

BIG U-BOAT ARRIVES WITH HIGH GENERAL

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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1,600-Ton Nazi Craft Moors at Portsmouth as Another Craft's Skipper Kills Self at Boston

BOAT BOUND FOR JAPAN

German Commander Complains He Was Treated Like Gangster by American Guards

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 19

The Japan-bound U-234, largest U-boat yet surrendered in American waters, was brought into the Navy Yard here today and gave up a motley collection of nine passengers, including a German lieutenant general and a civilian.

From the sleek, 1,600-ton submarine, naval authorities removed metal dispatch tins, which were said to contain what few Nazi aviation secrets may be left, in addition to other war-weapon plans and pieces of equipment.

The bodies of the two Japanese, who committed hara-kiri aboard the U-boat shortly before it gave up to an American destroyer escort, were buried at sea by the Germans. They still have not been identified by the Navy, which has given no indication of their importance.

Bound for Washington

The ranking German officers, Luftwaffe Lieut. Gen. Ulric Kessler, the civilian, two minor Luftwaffe officers and five naval officers and technicians, were expected to be flown to Washington tonight. The U-boat's crew of six officers and fifty-one men will be held briefly at the naval prison here and then removed to Boston on the first leg of their journey to Southern prison camps.

As the U-234 headed for formal surrender, the commanding officer of the U-873, which arrived here Wednesday, committed suicide in the Charles Street Jail in Boston. He was Kapitän Leutnant Fritz Steinhoff of Kulstedt, Germany.

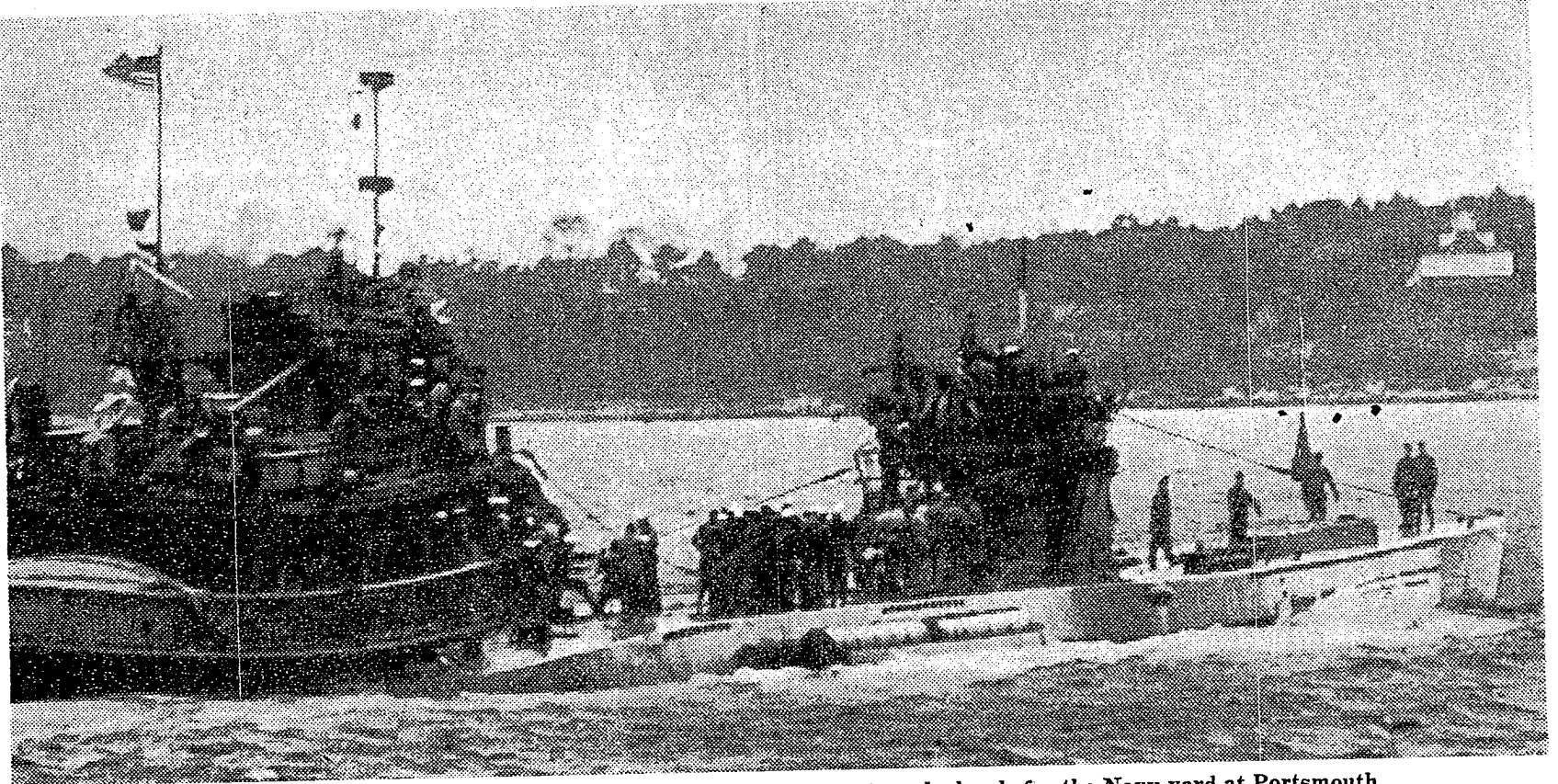
According to the Army, Steinhoff slashed his wrists with pieces of his eye glasses, which he broke on the cell floor. He was unconscious when found by a military policeman and a jail officer. He died in an ambulance en route to Massachusetts General Hospital a block away. The German doctor of the officer's submarine treated him in an effort to save his life. He left no notes.

