diseases. Conscious of the outcry this might generate, [the experiments were performed in Guatemala](#).

US doctors in the 1940s intentionally infected unsuspecting patients with sexually transmitted infections to study the diseases

From 1955 to 1976, in what became known as "The Unfortunate Experiment", [hundreds of women with pre-cancerous lesions were left untreated](#) to see if they developed cervical cancer. Details of the study only came to light following an expose by two women's health advocates Sandra Coney and Phillida Bunkle. The New Zealand study hoped to test theories about the value of early intervention, but a later inquiry into the research by judge Silvia Cartwright criticised the treatment of patients by the doctors running the study.

The polio vaccine – and many other medical advances besides – owes its existence to human cells that were taken from Henrietta Lacks without her knowledge or consent, and who never saw any compensation from their commercialisation. The cell line grown from those initial samples have been used in countless research into [drugs, toxins, viruses and also have been used to study the human genome](#).

And in the 1950s, Robert G Heath pioneered the use of electrodes implanted in the brain, in one case attempting to rewire sexual orientation. Today similar technology is used as a treatment for epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and Elon Musk's recently-announced neural lace.

It is not controversial to argue that these experiments should never have happened. But now they have, what should be done with the information they generated?



Nazi doctors performed gruesome experiments, including into the effects of hypothermia, on prisoners at concentration camps (Credit: Alamy)

"The basic intuition is that if information had been obtained unethically, but we use that information, then we then become complicit in that past," says Dom Wilkinson, a medical ethicist at the University of Oxford. This is a common view, even among those who make use of such findings.

Writing in the bioethics journal The Hastings Centre Report in 1984, Kristine Moe [recounts a conversation with John Hayward](#), a leading expert in hypothermia at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, who used Nazi data in his studies. "I don't want to have to use this data, but there is no other and will be no other in an ethical world," he told her. "I've rationalised it a little bit. But to not use it would be equally bad."

But Hayward's experience was unusual.

"I think it's important to say that these findings very rarely provide key important information in isolation," says Wilkinson. "For the most part, scientific information is like a piece in a jigsaw: it fits into an overall puzzle."

Wernher von Braun's contributions to the Apollo space programme may have been considerable. But it's impossible to say whether NASA could not have figured out how to land on the Moon without his help and the knowledge he obtained while working on the Nazi's V-2 rocket program.

Meanwhile, the results of the Tuskegee and Unfortunate experiments did not drastically change our understanding of syphilis or cancer: the data is not so useful that we must hold our noses and put it into practice to help patients today.



The polio vaccine now saves the lives of millions around the world, but some of the work to develop it was ethically questionable (Credit: Getty Images)

"There aren't lots of other observational studies that see what happens if you don't treat cervical cancer," says Wilkinson. "But even if you said 'we don't use this bit of science', we wouldn't be at a different understanding of cervical cancer."

It can be tempting to think that unethical medical practices are a thing of the past, that modern medicine's tangle with immorality was an aberrant blip in the mid-20th Century, and that as we move further from this time the work performed then will fade into scientific irrelevance. From now on, we might tell ourselves, all of our data collection will be above board and our discoveries ethically sound.

Unfortunately, that's not the case.

One concern of using the data is that it expresses the attitude that this research was okay, and encourages future researchers – Dom Wilkinson

Echoing the Guatemala syphilis studies, many clinical trials are to this day carried out in developing nations for arguably the same reasons: regulations are more lax, and the risk of bad press from any negative outcomes is lessened. A 2008 report published by the Center for Research on Multinational Corporations [revealed details of many such unethical trials](#), carried out in India, Nigeria, Russia, Argentina and Nepal, among others. It revealed the unrecorded deaths of 14 women in Uganda during a trial of the anti-HIV transmission drug Nevirapine.

It also revealed that eight patients in Hyderabad, India, had died during a trial of the anti-clotting drug streptokinase – and that none of them were aware that they were part of an experiment.

Bad example

The urge to do some good with data – even if it was obtained in an unethical way – comes with its own problems. Aside from carrying the weight of complicity, does using the findings tell current and future researchers that it's better to seek forgiveness than ask permission?

