

**370th Engineer Company
(Bravo-Company)**
54th Engineer Battalion
US Army
Bamberg



RK Nürnberg
Reservistenverband

Nürnberg

Nuernberg Trip



**370th Engineer Company
54th Engineer Battalion**

and

RK Nuernberg

1st June 2007



Agenda

Time	Topics	Place
Up to 12.00	Meet Reservists from RK Nuernberg at meeting point	Motorway A73 direction Nuernberg, Parking Area Eltersdorf
12.00 – 12.30	Change to Nuernberg Justice Palace	Fürther Straße 110 90429 Nuernberg
12.30 - 13.30	Visit " Room 600 " (Court Room for the Nuernberg Trials) at Nuernberg Justice Palace	Higher Superior Court of Nuernberg Fürther Straße 110 90429 Nuernberg
13.30 – 14.00	Change to Nuernberg Old City	
14.00 – 14.40	Lunch break – typical Nuernberg Sausages	Bratwursthäusle Hauptmarkt Nuernberg
14.40 – 15.00	Change to Nazi Party Rally Grounds	
15.00 – 17.00	<u>Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds</u> For more information see: www.museen.nuernberg.de/english/reichsparteitag_e/index_reichsparteitag_e.html View over the <u>Nazi Party Rally Grounds</u> from the roof of the documentation Centre (Nazi Party Rally Grounds closed for Rock in Park)	Dokumentationszentrum Reichsparteitagsgelände Bayernstraße 110 90471 Nuernberg
17.00 – 17.30	Change to RK Nuernberg Clubhouse	RK Nuernberg Clubhouse c/o Motoryachtclub Aischweg 40 90449 Nuernberg
17.30 – 19.00	<u>Barbeque at RK Nuernberg Clubhouse</u>	RK Nuernberg Clubhouse
Up 19.00	Attend montly meeting RK Nuernberg	RK Nuernberg Clubhouse
21.00 up	Move back to Bamberg	