When Steinhoff was examined by Navy doctors at the Portsmouth Naval Prison, he was found to have a bad heart condition. He appeared cheerful after his surrender but Navy men reported he was shocked and became dejected when officers refused his request for "leave" to visit relatives in Detroit.

Whether any prize Nazis were among the passengers was not known. Indications were that aside from Kessler no one of any importance was bagged when the U-boat gave up to an American destroyer escort on May 14, 500 miles east of Cape Race, Newfoundland.

Kessler was the only identified passenger. The civilian, a pudgy individual in a wrinkled gray-blue suit covered by a soiled gabardine raincoat of the military style, was reported to be an engineer. As he strode hatless from a Coast

A GERMAN SUBMARINE, BOUND FOR JAPAN, SURRENDERS TO AMERICAN NAVY



United States sailors board the 1,600-ton U-234 from a tug before she heads for the Navy yard at Portsmouth

Associated Press Wirephoto

Guard vessel, he lugged a bulging cardboard suitcase.

The gear and personal belongings of the passengers, officers and crew members indicated they had planned a long voyage and a lengthy stay wherever they landed. It was obvious to Navy men that the submarine was bound for Japan by way of Cape of Good Hope.

The giant submersible was moored alongside the three other U-boats which arrived here this week. The four, the U-234, U-805, U-873 and the U-1228, are tied in the lower harbor. There were no details on the U-234, which is of the mine-laying or cargo type.

One incident highlighted the spectacle of the Germans debarking from the Coast Guard patrol craft Argo, which brought them up from their undersea craft for the last time.

As the U-boat commander, Kapitänleutnant Johann Henrich Fehler, 35, of Glucastaet, near Hamburg, prepared to leave the ship, he protested to Lieut. Charles Winslow, U. S. C. G., of West Southport, Maine, the treatment he had received while aboard the small vessel.

Lieutenant Winslow had heard that the Nazi officer had been complaining below decks and asked him what troubled him. Fehler, tall, round-faced person, talked rapidly in German, saying that he and his men had been forced to sit with their hands folded across their chests. He shouted: "Your men treated us like gangsters!"