"There's something very particular about knowledge, that it's irreversible. You can't un-know something," says Wilkinson. "One concern of using the data is that it expresses the attitude that this research was okay, and encourages future researchers – 'history will judge me positively'. We want to not do that. We don't want to promote unethical research."



Several German scientists who helped to send NASA's Apollo missions to the Moon had previously worked on the V-2 rockets for the Nazis (Credit: Getty Images)

Wilkinson highlights the recent case of the Chinese researcher who announced in 2018 that he had created the first gene-edited babies. "It's a really striking example; it looks like he was motivated by the particular fame associated with being first," says Wilkinson.

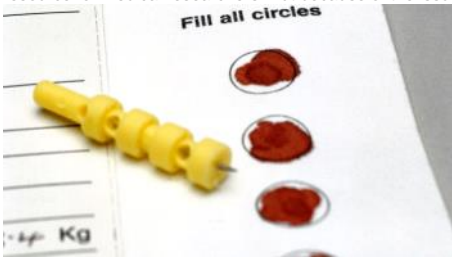
That view is echoed by the Health Commission of China, whose investigation into the research concluded that the scientist "illegally conducted the research in the pursuit of personal fame and gain". Like other individuals who commit attention-grabbing crimes for notoriety, says Wilkinson, we should make efforts not to condone their behaviour or give them the promotion they seek.

But even if we can separate the actions of people from the science they generate, condemning one while doing some good with the other, we're still not out of the moral maze. What happens when the problematic research is yet to be done – but could be?

That's the quandary posed by a controversial [collection of blood samples from more than three million Scottish people](#) currently held by the NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Health Board.

The samples were collected as part of a routine "heel prick" test performed on all newborns to check for a number of genetic conditions. But from 1965 to 2003, permission from parents was never sought about storing the blood samples, meaning that the entire database is legally dubious.

As the world's oldest and largest collection of Guthrie cards (as the records are known), the database offers an uncommonly broad view of the nation's genetics, and so represents a unique resource for medical researchers. But because of the issues surrounding how they were collected, there is currently a moratorium on carrying out research using the cards.



Historic heel test records stored without permission still present legal and ethical problems for research carried out today (Credit: Getty Images)

"These kinds of situations aren't straightforwardly 'ethical' or 'unethical' – they involve competing ethical concerns, all of which need to be taken into consideration," says Anne Wilkinson, programme officer at the Nuffield Council on Bioethics who has [written about Scotland's Guthrie cards](#). Important social benefits might be achieved by using the database, she says.

"But this would not simply trump concerns about consent, privacy, risks to people associated with the use of their personal information, and respect for people's views about its use."

Health authorities in Scotland are now embarking on consultations with researchers, ethicists, patients and citizens about what should be done with the Guthrie cards. One option is to allow those opposed to opt out of being part of any research performed on the cards – but demonstrating that you’ve adequately sought retroactive permission from three million people is no small task.

It’s human nature to try to draw some good out of bad situations. Even in the Warsaw Ghetto, Moe notes, Jewish doctors made meticulous notes on their fellow residents’ health, data which was smuggled out and later published as a landmark study on the effects of starvation disease.

“A decision to use the data should not be made without regret or without acknowledging the incomprehensible horror that produced them,” she writes of Nazi research. “We cannot imply any approval of the methods. Nor, however, should we let the inhumanity of the experiments blind us to the possibility that some good may be salvaged from the ashes.”

From <<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20190723-the-ethics-of-using-nazi-science>>

MKULTRA link

Wednesday, March 24, 2021 8:36 PM

Project MKUltra (or **MK-Ultra**) is the code name given to a program of experiments on human subjects that were designed and undertaken by the U.S. [Central Intelligence Agency](#) (CIA), some of which were illegal.^{[1][2][3]} Experiments on humans were intended to identify and develop drugs and procedures to be used in interrogations in order to weaken the individual and force confessions through [brainwashing](#) and [psychological torture](#). The project was organized through the [Office of Scientific Intelligence](#) of the CIA and coordinated with the [United States Army Biological Warfare Laboratories](#).^[4] Other code names for drug-related experiments were [Project Bluebird](#) and [Project Artichoke](#).^{[5][6]}

