



Protesting German Justice

Lest the bitterness of Manfred Rupp's ironic report on the Fellenz case is lost on our apathetic student body, allow me to make it quite clear: a high-ranking officer of the former Nazi SS (Sturmbannfuhrer), Martin Fellenz, who was found responsible for the murder of at least 1,000 Polish Jews, was sentenced to a four-year prison term by a German court last week; he was credited with the two years spent in custody awaiting trial and the judge considerably suggested he be placed "on probation" for the rest of his sentence.

Fellenz (and I quote) "who showed no sign of shame or remorse during the entire trial, left the courtroom a free man surrounded by his friends and relatives."

If this were an isolated instance of miscarriage of justice in Germany, perhaps we should be content to note that the influential paper DIE ZEIT protested the sentence in no uncertain terms. But this is not an isolated case. In recent years there have been a great many such trials at which sentences were passed that made a mockery of justice.

And unlike some of the participants in the recent controversy over Germany in *The Gateway*, I know what I am talking about. I have

just returned from teaching at the University of Munich for two years where I had time and opportunity to study the political developments. One of my most lasting impressions was that the German law makes special provision for the mass-murder of Jews and the like "sub-humans."

For 15 years it was possible for Fellenz not only to live in Germany without being called to account but to rise to and to hold high public office, namely that of Senator of the city of Schleswig. Again, this is not an isolated instance. The office that was set up by the Bonn government for the tracking-down and bringing-to-justice of Nazi war criminals was invested with no authority or power and is more or less openly discredited; its work is constantly being sabotaged somewhere along the official channels by which it has to be conducted.

Both the cause and the product of this state of affairs is the fact that on all levels of government and political life in Germany former high-ranking Nazi officials hold influential and often unassailable positions.

To give but one example: the treasurer of the CSU (the Christian Socialist Union that is in permanent liaison with Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union), a Dr. M. Fraendorfer, was an SS officer (Ober-

sturmbannfuhrer — a higher rank than that of Fellenz!) under Hitler and at one time a personal assistant to Himmler.

To conclude from all this that Germany was well on its way to fascism again or that all Germans were Nazis or antisemitic or anything else at all, would be dangerous and fallacious.

Dangerous—because people, if you tell them long enough what you think they are, have a way of surprising you by turning out exactly what you took (and feared) them to be. Fallacious—because there are many in Germany who deeply regret what happened from 1939 to 1945, who are ashamed of it and of themselves, and who never again will lend themselves to any single act of injustice or inhumanity. But they are relatively few individuals and they represent neither the majority view nor the official practice of the country.

Most Germans argue that they want to forget the past and make a new start. That is understandable, but it is foolish, to say the least. Even if you manage to forget the past, the past never forgets you and sooner or later it will force you to remember. Whatever the limitations of psychology, it has taught us to know what happens when you suppress a realization of guilt. And that nations can go insane as well as individuals, Germany herself has demonstrated all too vividly. The past is your main partner in the business of the future; until you come to terms with it you have no future.

If the idiocies of our own national life disqualify us as psychiatrists of the ills of another country, we do in this case have good grounds on which to protest.

We owe it to every single man, woman and child of those millions of every nation, colour and creed who were slaughtered by the Nazis, we owe it especially to the members of the Jewish faith whose suffering as a result of the Nazi horrors goes on and on, we owe it to those who survived concentration camps and who still wake at night screaming at what they can not forget, and we owe it to those thousands (many of whom were German!) who preferred to die rather than to serve Hitler and his henchmen or who were murdered in their courageous fight against the Nazi terror—we owe it to every one of them to protest and to go on protesting.

We protest to the German people and the German government against their refusal to deal in accordance with the acknowledged principles of justice and morality with those responsible for one of the vilest chapters in the history of civilization, responsible for a tidal wave of human grief and suffering that continues to travel around the globe.

The murderers are still amongst them, tolerated or even honored. WE PROTEST.

—Henry Beissel



The Gateway's Valentine is watching YOU!

International Dateline . . .

IRAN: More Unrest

Violent clashes took place on January 24th in the grounds of the University of Teheran between about 2,000 mostly youthful demonstrators and students.

The demonstrators, who described themselves as workers, forced their way into the university grounds with cries of "Long live the Shah" and "Death to the traitors" and they tore down anti-government posters with which the students were making their protest against the referendum on the government's programme of reform.

There were violent scuffles when the students began to defend themselves. Not until every poster had been torn down, several students had been injured and the remainder had beaten a retreat did the police appear.

A government spokesman rejected the students' claim that the demonstration had been inspired by the government.

IRAQ: Censorship

According to Iraqi newspaper reports, violent clashes between striking students and police took place in Baghdad. During the disturbances university property was destroyed.

Students have already staged pro-communist or pro-Nasser rallies in the past. The latest strike has been carried out sporadically for three weeks. Further details of it have not come to light as a result of the censorship of the press exercised in Iraq. Pro-Egyptian newspapers in Beirut reported that several students had been killed in the disturbances in Baghdad. (Le Monde, Paris)

MALAYA: Student Travel Limited

The Government of the Federation of Malaya has issued an order restricting the free movement of schoolchildren, students and teachers within the Federation of Malaya.

The order forbids those affected to enter or travel within the Federation in groups of five or more persons except with written permission from the Federal Minister of Internal Security. The students in Singapore regard this measure as a further attempt to isolate them from the rest of Malaya.

The fears of the Malayan Government that the students from Singapore represent a security risk to the

Federation were rejected as unfounded. The students from Singapore insist that they have always shown proof of their oneness with the people of Malaya. The provisional Council of the National Union of Singapore Students (NUSS) has protested against the travel restrictions. The Malayan National Union of Students (PKPPTM) has urgently requested the government "to remove as soon as possible the source of the danger to the safety, well-being and progress of the country so that free student travel could once more be reaccorded and re-established." The removal of the travel restrictions has also been called for by the National Unions of students in Australia, England, Israel and the USA. (COSEC, Leiden)

PAKISTAN: In Remembrance

Over 2,000 students of Karachi observed January 8th as "Martyrs Day" in memory of their fellow students who died for the cause of education in the police-student clash ten years ago. School and college students wore black badges and armbands and arranged meetings at several places in the city.

Harlequinne

Goode Editore:

Out this daye, it being the Luper-calia, and to the Lyceum where many revelled in the streetes, but methoughte it prudente to sende forthe my Valentine Greeytnges, though a daye delay'd . . .

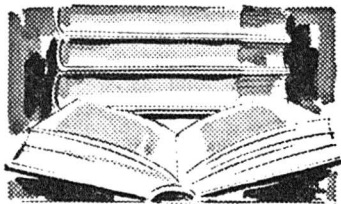
. . . to the worthe Mechanicks, their facultye, who would mime us so . . . it be not kinde to call them all heavy-foot'd loutes, when most be merely heavy-hand'd lack-wittes.

. . . to oure Goode Prime Ministre, John P.M., who playe the role of cupid ill, for he knoweth not who love him or who he love, nor can he decide how to tip his arrows, soothe . . . to the campus leeders, who claim to love the voters moste, and the A w a r d e s Committee seconde moste, but really love themselves the moste, and the Awardes Committee seconde moste.

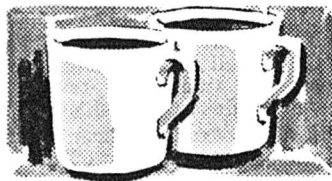
Ande thense out to observe the merriemakers, who sang: "Oh, how feastive be St. Valentine's And how joyous Luper-calia, But best of all be Bloode Drive time For those with hemophilia."

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Withe due regarde,
Will Pepys.



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