

42.02
General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTERIM RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

Name: NEURATH, Constantin 7/
also (Konstantin) Freiherr von
Nationality: German
Regions: Last known residence: Berlin-Dahle, Rheinbabenallee 23. 2/
and Leinfelden a/ Enz, Württemberg. 2/
Now a prisoner of the United Nations. 9/
Position: Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs
2 June 1932 - 4 February 1938 - 1/
Reich Minister of Bohemia and Moravia, 16 March 1939 -
24 August 1943 - 3/, 4/, 5/
Birth Date and Place: 2 February 1873
Klein - Glattbach, Württemberg. 1/, 6/, 7/, 8/
Religion: Probably Protestant since he commented on Martin Luther's
birthday. 10/

Family History: Scion of an old Württemberg family of nobility, members of
which had served the kings of Württemberg in high state positions, 7/. Father:
Constantin Freiherr von Neurath, Lord Chamberlain to the late king of Württemberg,
7/, 2/. Mother: Mathilde Freilin (Baroness) von Gemmingen - Hornberg - of the
House of Babstadt, 7/ 2/.

Married to Marie, daughter of Alexander Moser von Filseck and Christine
Kaupe, 7/ on 30 May 1901, 7/, 2/. Two children, Constantin, born 10 February
1902, 7/, who was German Consul at Lugano in 1944; 1/, and Winifred Helena, born
23 November 1904, who married German Ambassador Hans Georg von Mackensen in 1926, 1/.

Data on Education and Career: According to Source 7/, von Neurath attended
secondary school (Gymnasium), studied law at the Universities of Tübingen and
Berlin. Joined the Tübingen fraternity Suevia, 12/, a student organization be-
longing to the so-called Kösener S.C. (nationalist and anti-Semitic), 12/, 13/.
Federation of student fraternities to which only the sons of families of nobility,
of high civil servants, of officers, and in some cases those of industrialists,
bankers and so on, were admitted.

According to Sources 1/, 2/, 6/, 7/, 8/ 10/: Neurath passed his first
state law examination in 1897.

1897: Became Referendar in the Württemberg Justice Administration.

1901: Assessor in the Württemberg Justice Administration.

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Data on Education and Career (cont'd)

1901: Entered the German Foreign Service

1903: Became Vice-Consul at London

1908: Became Hilfsarbeiter (Assistant) in the Auswärtiges Amt (German State Department)

1914-1916: Served as Botschaftsrat (Counselor of the Embassy) at Constantinople

1914-1915: Participated in World I as Army Captain in the 119th Grenadier-Regiment "Königin Olga"

1917-1918: Chief of the Civilkabinett (Private Secretary) of the King of Württemberg and member of the Oberhofrat (Member of the Royal Council)

1919 to end of 1921: German Minister in Copenhagen

End of 1921 to 1930: German Ambassador to the Quirinal at Rome

1930 to 2 June 1932: German Ambassador to the Court of St. James at London

2 June 1932: Appointed Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Papen Government

30 January 1933: Appointed Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Hitler Government by Reich President von Hindenburg 15/

4 February 1938: Replaced by Joachim von Ribbentrop (q.v.), up to then the German Ambassador to the Court of St. James at London, 15/

March 20, 1939: Appointed Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, 2/
Took office on 16 April, 1939, 54/

4 February 1938: Appointed President of the Geheimer Kabinettsrat (Privy Council of the Cabinet)

September 1941: Relieved of his duties for reasons of health, 54/

24 August 1943: Replaced as Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia by Wilhelm Frick, up to then Reich Minister of the Interior, 4/, 5/ - But Neurath retained his seat in the Cabinet, 4/.

Von Neurath was still listed as a member of the Reich Government in 1943. 17/; and still as President of the Privy Council of the Cabinet in 1944, 18/.

On 2 September 1937, Neurath was made an Ehrengruppenführer (Honorary group leader) of the SS by Hitler (not by Himmler), according to Source 18/; and in June 1943, was promoted to Obergruppenführer, of the SS by Hitler, according to Sources 20/, 21/.

