

DOWNLOAD PDF FIRST CAPTIVE IN A HOT WAR : THE CASE OF ROBERT VOGELER

Chapter 1 : Table of Contents: Cold War captives :

This chapter focuses on U.S. businessman Robert Vogeler who, in February , became the first American to appear in what fellow citizens unhesitatingly called a "show trial," or, more provocatively, a "lynching under the cloak of law." dwindled.

Jackson was also active in the Roosevelt campaign. As Attorney General, Jackson supported a bill introduced by Sam Hobbs , that would have legalized wiretapping by the Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI , or any other government agency, if it was suspected that a felony was occurring. The nomination was sent to Congress on June 12, , and Jackson was confirmed by the United States Senate on July 7, , receiving his commission on July 11, Jackson was the 82nd Associate Justice of the Supreme Court , where he was known for his eloquent writing style and championing of individual liberties. *Barnette* , which overturned a public school regulation making it mandatory to salute the flag, and imposing penalties of expulsion and prosecution upon students who failed to comply. It was quoted repeatedly by Supreme Court nominees John Roberts and Samuel Alito , during their confirmation hearings. Feud with Hugo Black[edit] Justices Jackson and Hugo Black had profound professional and personal disagreements dating back to October , the first term during which they served together on the Supreme Court. *Gobitis* and *United States v. In Jewell Ridge Coal Corp.* Despite this apparent conflict of interest, Black lobbied the Court for a per curiam denial of the petition. Justice Jackson objected, with the result that Jackson filed a concurrence disassociating himself from the ruling and, by implication, criticizing Black for not addressing the conflict of interest. As Jackson later alleged, while Justice Murphy was preparing his opinion, Black urged that the court hand down its decision without waiting for the opinion and dissent. Vinson spoke at the dinner. While Jackson declined an invitation to the event, citing a conflict arising out of the fact that a number of leading sponsors of the dinner were then litigants before the Supreme Court, Black attended the dinner and received his award. McAdory , was one of the sponsors. Jackson had informally been promised the Chief Justiceship by Roosevelt; however, the seat came open while Jackson was in Germany, and Roosevelt was dead. Truman was faced with two factions, one recommending Jackson for the seat, and the other advocating for Hugo Black. In an attempt to avoid controversy, Truman appointed Vinson. On June 8, , Jackson sent a cable to President Truman. However, the cable then quickly addressed the rumor, which Jackson had gotten wind of in Nuremberg, according to which Truman had appointed Fred Vinson, in part, to avert a resignation on the part of Justice Black. We admit that, in many places and in ordinary times, the defendants, in saying all that was said in the circular, would have been within their constitutional rights. But the character of every act depends upon the circumstances in which it is done. The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances, and are of such a nature as to create a "clear and present danger" that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree. On the effect that Communists historically had on foreign countries, Jackson analyzed their effect on Czechoslovakia. Ironically, as Jackson points out, the Communist organization suppressed the very freedoms which made its conspiracy possible. *State of California*, [52] Jackson asserted that the test provided Communists with "unprecedented immunities", while the "Government is captive in a judge-made verbal trap. The authors of the "clear and present danger test" never applied it to a case like this, nor would I. If applied as it is proposed here, it means that the Communist plotting is protected during its period of incubation; its preliminary stages of organization and preparation are immune from the law; the Government can move only after imminent action is manifest, when it would, of course, be too late. Edgar] Hoover , the Catholic Church, the American Legion , and political opportunists, made of Communists something less than full humans, full citizens, fully rights-endowed. Even sophisticated jurists like Robert Jackson were captives of that image, anesthetizing [his] sensitivity to [the] deprivation of [their] rights. Franklin Delano Roosevelt issued Executive Order on February 19, , giving the War Department permission to declare some zones "military zones", in which they could prohibit certain