The operation was officially sanctioned in 1953, reduced in scope in 1964 and further curtailed in 1967. It was officially halted in 1973. The program also engaged in illegal activities,^{[7][8][9]} including the use of U.S. and Canadian citizens as its unwitting test subjects, which led to controversy regarding its legitimacy.^{[7][3674][10][11][12]} MKUltra used numerous methods to manipulate its subjects' mental states and brain functions. Techniques included the covert administration of high doses of [psychoactive drugs](#) (especially [LSD](#)) and other chemicals, electroshocks,^[33] [hypnosis](#),^{[34][35]} [sensory deprivation](#), isolation, and verbal and [sexual abuse](#), in addition to other forms of [torture](#).^{[36][37]} The scope of Project MKUltra was broad, with research undertaken at more than 80 institutions, including colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, and pharmaceutical companies.^[38] The CIA operated using front organizations, although sometimes top officials at these institutions were aware of the CIA's involvement.^[39]

Project MKUltra was first brought to public attention in 1975 by the [Church Committee](#) of the [United States Congress](#) and [Gerald Ford's United States President's Commission on CIA activities within the United States](#) (also known as the Rockefeller Commission).

Investigative efforts were hampered by CIA Director [Richard Helms](#)'s order that all MKUltra files be destroyed in 1973; the Church Committee and [Rockefeller Commission](#) investigations relied on the sworn testimony of direct participants and on the relatively small number of documents that survived Helms's destruction order.^[40] In 1977, a [Freedom of Information Act](#) request uncovered a cache of 20,000 documents relating to project MKUltra which led to Senate hearings later that year.^{[41][42]} Some surviving information regarding MKUltra was declassified in July 2001. In December 2018, declassified documents included a letter to an unidentified doctor discussing work on six dogs made to run, turn and stop via remote control and brain implants.

Origin of project

According to author [Stephen Kinzer](#), the CIA project “was a continuation of the work begun in WWII-era [Japanese](#) facilities and [Nazi concentration camps](#) on subduing and controlling human minds”. Kinzer wrote that MKUltra's use of [mescaline](#) on unwitting subjects was a practice that Nazi doctors had begun in the [Dachau concentration camp](#). Kinzer proposes evidence of the continuation of a Nazi agenda, citing the CIA's secret recruitment of Nazi torturers and [vivisectionists](#) to continue the experimentation on thousands of subjects, and Nazis brought to [Fort Detrick, Maryland](#), to instruct CIA officers on the lethal uses of [sarin](#) gas.^[43]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_MKUltra>


The **Central Intelligence Agency Act**, [Pub.L. 81-110](#), is a [United States federal law](#) enacted in 1949. The Act, also called the "CIA Act of 1949" or "Public Law 110" permitted the [Central Intelligence Agency](#) to use confidential fiscal and administrative procedures and exempting it from many of the usual limitations on the use of federal funds. The act (Section 6) also exempted the CIA from having to disclose its "organization, functions, officials, titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed." It also created a program called "PL-110" to handle defectors and other "essential aliens" outside normal immigration procedures, as well as give those persons cover stories and economic support. It was passed by congress May 27. The Act is codified at [50 U.S.C. § 403a](#).

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency_Act

Entry of certain aliens into U. S.	<p>Sec. 8. Whenever the Director, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration shall determine that the entry of a particular alien into the United States for permanent residence is in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission, such alien and his immediate family shall be given entry into the United States for permanent residence without regard to their inadmissibility under the immigration or any other laws and regulations, or to the failure to comply with such laws and regulations pertaining to admissibility: <i>Provided</i>, That the number of aliens and members of their immediate families entering the United States under the authority of this section shall in no case exceed one hundred persons in any one fiscal year.</p>
Limitation on number.	
Professional and scientific personnel.	<p>Sec. 9. The Director is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than three positions in the professional and scientific field, within the Agency, each such position being established to effectuate those scientific intelligence functions relating to national security, which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: <i>Provided</i>, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be less than \$10,000 per annum nor more than \$15,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.</p>
Compensation.	