Neurath was member of the Academy for German law from beginning 1937/; 22/. He received the Honorary Doctor of Law degree from the University of

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Education and Career (cont'd.):

Camerino, 22/. Besides the usual decorations he received as German officer in World War I, and during his long career in the German Foreign Service 7/, Neurath, on 30 January 1937, was awarded the Goldene Parteiabzeichen (Golden Party Badge), "The highest decoration of the Nazi Party," by Hitler, 23/.

Work and Political History:

Neurath, who before the collapse of the Empire, had served the King of Württemberg, never made a secret of his leanings to the Right 24/, did not hesitate to serve the Foreign Service of the Republic, nor did the Republic hesitate to appoint him to important positions in Germany's Foreign Service. The parties of the Left distrusted him, 25/.

Since he was considered to be Reich President von Hindenburg's personal adviser on Foreign Policy, 26/, it is not surprising that Hindenburg, on 2 June 1932, appointed him Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs in the so-called Präsidialkabinett, a cabinet deriving its power, not from the elected parliament, but from the Reich Präsident; which the German people called the "Kabinett der Barone" (Cabinet of the barons), 27/. This Präsidialkabinett, headed by Franz von Papen (q.v.) until 3 December 1932, and then by the late General von Schleicher, 28/, continued the diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain and France, started by former German Governments, to restore Germany's right of military equality, which in principle was recognized by the London Declaration of 10 December 1932, and was considered a great success by the German Government, 29/. It was only natural that a man like Neurath, who had the manners and the tact of a diplomat of the old school, who had been remarkably successful in foreign policy, and who was backed by the aged Reich President von Hindenburg, was asked by Hitler to join the Reich Cabinet formed by him.

A. NEURATH, Hitler's Minister of Foreign Affairs
(30 January 1933 to 4 February 1938)

When Neurath entered the Hitler Government, he was not a member of the National Socialist Party. It is not known whether he belonged to any political party at that time. His leanings to the Right, however, were well known. He became a member of the Nazi Party only on 30 January 1937, when Hitler granted Nazi Party Membership to the following: His Foreign Minister von Neurath; Lutz Graf Schwerin von Krosigk, the Reich Minister of Finance; General Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, Reich War Minister; Hjalmar Schacht, the Acting Reich Minister of Economics; and the Reich Minister of Justice Gurtner, 23/. All of them also received the Golden Party Badge at the same time, 23/. Neurath returned his and his colleagues thanks to the Führer for the honor conferred on them, 23/.

Neurath's task as German Foreign Minister was, years later, defined by a Nazi source published in 1940, 1/. Neurath, this Source says, "hatte die Aufgabe, Deutschlands Gleichberechtigung in Genf Durchzusetzen, bis zum Austritt aus dem Völkerbund, und die Befreiung von den Fesseln des Versailler Diktats diplomatisch durchzukämpfen." (Neurath "had the task of obtaining recognition of Germany's equality of rights in Geneva until Germany left the League of Nations,

Work and Political History (cont'd.):

and furthermore to fight for the liberation from the chains of the dictate of Versailles, by diplomatic means).

I

As early as 3 March 1933, Neurath, in an article in the periodical Volk und Reich, stated that disarmed Germany was surrounded by highly armed nations; that Germany only required the "most elementary prerequisites of military security," and that "these bases had to be created soon at any rate... For more than 12 years we have waited vainly for the highly armed nations to fulfill their obligation to disarm. Our patience is now at an end." 30/ ("Unsere Geduld ist jetzt erschöpft").

A few days before 1 April 1933, when Goebbels and Streicher instigated and organized the boycott against the Jews, 30/, von Neurath sent a cable to Cardinal O'Connell in Boston, asserting that there were no pogroms against the Jews in Germany, 32/.

In an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the New York Times on 21 September 1933, Neurath asserted that the policy of the victorious powers in continuing the unilateral control of Germany's armament would be frustrated by the "firm resistance of the German people from now on...." 33/. In an article published in the London Evening Standard, on 11 October 1933, Neurath repeated the same ideas, 34/.