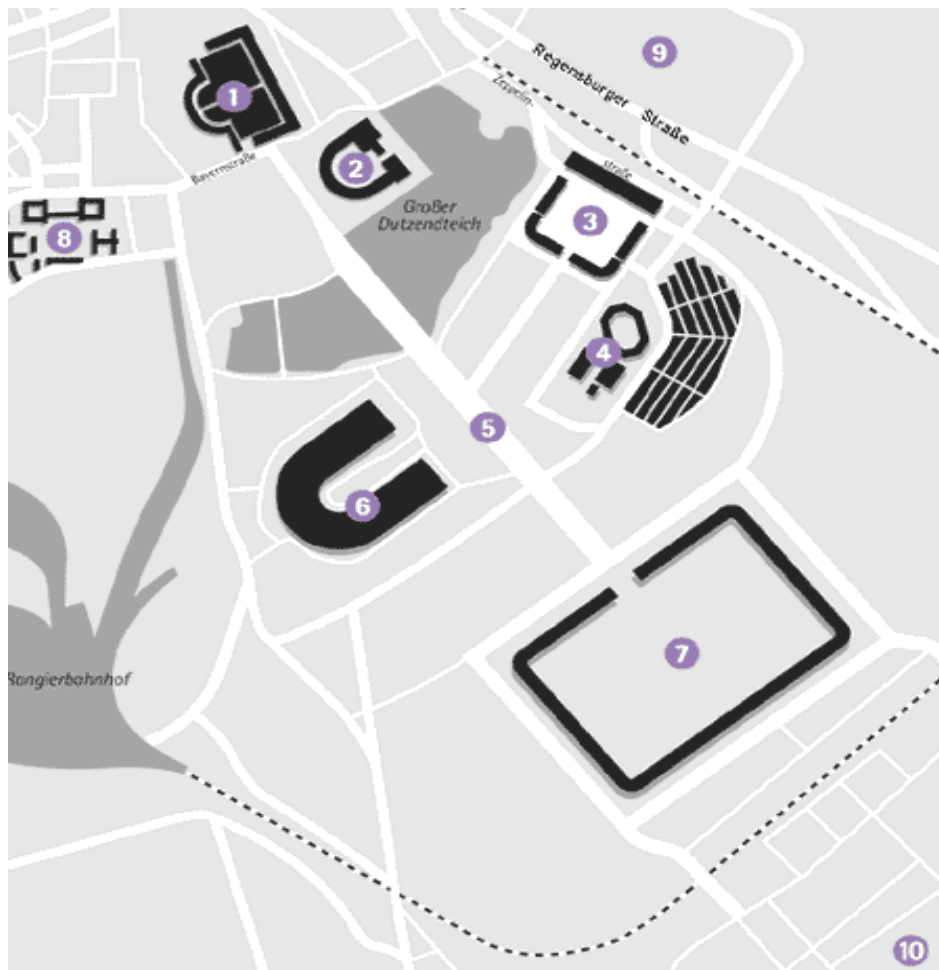
Nazi Party Rally Grounds

General Information

The rallies of the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSDAP) between 1933 ("The Rally of Victory") and 1938 ("The Rally of Greater Germany") were large-scale propaganda shows which took place annually every September in Nuremberg. Over 500,000 people took part. Prior to 1933, four rallies on a considerably smaller scale took place in Munich (1923), Weimar (1926) and Nuremberg (1927 and 1929). The "Rally of Peace" planned for September 1939 was cancelled at short notice when Nazi Germany unleashed World War II. The fascination of the rallies was due to their lavish staging with pseudo-religious elements, lighting effects and the effective employment of media, especially film, in ways previously unknown. The propaganda concealed the banality which sometimes characterized the rally events. To the south-east of Nuremberg a tract of land measuring 11 square kilometres was set aside for the rallies. Today, its architectural remains document the collapse of Nazi propaganda in the face of reality.

The main content of the rallies was the orientation of the National Socialist movement towards Adolf Hitler. The participants listened to the "Führer's" speeches, marched past him, paraded before him and swore oaths to their leader. At the same time, the marching columns were a show of strength to the German population and the world.

The National Socialist (NS) buildings which can still be seen today make a visit to the former rally grounds worthwhile. The society Geschichte für Alle e.V. offers regular tours for individuals and group tours can also be booked. During the tours photographic material on the history of the rally grounds is also presented and you are invited to share your opinions with other tour participants.



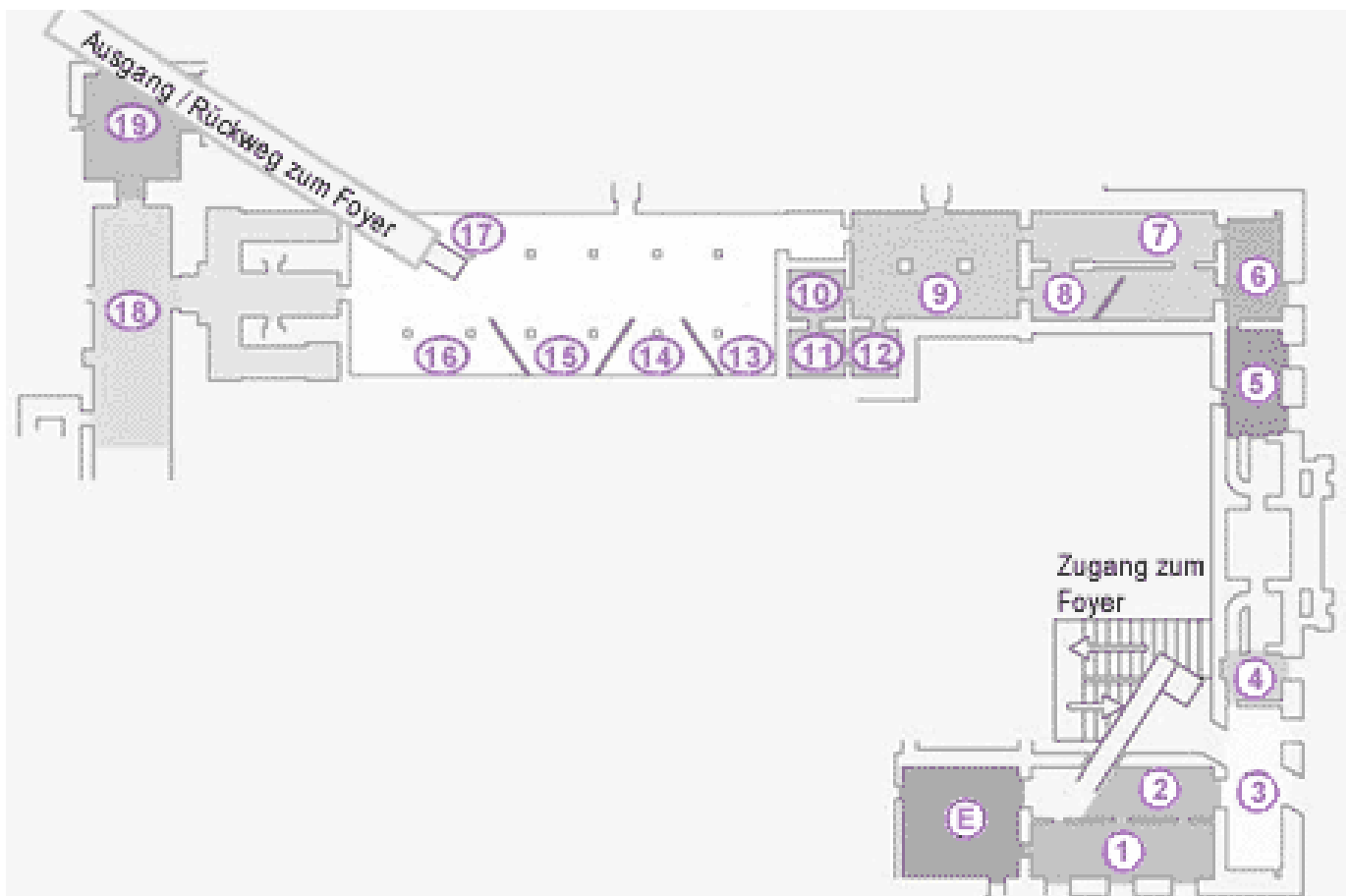
- 1 **Luitpold Arena:** Use as a site for mass parades of SA and SS
- 2 **Congress Hall:** Planned as the Congress Centre for the NSDAP
- 3 **Zeppelin Tribune/Zeppelin Field:** Used as a site for mass parades during NS Party Rallies
- 4 **Municipal sports stadium:** Used for parades and swearing-in ceremonies of the Hitler Youth
- 5 **Great Road:** Planned as a parade road for the Wehrmacht (Armed Forces)
- 6 **German Stadium:** Planned as a site for the NS martial sports
- 7 **March Field:** Planned as a parade and military exercise area for the Wehrmacht
- 8 **SS Barracks:** Training school for radio operators during WWII used by the Americans from 1949-92
- 9 **Kdf Town:** Recreational area for the NS organization Kraft durch Freude (Strength through Joy)
- 10 **Camp Zone:** Camp for participants at the Party Rallies, from 1939 a prisoner-of-war camp, after 1945 American internment and refugee camp