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people from accessing prescribed areas. With this executive order, the War Department was able to declare that all United States citizens of Japanese ancestry were prohibited from areas in California that were deemed unsafe for Japanese-American habitation for national security purposes, and it forced them into internment camps. The question that came before the Supreme Court of the United States, was whether the Executive and Legislative branches went beyond their war powers by depriving citizens of rights with no criminal basis. Justice Hugo Black wrote the majority opinion for this case, and Justice Jackson wrote a dissenting opinion. Korematsu was born on our soil, of parents born in Japan. The Constitution makes him a citizen of the United States by nativity, and a citizen of California by residence. No claim is made that he is not loyal to this country. There is no suggestion that apart from the matter involved here, he is not law-abiding and well-disposed. Korematsu, however, has been convicted of an act not commonly a crime. It consists merely of being present in the state whereof he is a citizen, near the place where he was born, and where all his life he has lived. But if we cannot confine military expedients by the Constitution, neither would I distort the Constitution to approve all that the military may deem expedient. That is what the Court appears to be doing, whether consciously or not. I cannot say, from any evidence before me, that the orders of General DeWitt were not reasonably expedient military precautions, nor could I say that they were. But even if they were permissible military procedures, I deny that it follows that they are constitutional. If, as the Court holds, it does follow, then we may as well say that any military order will be constitutional, and have done with it. But once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalizes the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions such an order, the Court for all time has validated the principles of racial discrimination in criminal procedure, and of transplanting American citizens. The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon, ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need. Every repetition imbeds that principle more deeply in our law and thinking, and expands it to new purposes. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in *Also pictured are, from the left, in the bottom row: In the back row, from left: Tom Clark; Robert H. Rehnquist* , was appointed to the Supreme Court in , and became Chief Justice in *Board of Education* , that argued in favor of affirming the separate-but-equal doctrine of *Plessy v. Rehnquist* wrote a brief letter attributing the views to Jackson, and was confirmed. In his hearing, he was questioned about the matter. However, the papers of Justices Douglas and Frankfurter indicate that Justice Jackson voted for *Brown* in only after changing his mind. Jackson thus concluded that the Northerners on the court should be sensitive to the conditions that brought segregation to the South. In Part 2 of the draft memorandum , Justice Jackson described the legal framework for forbidding segregation in "Does Existing Law Condemn Segregation? Jackson notes that it was difficult for the Court, which expected "not to make new law, but only to declare existing law," to overturn a decision of such longevity as *Plessy*. Looking at the doctrine of original intent with regard to the Fourteenth Amendment , Justice Jackson found no evidence that segregation was prohibited, particularly since states that had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment had segregated schools at the time. Jackson concluded, "I simply cannot find in the conventional material of constitutional interpretation any justification for saying" that segregated schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment. Part 3 of the draft memorandum titled "Enforcement Power Limits", describes enforcement by Congress of the Fourteenth Amendment. Jackson addressed the possibility of leaving enforcement to Congress, particularly because the "courts have no power to enforce general declarations of law. While Jackson recognized the difficulties in the Supreme Court enforcing its judgment, he did not want the task to be left to the lower courts, as suggested by the Government. Jackson concluded that the court must act because "our representative system has failed", and even though this "premise is not a sound basis for judicial action. According to Jackson, the premise for overruling *Plessy* was the now erroneous "factual assumption" that "there were differences between the Negro and the white races, viewed as a whole. While Jackson could not justify the decision in *Brown* in law, he did so on the basis of a political and social imperative. It is unknown if Jackson ever intended to publish this concurrence. Justice Jackson was in the hospital from March 30 to May 17, One suggestion that Warren took from Jackson was

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adding the following sentence: On May 17, , Jackson went to the Court from the hospital, so that he could be there the day that the Brown decision was handed down. When the Brown decision was handed down, a full court was present, to emphasize the unanimity of the decision. Jackson died on October 9, , and so there was not enough time between Brown and the death of Jackson to fully explore his views on desegregation. Justice Jackson and procedural due process[edit] Justice Jackson was a staunch defender along with Justice Frankfurter of procedural due process , for the rule of law that protects members of the public from overreaching by government agencies. One of his hymns to due process is often quoted: Procedural due process is more elemental and less flexible than substantive due process. It yields less to the times, varies less with conditions, and defers much less to legislative judgment. Insofar as it is technical law, it must be a specialized responsibility within the competence of the judiciary on which they do not bend before political branches of the Government, as they should on matters of policy which compromise substantive law. If it be conceded that in some way [the agency could take the action it did], does it matter what the procedure is? Only the untaught layman or the charlatan lawyer can answer that procedure matters not. Procedural fairness and regularity are of the indispensable essence of liberty. Severe substantive laws can be endured if they are fairly and impartially applied. Indeed, if put to the choice, one might well prefer to live under Soviet substantive law applied in good faith by our common-law procedures, than under our substantive law enforced by Soviet procedural practices. Let it not be overlooked that due process of law is not for the sole benefit of an accused. It is the best insurance for the Government itself against those blunders which leave lasting stains on a system of justice but which are bound to occur on ex parte consideration. Jackson, International Military Tribunal, â€”[edit].

