

APPENDIX B

INDIVIDUALS BEARING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PURGE AS A WHOLE. The following individuals were so intimately associated with the planning and execution of the purge that they may be said to bear a general responsibility for the whole episode.

1. BERCHTOLD, JOSEF. One of Wagner's principal associates in the Munich purge (Heiden, p. 438). No further details available.¹
2. BLOMBERG, WERNER von. At the time of the purge, Blomberg was Reichswehrminister, and principal spokesman for the Reichswehr in its conflict with the SA. On June 23 he is said to have had an interview with Hitler at Neudeck which played a major role in persuading Hitler to proceed against the SA. (Jean Francois, pp. 107-111). On June 29 he published a signed article in the Volksischen Beobachter proclaiming the absolute devotion of the Reichswehr to Hitler. In his order to the Reichswehr on July 1, in which the end of the Alarmzustand was proclaimed, he thanked the Führer on behalf of the army for the "soldatischer Entschlossenheit und vorbildlichem Mut" with which he had wiped out the traitors (Frankfurter Zeitung, July 2). Together with other leading members of the Reichswehr of the period, he shares responsibility for all actions taken by the Reichswehr during the purge (see above).²
3. BRÜCKNER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. At the time of the purge, Brückner was serving as Hitler's adjutant. He was with Hitler at Godesberg on June 29, and assisted him in making final preparations for the purge (Jean Francois, pp. 128-43). He also accompanied Hitler on his trip to and from Wiessee on the morning of June 30 (Goebbels radio address, July 1), during which it is officially admitted Roehm and other SA leaders were arrested, and one member at least of Röhms' entourage was killed (Hitler's Reichstag speech).³

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1. SA Gruppenführer; member of the Reichstag.
 2. Was Commander-in-Chief of German Army and Minister of War; dismissed in 1938; no official position since.
 3. Hitler's adjutant.

4. EUCH, WALTER. At the time of the purge, Major Buch was Vorsitzende des Untersuchungs- und Schlichtungsausschusses, highest tribunal of the Nazi Party. In the early hours of June 30 he was summoned by Wagner to the Bavarian Innenministerium to take a leading part in the suppression of the purge. (Jean François, p. 142) He accompanied Hitler on his trip to and from Wiessee on the morning of June 30, and is said to have been the man who personally executed Hitler's order to shoot one member of Röhm's entourage (Heiden, p. 446. The episode is referred to in Hitler's Reichstag speech, but without either the name of victim or of executioner). He was in charge of the execution of SA leaders in the court of Stadelheim prison (Heiden, p. 446). Although his direct activities were in connection with the execution of SA-leaders, his position may have been sufficiently important to give him general responsibility for the Bavarian phase of the purge.¹

5. DALUEGE, KURT. At the time of the purge, Daluege was a SS-Gruppenführer and General der Landespolizei. He was mainly responsible for drawing up, under Göring's direction, a dossier on the supposed Röhm plot, which was presented to Hitler in the middle of June, and did much to persuade him to undertake the purge (Jean François, p. 85). At 10 P.M., June 30 he was one of the leaders who met Hitler on his arrival at the Tempelhof airfield (DNB June 30, Frankfurter Zeitung July 2). On July 2 he was commissioned by Göring to take charge of the reorganization of the SA-Gruppen Berlin-Brandenburg, Pommern, Ostmark and Schlesien (Frankfurter Zeitung July 3). Clearly he was a leading figure in the planning and execution of the Berlin phase,² and in the planning of the general phase of the purge.

6. DIETRICH, JOSEF. At the time of the purge Dietrich was SS-Führer der Leibstandarte Hitlers. He is said to have been, after Göring and Himmler, the leading figure of the Berlin purge group (Heiden, p. 438). On meeting Hitler at his arrival in Berlin on June 30, he was berated for the excesses of his action, particularly in connection with the death of Schleicher (Heiden, p. 460).³