According to a map of the city, 1943



Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds

The Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds is located in the north wing of the Congress Hall, a building planned by the National Socialists to hold 50,000 people but never completed. The upper level with approximately 1,300 square metres of floor space will house a new permanent exhibition entitled *Faszination und Gewalt* (Fascination and Terror) dealing with the causes, relationships and consequences of National Socialist tyranny. Topics directly associated with Nuremberg form the major focus of the exhibition, which is organised into 19 chronologically structured exhibition areas. These topics include: the history of the Nazi Party Rallies, the buildings at the Party Rally Grounds, the "Nuremberg Laws" of 1935, the 1945/46 Nuremberg Trial of the people and major organisations chiefly responsible for the NS crimes, the twelve Subsequent Proceedings, and the difficulty of dealing sensitively with the National Socialist architectural legacy after 1945.



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|----|--|----|---|
| 1 | The Rise of the NSDAP | 11 | The Party Rallies - An Unforgettable Experience |
| 2 | The "Seizure of Power" | 12 | Reactions form Abroad |
| 3 | The Beginnings of dictatorship | 13 | The Party Rallies Captures on Film |
| 4 | Führer (Leader) und Volksgemeinschaft (Community) | 14 | Racism and Anti-Semitism |
| 5 | The Führer Myth | 15 | The Path to War |
| 6 | Reichsparteitage (Nazi Party Rallies) | 16 | War of Annihilation against the Soviet Union |
| 7 | The Construction of the Nazi Party Rally Grounds | 17 | The German Resistance |
| 8 | Forced Labour for Nuernberg | 18 | The Nuernberg Trials |
| 9 | The Party Rallies - Analysis of a Ritual | 19 | The Nazi Party Rally Grounds after 1945 |
| 10 | The Organization of the Party Rallies | | |



Nuernberg Old City



Ca 1325, the formerly separate halves of the older walled town were connected (remains of the "penultimate city wall": Laufer Schlagturm, Schulturm, Weißer Turm, etc.). As the city grew, the older moat was filled in and built over (Weinstadel, Mauthalle, Sieben Zeilen). Construction of the final circumvallation, which doubled the size of the fortified city, began before 1350. By 1425/55, the circuit (ca 5 km) was complete.

At each of the four main gates (Lauer Tor, Frauentor, Spittlertor, Neutor), the inner and outer walls and the open space between them broadened into an enclosed courtyard (Waffenhof) guarded by a massive tower. Of the original 128 towers, more than half survive. When the moat was excavated in the early 15th century, every citizen had either to help with the work or pay a tax. Around 1500, the ramparts were outfitted for artillery and in 1538–45 the castle flank was reinforced with bastions.