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Chapter 2 : Robert Vogeler - Info zur Person mit Bilder, News & Links - Personensuche calendrierdelascien

4 First Captive in a Hot War The Case of Robert Vogeler A LYNCHING UNDER THE CLOAK OF LAW When the U.S. businessman Robert Vogeler delivered a fulsome confession of guilt.

Menticide in the Eastern Bloc " A shocking tale The story of Mihail Shipkov is indicative of what happened to many people in communist regimes in the years after World War Two. Cummings returns to the site after the podcast based on his book here and explains. Only in the contest of ideas can there be a final victory, which will yield us one world dedicated to peace with freedom. How They Do it," which, in part, read: State Department last week published a remarkable document. How do Communist secret police extort "confessions?? His secondary education was at the prestigious American founded and Christian based Robert College on the European side of Istanbul, Turkey. His family had derived its wealth from extracting rose oil. With the coming of Communism in Bulgaria after World War Two, the family lost their wealth when their rose fields and factories were nationalized. Reportedly, Communist authorities confiscated 9, kilograms of rose oil. It was the worst of political times in Bulgaria. The Cold War was hot: For example, in August , Ivan Seculov, a Bulgarian translator employed by the American Legation, died after "falling" out of a four-story window three days after his arrest by the state security militia secret police. One report has him committing suicide rather than being released from prison to work as a police agent. The truth might never be known. In , the American Legation attempted to get Mihail Shipkov, then 39 years old, and his family exit visas to leave Bulgaria for the United States. Arrest On Saturday, August 21, , at 2: Shipkov went home, washed up, had a meal of sausage with red wine, and went to bed. On Monday morning he went to the American Legation and reported what had happened over the weekend. He then submitted a hand-written, 8, word report in order to clear his conscience of the sense of guilt he had for the persons he had incriminated in his "confession. Heath on October 11, , that the maltreatment of Shipkov was absolutely against the policy of his Government. I was ordered to stand facing the wall upright at a distance, which allowed me to touch the wall with two fingers of my outstretched arms. Then to step back some twelve inches, keep my heels touching the floor, and maintain balance only with the contact of one finger on each hand. And while standing so, the interrogation continued I recall that the muscles on my legs and shoulders began to get cramped and to tremble, that my two fingers began to bend down under the pressure, to get red all over and to ache, I remember that I was drenched with sweat and that I began to faint, although I had not exerted myself in any way. If I would try to substitute [fingers], I would be instantly called to order. And when the trembling increased up to the point when I collapsed, they made me sit and speak. I did get several minutes respite, catching my breath and wiping my face, but when I had uttered again that I was innocent, it was the wall again. After a time of this, I broke down. I told them I was willing and eager to tell them all they wanted And if I were to stop and plead fatigue, or poor memory, or ask to rest - the wall again, and the slaps, and the blows in the nape [of the neck]. And I remembered I would come up gasping and talk and talk and feel utterly broken. Newspapers in the U. Shipkov spent his time analyzing and translating Bulgarian newspapers for the Embassy staff. Relations soon worsened between Bulgaria and the United States, and it became clear that official relations were to be broken off and the US Embassy to close. American diplomat Raymond F. He was also given, a knife, compass, money and a cyanide pill, in addition to other items. He departed the Embassy on February 11, , in the company of diplomat Courtney. One version of his escape attempt has him staying at two safe houses on his way to meet two couriers, who were to escort him over the snow covered mountains into Greece and presumably then to Turkey. But the couriers did not show up. On February 14, , Shipkov was discovered by the militia and arrested at the Plovdiv train station, located about halfway between Sofia and Svilengrad. Communist authorities accused Donald Heath of being an intelligence agent, declared him persona non-grata, and ordered him out of Bulgaria. Diplomatic relations between the United States and Bulgaria were broken off and remained so for the next ten years. On February 21, , Shipkov was indicted for the following "treasonous"