After the German Government on 14 October 1933, had decided to leave the League of Nations, Neurath defended this decision in a statement to the Foreign Press, 35/. He especially refused to acknowledge that the "new Germany" was menacing peace in Europe. "Who," Neurath asked his audience on that occasion, "will dare have any doubt of the sincerity of the repeated peace manifestations of our Chancellor, Adolf Hitler?" 36/ On 19 October 1933, Neurath, in the name of the German Government, informed the Secretary General of the League of Nations officially that Germany was leaving the League of Nations according to Article I, paragraph 3 of the statute of the League, 37/.

When, on 30 December 1933, von Neurath was asked by the Berlin correspondent of the New York Times about whether the two-and-a-half millions of the SA and SS represented a kind of German Reserve Army, as alleged abroad, Neurath declared that the SA and the SS were only "political organizations" which had to perform only political tasks in the fight against the "Marxian-Bolshevist danger" in Germany, and which were neither trained nor equipped for the purpose of war, 38/. He repeated that it was Germany that had to complain of the lack of military security under which she had to live, 38/.

Some months later, on 27 April 1934, Neurath delivered a speech on the question of disarmament, 39/. A few days later Joachim von Ribbentrop was appointed Delegate of the Reich Government in Matters of Disarmament (Beauftragter der Reichsregierung für Abrüstungsfragen), 39/. "The time of ultimatums, dictates and unilateral acts against Germany has gone for ever. But the preservation of Germany's vital interests, as we understand them and as we consider our task to preserve them, is in accord with the common interests of Europe".....39/.

Work and Political History (cont'd.):

How Neurath understood Germany's vital interests--alleged to be in accord with the common interests of Europe--became evident in the German note of 1 February 1934, which Neurath delivered to the Austrian Minister to Berlin, and which referred to complaints of the Austrian Government of Germany's meddling in the internal affairs of Austria, 40/."National Socialism, which has apprehended the population of the Reich with elementary power, and which has also long seized the German population of Austria, is being prevented forcibly by the Austrian Government from developing legally. It is only natural that the feeling of racial affinity can not be done away with by the existence of political frontiers, and that ideas which stir up peoples ("volksbewegliche Ideen") are spreading in spite of frontiers, and that such processes can not be stopped.....It is unavoidable that the serious internal conflict in Austria affects the German attitude toward Austria....."

II

On 16 March 1935 Nazi Germany reintroduced universal military training in violation of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. International public opinion noticed that it was Ribbentrop, and not Neurath, who represented the Nazi Government in the negotiations which ensued, 41/. When in March 1936, the Nazis occupied the demilitarized Rhineland Zone, thus violating the Locarno and Versailles Treaties, it was Ribbentrop once more who defended this step of German aggression before the world. Ribbentrop, and not Neurath, headed the German delegation which conducted the negotiations in this matter, and addressed the League of Nations Council which was called together to render judgment on Germany's action, 42/. However, Neurath continued to head the German Foreign Office during the period in which the Nazi Party tightened its grip upon the Foreign Office. On 20 January 1937 Hitler transferred the Auslands - Organisation (Foreign Organization) of the NSDAP to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 43/. Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, up to then Chief of this organization, was appointed Chef der Auslands-Organisation im Auswärtigen Amt (Chief of the Foreign Organization in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) by Hitler's decree, 43/. According to the provisions of Article II of this decree of 30 January 1937, Bohle was placed "personally and directly under the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs," 43/. Article IV provided that the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs--in agreement with the Deputy of the Führer--was entitled to issue instructions to carry out Hitler's order, 43/. Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister at that time, thus accepted responsibility for the activities of the organization which was incorporated into the Ministry headed by him. The preamble of Hitler's decree of 20 January 1937 gives as the purpose of Bohle's installation in the Foreign Office the "unified care and control" (einheitliche Betreuung) of the German citizens in foreign countries," 43/. (German text and evaluation of the Decree of 30 January 1937, See app. I.) That meant that, from then on, the jurisdiction of the organization directed by Bohle and placed under Neurath, extended to all German citizens abroad while it formerly only applied to Nazi Party members abroad, 44/.