1. Director of Supreme Nazi Court.

2. General der Landespolizei.

3. SS Obergruppenführer; (Prussian State Councillor).

7. DIETRICH, OTTO. At the time of the purge, Dietrich was Reichspressechef des NSDAP. He was with Hitler at Godesberg on June 29, at the time when final preparations for the purge were being made (Jean François, p. 133). He also accompanied Hitler on his trip to and from Wiessee on the morning of June 30 (Goebbels radio address, July 1), during which it is officially admitted that Röhm and other SA-leaders were arrested, and one member at least of Röhm's entourage killed (Hitler's Reichstag speech).¹

8. ESSER, HERMANN. At the time of the purge, SS Esser was one of the four or five old Party fighters called by Wagner to assist him in the Munich phase of the purge. He was present at, and perhaps guilty of the death of SA-Obergruppenführer Schneidhuber (Jean François, p. 142). He also accompanied Hitler on his trip to and from Wiessee on the morning of June 30 (Jean François, p. 147), during which it is officially admitted that at least one member of Röhm's entourage was killed (Hitler's Reichstag speech). Although he may have been responsible only in connection with the action against the SA, his close association with Wagner during the early phases of the action may indicate a more general responsibility for the whole Bavarian phase of the purge.²

9. FRICK, WILHELM. At the time of the purge, Frick was Reich Minister of the Interior. On July 1 he stood with Hitler and General Litzmann at a window of the Reichskanzlei to receive the acclaim of the Berlin crowds (Frankfurter Zeitung, July 2). He signed the law of July 3, which purported to legalize the purge (RGBL. I, 1934, p. 529).³

10. GOEBBELS, DR. PAUL. At the time of the purge, Goebbels was Reich Minister of Propaganda. He joined Hitler at Godesberg, and remained with him throughout the following day (Goebbels radio speech, July 1). Before proceeding to Wiessee, he helped Wagner to draw up a list of purge victims in Bavaria (Jean François, p. 146). In subsequent days he was official apologist for the government in matters relating to the purge.⁴

1. Undersecretary in Propaganda Ministry (Party State Councillor).
2. Undersecretary in Propaganda Ministry.
3. Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. Reich Minister of the Interior 1933-1943.
4. Reich Minister for Propaganda and Enlightenment. Dead?

11. GÖRING, HERMANN. At the time of the purge, Göring was Ministerpräsident of Prussia, and as such responsible for the direction and discipline of the police and party formations which carried out the purge in that area. All accounts agree in ascribing to him a major share of the responsibility of persuading Hitler to embark upon the purge. When Hitler went in person to take charge of the purge in the south, he gave Göring a commission to take similar measures in Berlin and Prussia (Hitler's Reichstag speech). Göring not only carried out this commission to the satisfaction of his chief, but proceeded on his own responsibility to extend it in the direction of increased severity against non-Party figures (Göring's interview with the press on 2 July 1934, as reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung: "Ich habe meine Aufgabe erweitert."). Thus, except insofar as they may have been specifically disavowed and punished, all actions taken in connection with the purge of 1934, particularly in Berlin and Prussia, are clearly within the scope of Göring's responsibility.¹

12. GÜRTNER, FRANZ. At the time of the purge, Gürtner was Reichsjustizminister. He signed the law of July 3 (RGBl. I, p. 529) which purported to legalize the purge, and at the time of its publication added a supporting personal statement (Frankfurter Zeitung, July 4). He called and presided over a meeting of public prosecutors held on July 13, at which Göring gave a speech justifying the legality of the purge (Frankfurter Zeitung, July 14).²

13. HESS, RUDOLF. At the time of the purge, Hess was a Reichsminister and Hitler's deputy. He met Hitler on his return to Berlin from Neudeck (June 23) and shared in his decision at that time to proceed to the elimination of the right and left extremists (Jean François, p. 115). On June 25 he prepared the action by giving a speech at Cologne emphasizing the absolute authority of the Führer. On the morning of June 30 he joined Wagner and Lutze at Munich, and proceeded to take charge of the Braun Haus and of the SA-leaders there detained. (Jean François, p. 147).³

1. Reich Marshall and Minister for Aviation.
2. Dead.
3. Reich Minister without Portfolio.

14. HIMMLER, HEINRICH. At the time of the purge, Himmler was Reichsführer der SS and Leiter der Geheimen Staatspolizeiämter. As such he was in direct charge of the police and party organs which, under Göring's direction, played the leading role in carrying out the purge.¹