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crimes: Trial and exile On February 24, , the American Legation was evacuated, and American staff and families made it to safely to Trieste, Italy, with a stop over in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Reportedly 30 plain-clothes policemen were at the train station in Sofia as the train departed. From March , , Mihail Shipkov and four others were accused of espionage at a show trial, in which Shipkov confessed to his "crimes. The accused reportedly "pleaded guilty and confirmed the written confessions of spying for the Americans that they had made to investigating police before the trial. There was widespread coverage in American newspapers of his trial. On March 8, , US Secretary of State Dean Acheson gave a statement to the press, in which he denounced the Shipkov trial and "disregard for human rights and human values demonstrated by the Bulgarian regime. The listed author was Henry Spetter who, ironically, would also be a victim of "individual menticide" in , when he was subjected to psychological torture and forced to sign a confession as a spy for the US and Israel. He was sentenced to death but it was not carried out. Reportedly, Mihail Shipkov was released from prison after serving some 12 years and then exiled to the provincial town Troyan, where his wife and daughter had been exiled in Alexenia Dimitrova has also written a four-part series on Henry Spetter for the newspaper 24 Hours, which can be read in Bulgarian at:

Chapter 3 : First Captive in a Hot War: The Case of Robert Vogeler - California Scholarship

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Each hut held around prisoners. A central corridor provided access on each side to bunk beds , with straw- or sawdust-filled palliasses. Furniture was kept to a minimum, and generally limited to a table, chairs or benches and a stove. The camps also included barracks for guards, a Kantine cafeteria where prisoners could sometimes buy small luxuries and supplementary food, a parcels office, a guardhouse, and kitchens. From , imprisoned officers were held in camps reserved for them. The "camps" themselves were usually located in requisitioned buildings castles, barracks or hotels , rather than in compounds of tents and huts. One of the main burdens of camp life for officers was tedium. Their daily lives tended to revolve around sport, amateur concerts and plays, lectures, debates, and reading. From , [21] transit camps, the Durchgangslager, were built to manage and redirect this wave toward detention camps. This was known as "the Listening Hotel" by the inmates, who recognized that it was a camp devoted to intelligence collection. Reprisal camps[edit] These camps were often located in regions where the climate or the terrain made life difficult, but also near the front , where the prisoners might be taken to rebuild trenches or cart away bodies. The goal of the reprisal camps was to put pressure on enemy governments to ameliorate conditions of detention for German prisoners, and to punish prisoners for instance following an escape. Life for prisoners sent to reprisal camps was so harsh that many of them died. Reprisal camps for officers existed, too: Guard personnel[edit] The camp guard personnel were divided into two categories: This division was also found in the perception the prisoners had for these people, the second group receiving greater sympathy or indulgence. In effect, they were either too old: Starting with the camp director, a very strict hierarchy was in place. The director gave orders to the sub-officers, who were often young. The prisoners dreaded the latter: Most often, they were part of the territorial army, the Landsturm , and tended to be family fathers who were there only under obligation. Numerous accounts are found regarding their occasional benevolence. Russian prisoners during the Battle of Tannenberg. In the absence of a special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards board, lodging, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government who captured them. As a general rule, breakfast was served between 6: Soup became the symbol of this regimen: Malnutrition became a daily affair for the prisoner; after the war, many suffered serious digestive problems and adapted with difficulty to a new dietary regimen. The Allied blockade of Germany played a role in this: The military administration responsible for supplying the camps had much difficulty in feeding the troops, considered a priority, which partly explains the catastrophic state of supplies in the camps. Prisoners were not the only ones to suffer from the situation; the general population was also affected. According to official directives concerning nourishment issued at the beginning of , each week the prisoner was to have ,g of potatoes, g of vegetables at lunch, meat three times, fish twice and g of legumes. The reality could be far from what these menus prescribed. Not only was the food insufficient, it was often quite detrimental to health: Only parcels and shipments from charitable bodies including the Central Prisoners of War Committee in Britain , the Vetement du Prisonnier in France , and the Red Cross , allowed them to hang on. French prisoners received far fewer, and Italians and Russians virtually none. Package inspections often gave rise to wasteful scenes: The goal was to quickly build a maximum number of installations, which relegated sanitary considerations to the back burner. Camps in Germany featured only a simple faucet in the yard for thousands of people. Very often, latrines consisted of a simple board with a hole in the middle above a pit, which the prisoners were tasked with emptying at regular intervals. Because of their basic construction, the toilets often overflowed during powerful rains, making an unbreathable atmosphere prevail in the camps. Diseases such as typhus or cholera appeared very quickly. The close confinement of the accommodations and the number of prisoners per barrack, on average , partly explains the phenomenon, as the foul air circulated very little. An