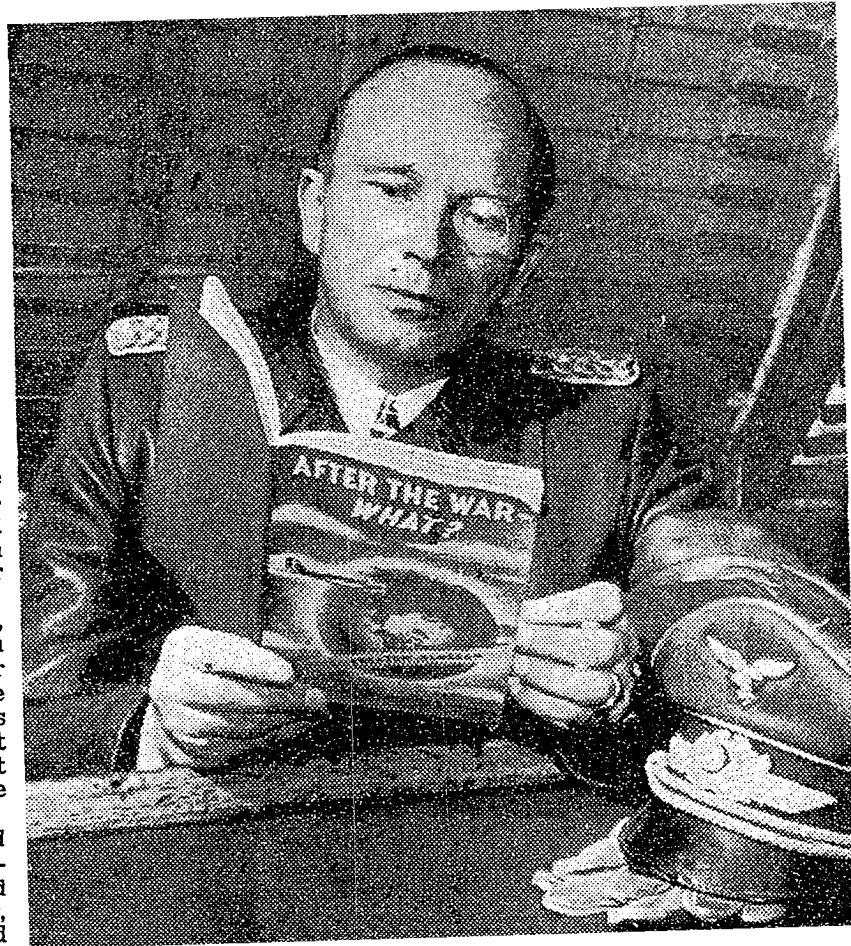
An interpreter relayed the words to Lieut. Winslow, a short, square set Yankee. The American officers' eyes flashed as he snapped: "That's what you are!"

Then with a wave of his hand toward the gangway which had no meaning but one, he curtly commanded: "Get off!"

Officer Appears Near Tears

The German officer, carrying a stuffed brief case and a couple of paper packages, strode quickly to the dock. Attired in the shabby blue uniform whose coat sleeves were several inches too short and a white hat, he appeared angry and close to tears.

Kessler presented a picture of Prussian militarism. Clad in an immaculate gray coat that reached almost to his polished boot tops and a high peaked officer's cap, he appeared almost regal as he stepped to a waiting bus. He saluted Lieutenant Winslow as he left the ship but received none in return. His cold steel gray eyes, one of them slightly squinting



Lieut. Gen. Ulric Kessler of the Luftwaffe reached into his briefcase and produced this American-authored book which he is reading aboard a Coast Guard boat that took him from the submarine to port.

Associated Press Wirephoto (U. S. Navy)

from wearing a monocle, roamed over the guard of Marines, who carried automatic rifles, and over the Navy officers on the dock. A half-smile was on his lips as photographers and newsreel men focused on him.

During the trip up the harbor, Kessler was found in a wardroom reading a book "After the War—What?" in English. He attempted to make jokes with officers and other Americans but all gave him deadpan looks.

The officers and members of the submarine crew were in sharp contrast to the smartly clad general and the two other officers who were members of the naval arm of the Luftwaffe.

The submarine crew wore nondescript apparel of all shapes and sizes. Several had the traditional gray rubberized suits covering turtleneck sweaters. Others had blue fatigue clothes and the caps made famous by the German

their clothes were grimy, and Navy officers reported the U-boat was quite dirty.

It was learned that most of the crew had expected more of a reception and somewhat lenient treatment. Their dejection was obvious as they were checked into the buses for the trip to the naval prison. Their luggage, under which they struggled, consisted of stuffed seabags, suitcases, brief cases, plywood boxes and paper bags. Most of the men carried grimy gray blankets. Copies of "Mein Kampf" were found among the personal effects.

Notified Allies on May 12

There was much conjecture among officers here as to what happened when the Germans told the Japanese of their intention to surrender. The Navy gave no official version, however. It was learned that Germany's surrender was first heard by those aboard the U-boat on V-E Day when it was off the coast of England. It is believed that the decision to surrender was made then, but the first indication of the decision was radioed to the Americans on May 12. A second message was received on the following day.

A Canadian and an American destroyer escort raced toward the appointed rendezvous. The American destroyer escort arrived first on May 14. An American weather ship joined the DE's. The group then proceeded southward until they met two American DE's. The weather ship returned to its station and the three United States DE's brought the submarine to the harbor entrance.

The formal surrender of the submarine was received today outside the harbor by Capt. V. D. Herbster, USN, sub-commander of the northern group, eastern sea frontier.

Afrika Corps. Some wore part uniforms and part civilian clothes. Their hair was long.

They appeared much younger than the crews of the other German U-boats brought here. All of