In his address at the annual assembly of Germans living abroad, on 29 August 1937, Neurath stated in part, 45/---"All of the questions of Germanism abroad have been clarified once and for all by the principles of our internal and foreign policy. Every German living abroad now knows that even in a foreign

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Work and Political History (cont'd.):

country he remains a living member of the German national community (Mitglied der deutschen Volksgemeinschaft). He knows that he can count on the sure protection of his home state for himself and his interests. He will in return also feel within himself the obligation to remain a part of his people and to serve it according to his prowess... Since, on account of the physical separation, he is denied direct participation in the internal political life of Germany, he ought to, and will feel all the more strongly, the need to maintain an inner connection with the national life (Zusammenhang mit dem völkischen Leben) which is unfolding in the homeland.... It has occurred, although only in a few countries, that German citizens living abroad have been forbidden any manifestations of their Nationalist Socialist convictions, and that men have sought to prevent them from forming associations on the basis of their political views. Such a proceeding may only be explained by a complete misunderstanding of the purposes and goals which are pursued by the local organizations of Germans in foreign countries and also by the home offices dealing with their affairs. We know, of course, and we are the last to seek to put any false interpretation on it, that the hospitality which is granted foreign citizens in a country obligates them to abstain strictly from any meddling in the internal affairs of the foreign country and obligates them to observe the general laws prevailing there.....

"..... The installation of a chief of the Foreign Organization in the Foreign Office, which the Führer decreed at the beginning of this year, is not only a visible sign of the unity of party and state, but also a guaranty for the fact that the principles and directions issued by the responsible German offices attending to matters of Germanism abroad will keep within the above-mentioned bounds, and will be exactly observed by the organizations of Germans abroad....." (Source 45/)

On the same occasion, Neurath told the Germans abroad that National Socialism had succeeded in creating "the unity of the will of the State and the people" (Einheit des Volks- und Staatswillens)" 46/, that "The intolerable chains of the dictate of Versailles had been broken," that Germany had regained her "freedom of armament" (Wehrfreiheit), and that, after all, "we were again master in our house," 46/. He added that Germany had also become strong enough to remain "master in her own house," and he emphasized that Germany had not violated any foreign country, nor threatened any foreign nation, 46/, "nor", he said, "will we do so in the future....." 46/.

On 13 October 1937, Neurath, in behalf of the German Government, conveyed a note to the Belgian Government saying that the German Government was firmly resolved, by no means to encroach upon the inviolability and integrity (Unverletzlichkeit und Integrität), of Belgium.... except, of course, the case that Belgium would participate in any military action against Germany.... in the case of an armed conflict in which Germany might be involved...." 47/ When Germany invaded Belgium on 10 May 1940, Neurath was no longer Minister of Foreign Affairs, but still was a member of the Reich Cabinet.

On 20 October 1937, Neurath refused to acknowledge the protest of the Czechoslovakian Minister to Berlin against the attitude of the German Press, 48/, which, at that time, interfered with the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia and particularly with Prague's attitude toward the Sudeten Germans.

Work and Political History (cont'd.):

B. NEURATH, President of the Privy Council of the Cabinet
(4 February 1938-1945 ?)

On 4 February 1938, Ribbentrop was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs; a man Hitler obviously considered more able than Neurath to assist him in carrying out the National Socialist program of conquest. The same day Hitler took over personal command of the German Wehrmacht (armed forces) 49/, promoting Goring to General Field Marshal 49/, made Keitel Chief of the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht 49/, appointed Brauchitsch to the position of Supreme Commander of the Army (Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres) 49/, and named Neurath President of the Privy Council of Cabinet 50/. The other members of this council were Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hermann Goring, Rudolf Hess, Joseph Goebbels, Hans-Heinrich Lammers, Walther von Brauchitsch, Frick Reeder and Wilhelm Keitel, 50/. The Privy Council of Cabinet was established by Hitler as a body to give advice to the Führer on the course of foreign policy, 50/. In his letter to Neurath of 4 February 1938, Hitler returned his thanks to Neurath, "who had stood by him loyally in the five hardest years...." 50/