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official policy of integration of different nationalities mean that typhus tended to spread rapidly from Russian troops, among whom it was endemic, to the French and British who had little immunity to it. Vaccines were also ordered, and a vaccination frenzy ensued. For instance, Charles Gueugnier was vaccinated against typhus on 28 September, only to be re-vaccinated on 2 and 7 October. At Merseburg camp, the blankets were de-loused for the first time on 5 June. Most often, each nationality had its own reserved patch. In certain camps, such as Gardelegen, veritable monuments were erected. Roger Pelletier motivated his comrades: Also according to Doegen, Russia suffered the heaviest losses perhaps explained by the poorer nutrition of Russians, most of whom did not receive packages from their families with a little over 70, dead, followed by France with 17, deaths, Romania with 12,, and then Italy and the United Kingdom. In addition, cases of epilepsy and of madness were identified due to physical or moral persecutions undergone in the camps. As for suicides by hanging, throwing oneself onto the barbed-wire fences, etc. However, based on documents from the Prussian War Ministry covering the years to , Doegen counts suicides by Russian prisoners and by French ones. Letters allowed them not only to receive news from home but also to ask their families to send parcels and inform them of their receipt. Every month, a prisoner had the right to write two letters limited to six pages each for officers, and four pages for other ranks, on paper that he had to buy at the camp, and four postcards. For the German authorities, mail represented a considerable source of pressure; the right to write and receive mail was regularly denied. In the first half of , French prisoners sent , letters to France; the figure doubled in the second half of the year. This number fluctuated significantly: Censorship and package inspections were daily occurrences. As the rations distributed in the camps were not sufficient to live on, and the prisoners wanted more than biscuits from the Red Cross, they survived thanks to parcels. Although French and British detainees tended to receive enough food in the mail, this was not the case for the Russians, the majority of whom were condemned to eat from rubbish bins or die of hunger. Cultural and religious life[edit] In most camps, libraries were opened at the end of October. From , prayer rooms were built for Christians, Jews, and Muslims. If no prisoner capable of celebrating services or practicing ceremonies was found, it was prescribed that a German clergyman fill that role on the premises. Detention and sentencings[edit] Falling afoul of camp rules exposed a prisoner to sanctions, which could come about for various reasons: Detention could take three forms. Second was the *Mittelarrest*, lasting up to three weeks. The prisoner could receive nothing from the outside except g of potato bread and a supplement on the fourth day of captivity. Finally, the *Strenger Arrest*, lasting two weeks, was similar to the *Mittelarrest* but included light deprivation. The principle was simple: Several variations on this punishment were invented, such as one where the prisoner was raised onto bricks while being attached and once he was solidly attached, the bricks were removed, rendering the punishment even more painful. These could impose the death penalty, which, however, was never used except in the case of four British prisoners shot on 24 June upon the order of two German military tribunals for having killed a German guard during an escape attempt. Harsher penalties could reach up to 15 years; for instance, this was the term given to two French prisoners who murdered a guard in . The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war. Of 1,, prisoners, , were employed in agricultural labour and , in industry. The armaments industry, agriculture and mines were the three branches concerned. Prisoners of war represented an indispensable segment of the workforce. This is strikingly apparent, for instance, with regard to farm labour. In April , 27, prisoners were working in agriculture in Prussia. Eight months later, their number had risen to , [65] and in December , , The Ministry of War even set daily work quotas. Food was also better than in the camps. The case of Russian prisoners demonstrates just how crucial the need for manpower was. Although prisoners were forced to work, some refused, which led to severe penalties, going up to prison terms of a year. Since their labour was forced, the detainees did not expend all their effort on the enemy: For example, an imprisoned bureaucrat finding himself working in a field gave less results than if a civilian farmer had been given the work. Propaganda[edit] Prisoners far from their country were, by definition, easy prey for propaganda which, partly oriented toward them, could be classed into two types: We had to tour the cinemas and theâ€¦menageries surrounding the city, for the public would not stop flooding in. Little by little a