15. HITLER, ADOLF. As oberster Gerichtsherr, Hitler assumed full responsibility for all events of the purge (Hitler's Reichstag speech).²

16. LITZMANN, KARL. On the evening of July 1, General Litzmann publicly symbolized the adherence of the Reichswehr to Hitler in the purge, by appearing with Hitler in a window of the Reichskanzlei to acknowledge the applause of the crowd (Frankfurter Zeitung, July 2).³

17. LUTZE, VIKTOR. At the time of the purge, SA-Obergruppenführer Lutze was summoned to Hitler's presence in Godesberg and made Chief of Staff in succession to Röhm. He accompanied Hitler to Munich, and there remained with Hess and Wagner to take charge of the Munich phase of the purge.⁴

18. MAURICE, EMIL. At the time of the purge, SS-Standartenführer was one of the four or five old Party fighters called by Wagner to assist him in the Munich phase of the purge. He is said to have been the man who killed SA-Gruppenführer Schmidt (Jean François, p. 142). He accompanied Hitler on the trip to Wiessee, where he is said to have been the man who killed SA-Obergruppenführer Heines (Heiden, p. 443). Although he may have been responsible only in connection with the action against SA leaders, his close association with Wagner during the early phases of the action may indicate a more general responsibility for the whole Bavarian phase of the purge.⁵

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1. Dead.
 2. Dead?
 3. Dead.
 4. Dead.
 5. SS Führer.

19. MUTSCHMANN, MARTIN. At the time of the purge, Mutschmann was Statthalter of Saxony. He is said to have been one of the most active leaders of the purge outside of Berlin and Munich (Heiden, p. 438). No further details available.¹

20. SCHAUB, JULIUS.

21. SCHRECK. These two SS Führer were with Hitler on the trip to and from Wiessee. (Goebbels radio speech, July 1) They may also have been with Hitler in Godesberg (Heiden, p. 757). There is no indication whether they assumed any general responsibilities through their association with Hitler during this early stage of the purge.^{2,3}

22. WAGNER, ADOLF. At the time of the purge, Wagner was Bavarian Innenminister. Following a series of telephone calls from Hitler at Godesberg, he initiated the action in Munich, proceeding "aus eigenen Entschluss" to make a number of arrests (Goebbels radio speech, June 30). Together with Hess he thereafter assumed the primary responsibility for the direction of the purge in Bavaria.⁴

23. WEBER, CHRISTIAN. At the time of the purge, SS Führer and Stadtrat Weber was one of the four or five old Party fighters called by Wagner to assist him in the Munich phase of the purge. He accompanied Hitler on the trip to Wiessee, and is said to have been responsible, along with Maurice, for the death of SA-Obergruppenführer Heines (Heiden, p. 443). Although he may have been associated only with the action against SA-leaders, his connection with Wagner during the earlier phases of the action may indicate a more general responsibility for the whole Bavarian phase of the purge.⁵

24. WECKE, WALTER. At the time of the purge, Polizeioberst Wecke was commander of the Landespolizeigruppe General Göring, stationed at Lichterfelde. As such he took a leading part in the suppression of the SA in the Berlin area (Heiden, p. 447) and may have had wider responsibilities.⁶

1. Reich Governor and Gauleiter of Saxony.

2. Personal aide de camp to Hitler.

3. Dead.

4. Dead.

5. President of Kreistag.

6. Chief of Landespolizei in Prussia.

25. VON WOYRSCH, UDO. At the time of the purge, Woyrsch as Police President of Breslau took charge of the situation and became responsible for the purge in that city, including the death of his personal enemy SA-Brigadefuhrer von Wechmar-Leignitz (Jean Francois pp. 185-6). Whether the action in Breslau involved measures against non-Party was well as against Party figures is not clear.¹

1. General of Police.

1. Weissbuch über die Erschiessungen des 30. Juni
(Paris, 1935)
2. Jean François, L'Affaire Röhm-Hitler (Paris, 1939)
3. Otto Strasser, Die deutsch Bartholomäusnacht (Zurich,
1935)
4. Konrad Heiden, Hitler. (Zurich, 1936)