STATUTE-6
3-Pg208

	
Other short titles	CIA Act of 1949
Long title	An Act to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.
Nicknames	Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949
Enacted by	the 81st United States Congress
Effective	June 20, 1949
Citations	
Public law	Pub.L. 81-110
Statutes at Large	63 Stat. 208
Codification	
Titles amended	50 U.S.C.: War and National Defense
U.S.C. sections created	50 U.S.C. ch. 15, subch. I § 403a
Legislative history	
<div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced in the House as H.R. 2663 by Lansdale Ghiselin Sasser (D-MD) on March 4, 1949 Passed the House on March 7, 1949 (348-4) Passed the Senate on May 27, 1949 (passed) Reported by the joint conference committee on June 2, 1949; agreed to by the Senate on June 6, 1949 (agreed) and by the House on June 7, 1949 (agreed) Signed into law by President Harry S. Truman on June 20, 1949 </div> </div>	

Central Intelligence Agency Act

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency_Act

JOINT INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES AGENCY

January 19, 2021 [Mack Dean19081 Views](#)



During World War II the U.S. and the Soviet Union became allies because they had a common enemy, Nazi [Germany](#) but in the last weeks of World War II it became increasingly clear that after the end of the conflict they wouldn't remain allies. Both countries foresaw what would later be known as the Cold War and both countries wanted to prepare themselves. In modern war one of the most important factors is technology, more often than not technology will decide if you will win a war or lose it. Both the U.S. and Soviet Union were well aware of Germany's talented scientists and both sides wanted to recruit those scientists for themselves. Fortunately for the U.S. those same scientists didn't want to fall into the hands of the Soviet Union and approached American forces themselves.

The project responsible for finding, recruiting and getting those scientists to the United States was codenamed Operation Paperclip and was organized by the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (JIOA).

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Creation of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Launch of a V2 in Peenemünde; photo taken four seconds after taking off from test stand, Summer 1943

The JIOA was created in 1945 as a subcommittee of the Joint Intelligence Committee that was a part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces. The [Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency](#) had one member serving as a representative of each JIC agency as well as a military intelligence operational staff comprised of members of each military service.

Among the duties of the JIOA were: supervising the [Operation Paperclip](#) policies, creating dossiers about Nazi and other foreign

scientists and other personnel that could be useful in developing weapons technologies for the U.S. as well as acting as a liaison to MI6. Among its responsibilities was also collecting, distributing and declassifying reports on the German scientists. When the CIOA was disbanded the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency took over most of their work.

JIOA Video

President Truman's Anti-Nazi Order

The U.S. President at the time, [Harry Truman](#), did not formally order Operation Paperclip until after the Nazi surrender in 1945. In the order, the President forbid the recruitment of anyone that had been a member of the Nazi party, an active supporter, or was more than a normal participant in activities. Unfortunately, adhering to this mandate would make most of the scientists identified by the JIOA for recruitment ineligible (including rocket scientists Arthur Rudolph and Werner von Braun, and Hubertus Strughold).

In order to work around the anti-Nazi order from President Truman as well as the [Yalta Conference](#) and Postdam agreements, the JIOA worked on its own to create acceptable political biographies and false employment histories for the targeted scientists. The organization also removed the scientists' Nazi Party membership records and affiliations with the [Hitler](#) regime. After these actions were completed, the United States government would grant security clearances to the individuals to work in the United States.

Disbandment of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

After 17 years of service the [JIOA](#) was disbanded in 1962. The dossiers of the scientists were transferred to NARA. Among those was the dossier of Magnus von Braun, Arthur Rudolph, Walter Schreiber and Georg Rickhey. Interestingly enough, von Braun's dossier isn't available to the general public because it was excluded from the JIOA dossiers before they were transferred to the NARA.



From <<http://www.worldwar2facts.org/joint-intelligence-objectives-agency.html>>

Crazyboard

Tuesday, March 30, 2021

7:50 PM