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relationship built on understanding developed, as Charles Gueugnier, a simple zouave, noted in his daily diary: All these griefs that pass through, I sympathise with them and salute in them those who have died for their fatherland. Several sets of newspapers intended for prisoners were printed so that rumours would spread, in particular through mail to their families. For British prisoners, The Continental Times was printed; by , this journal had a circulation of 15, This was all the more so because expressions reinforcing the appearance of truth were inserted to convince the detainees, as seen in the 1 November edition of La Gazette des Ardennes, its first issue: Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping, are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment on account of the previous flight. Military honour and patriotism were powerful motivators. Most of the time, escapes occurred from work kommandos, from which it was easier to hide. Escape required great psychological and physical preparation. Going to the nearest town to take a train or walking to the border implied a considerable effort, especially considering that prisoners were underfed. Moreover, they could not use well-travelled roads lest they be found.

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Chapter 4 : Portal:Current events/August - Wikipedia

This provocative history of early cold war America recreates a time when World War III seemed imminent. First Captive in a Hot War: The Case of Robert Vogeler 5.

Re Legation telegram 2 Mokma 3 and I saw Foreign Minister by appointment 3 pm throughout interview Minister appeared very nervous whether this indicates anything specific I do not know. All known facts point conclusively detention Vogeler by Hungarian police 2. Police statement to Foreign Minister denying knowledge must be as unsatisfactory to Foreign Minister as to me 3. Detention and refusal to divulge charges must be considered serious matter for both 4. I request opportunity be informed nature of charges and for Mission Consular Officer visit Vogeler to satisfy us his welfare that he has opportunity reply charges and engage counsel satisfactory him. Foreign Minister replied he now able tell me Vogeler arrested last Friday by security police. Does not know where arrest occurred. Police have evidence including alleged Vogeler confession he engaged sabotage and espionage and involved Geiger escape attempt. Stated Geiger had implicated Vogeler. Also British subject Sanders who detained last night and who Foreign Minister admitted to me is also detained. Rather that former whole purpose visit Hungary was conclude arrangements making local factory more productive more profitable. Had told me of his negotiations this regard and I have no knowledge any espionage activity and completely disbelieve allegation. As to Geiger case Vogeler had told me when former disappeared two weeks ago feared Geiger attempt escape and he would be suspected but stated he had nothing to do with matter. I said case giving great concern our Government and refusal police furnish information sooner deeply disappointing me personally in view my recent arrival 5 with sincere desire foster friendly relations and assurances all Hungarian officials. I had met their desire cooperate this end. I replied very glad stick to case in point. I hoped immediate opportunity Consular Officer see Vogeler. Minister said Hungarian law permitted visit and engage counsel only after completion police investigation. I urged on respective law and regulations Government must always have right exercise mercy and simply humanity demands earliest visit Consular Officer. Minister replied not in his province but would take up with competent authorities secure earliest permission Consular visit inform me soonest. Also disclaimed authority but promised consideration proper quarters my suggestion possibly best way prevent this case develop into serious dispute both Governments expel Vogeler and prohibit his return. Efforts see Rakosi 6 still fruitless. Urgent sent Department repeated Vienna The classified portion of the Budapest Legation files for was accidentally destroyed in Vogeler was also being charged with implication in the attempted illegal departure from Hungary of Imre Geiger, the General Manager of the Standard Electric Corporation of Budapest Mokma, Counselor of Legation in Budapest. It subsequently became known that other Hungarian citizens; including some government officials involved in the negotiations with Vogeler, had also been arrested. Davis was confirmed by the Senate on August 31 and presented his credentials on October

Chapter 5 : Cold War captives : imprisonment, escape, and brainwashing - JH Libraries

4 First Captive in a Hot War: The Case of Robert Vogeler (pp.) When the U.S. businessman Robert Vogeler delivered a fulsome confession of guilt to a Budapest court in February , the scene struck many Americans as both wholly alien and eerily familiar.

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