Kaiserburg (17)

During the Middle Ages, the most imperial diets and court days took place in Nuernberg's castle; between 1050 and 1571 every Holy Roman emperor held court here. There are three main building complexes:

1. Remains of the Burggrafenburg (center), seat of the burgrave or castle count (imperial administrator); at core, Salian (Heinrich III).
2. Kaiserburg (west), one of the most important imperial residences of the Middle Ages. Built under the Salians; enlarged by the Hohenstaufens (Friedrich Barbarossa and his successors). Renovated under Friedrich III.
3. Buildings of the free city of Nuernberg (east and north). The tower Luginsland, 1377; Kaiserstallung (imperial stables; now youth hostel), built 1495/97 as a granary; 1538-45, addition of the bastions.

Nuernberg Felsenberg (16)

Humanist explanations of the name "Nürnberg" – for example, that the city was called after the Roman emperor Nero or named for a Germanic and Celtic tribe (e.g. Narisci or Norici) – have no basis in fact. Equally unlikely are such 19th century interpretations as "Nur-ein-Berg" (only one hill).

Today, two different interpretations prevail: one derives the name from the old high German word "nuor"/"nor", meaning rock or cliff; the other sees it as coming from a personal name "Noro"/"Noru". So far, there is no documentary evidence for a person of this name in the vicinity of Nürnberg, whereas nobody can fail to notice the conspicuous sandstone crag of the castle hill.



The Nuernberg Trials

The Nuernberg War Crimes Trial for the International Military Tribunal - 1945/49



From November 20, 1945, until October 1, 1946, the International Military Tribunal (IMT) convened in the principal courtroom for criminal cases (room No. 600) in the Nuremberg Palace of Justice. At the conferences in Moscow (1943), Teheran (1943), Jalta (1945) and Potsdam (1945), the Big Three powers (USA, USSR and Great Britain) had agreed to try and to punish those responsible for war-crimes.

Designated by President Harry S. Truman as U.S. representative and chief counsel at the IMT Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson planned and organized the trial procedure and served as Chief Prosecutor for the USA.

He recommended Nuremberg as site for the trials for several reasons. The Palace of Justice was spacious - it had 22,000 m² of space with about 530 offices and about 80 courtrooms; war damage to it was minimal; and a large, undestroyed prison was part of the complex.

Since the Soviet Union had wanted the trials to take place in Berlin, the Allies reached a compromise in London on August 8, 1945, which stipulated that Berlin would be the permanent seat of the IMT and that the first trial (several were planned) would take place in Nuremberg. The court itself was to determine the locale for the subsequent trials. Because of the Cold War, however, there were no subsequent International Military Tribunals.

Each of the four Great Powers - France was now included - provided one judge and an alternate; they provided the prosecutors, too.

The International Military Tribunal was opened on October 18, 1945, in the Supreme Court Building in Berlin, which had become the seat of the Allied Control Council. The first session was presided over by the Soviet judge, Iona T. Nikitschenko. The prosecution entered indictments against 24 "major war criminals" and against 6 "criminal organizations": Hitler's Cabinet, the leadership corps of the Nazi party, the SS (party police) and SD (security police), the Gestapo, the SA and the General Staff and High Command of the army.

From November 20, 1945, until August 31, 1946, all sessions of the tribunal were held in Nuremberg under the presidency of Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence (later Baron Trevethin and Oaksey). On 218 days of trials, testimony from 360 witnesses was introduced, some verbal, some written, some (236 witnesses) from the court itself, some from judges assigned to take testimony.

Furthermore about 200,000 affidavits were evaluated as evidence. The procedures followed Anglo-American practices. More than 1000 personnel (some taking testimony text translators, simultaneous translators, secretaries, etc.) were involved.

The verdicts were announced on September 30 and on October 1, 1946; three acquittals, 12 sentences to death by hanging, 7 sentences to life imprisonment or to lesser terms.

Of the organizations, the verdicts of guilty were handed down on the leadership corps of the NSDAP, on the SS and SD and on the Gestapo.

Those sentenced to death were executed in the early morning of October 16, 1946, in the old gymnasium of the Nuremberg prison, which in 1987 was torn down as part of a modernization project. The bodies were subsequently cremated in Munich and the ashes were strewn in an estuary of the Isar River. Those sentenced to imprisonment were transferred to the prison in Berlin-Spandau, which the Allies had chosen for this purpose. The last of the prisoners, Rudolf Hess, committed suicide there in August, 1987.

Contrary to the original plans, no subsequent international tribunal took place. From 1947 to 1949, twelve U.S. military trials involving politicians, military personnel, businessmen and industrialists, doctors, lawyers, members of the Foreign Office, etc. were held in Nuremberg. Similar trials were conducted in the French, British and Soviet zones of occupation.