C. NEURATH, Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia
(16 March 1939 - 24 August 1943)

At the Stuttgart meeting of the Germans abroad (Auslandsdeutschen), on 29 August 1938, Neurath had told his audience that "Germany had not violated any foreign country, nor threatened any foreign country," and, he had said, "that we do not intend to do so in the future...." 46/. About 19 months later, on 20 March 1939, 3/, Neurath, Reich Minister and President of the Privy Council, did not hesitate to accept the position of "Reich Protector" of a country which by no means wanted to be "protected" by Germany, but which was invaded by Nazi Germany, and coerced by brute power to become part of the "Großdeutsches Reich" (Greater Germany), according to Article I of the decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor of 16 March 1939 53/. Together with Neurath as Reich Protector, Karl Hermann Frank and Kurt Burgsdorff were appointed State Secretary and Assistant State Secretary respectively, according to sources 3/ and 54/.

Neurath's tasks as Reich Protector have been defined by Article 5 of the aforesaid decree as follows: (Note: for complete German text and translation, see Appendix II) "As a representative of the Führer and Reich Chancellor, and as a delegate of the Reich Government, the Reich Protector has the duty of carrying out the political directives of the Führer and Reich Chancellor...." 53/. The decree of 22 March 1939 55/ says that the Reich Protector is the only (alleinige) representative of the Führer and Reich Chancellor, and of the Reich Government, that he is placed directly under the Führer und Reich Chancellor, and that he gets directives from him.

The decree of 7 June 1939 56/ gives the Reich Protector the right to change the "autonomous law" (Das autonome Recht) so far as "the common interests require such action." In the case of emergency (bei Gefahr im Verzug), the Reich Protector is authorized to issue rules and regulations of every kind--(Rechtsvorschriften jeder Art) 56/. He also is entitled to issue police decrees (Polizeiverordnungen) 56/.

Work and Political History (Cont'd.):

The decree of 1 September 1939 57/ states that all German authorities except the armed forces, are subordinate to the Reich Protector. He also is in control of the entire "autonomous administration" of the Protectorate 57/. According to the same decree 57/, the "Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia, and the Reich Führer SS and Chief of the German Police in agreement with the Reich Protector, are empowered to take the administrative measures necessary to maintain security and order in the Protectorate, even beyond the actual limits....." "Der Reichs Protektor im Böhmen und Mähren sowie der Reichsführer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei im Benehmen mit dem Reichsprotector können die zur Aufrechterhaltung der Sicherheit und Ordnung im Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren erforderlichen Verwaltungsmassnahmen auch ausserhalb der sonst hierfür bestimmten Grenzen treffen."

According to these aforesaid decrees, Neurath as Reich Protector had almost unlimited power to rule the country of Bohemia and Moravia. Under Neurath's ruling and responsibility, special Summary Courts (Standgerichte), were established 54/. In two periods, when "a state of civil emergency" was declared in parts of the Protectorate, in September-October 1941, and May-June 1942, the Reich Protector established Summary Courts to deal with political cases 54/. Under the direction of Neurath's deputy, Karl Hermann Frank, as early as November 1939, the entire Czech educational system was seriously hit by the forcible closing of Czech universities and normal schools 54/. Universities were officially closed for three years, but on 18 November 1942, Frank announced they would not be reopened 54/. Under Neurath's regime, the numerous terroristic acts against the Czechs were committed.

The executive power in the German administration of the Protectorate was formally centralized in the hands of Neurath as Reich Protector until August 1943 54/. In September 1941, he was relieved of his duties "for reasons of health" 54/. But he continued to hold the title until Wilhelm Frick, up to then Reich Minister of the Interior, replaced him 54/. At this point, Neurath's political career ended. However, he retained his seat in the Reich Cabinet and kept the position of President of the Privy Council. Source says there is no doubt that he could have retired to private life as early as September 1941 if he had earnestly wanted it.

On 6 May 1945, von Neurath was reported captured by the French First army. 9/

Report covers time up to 1945.

BR-6
25 September 1945

- SOURCES: 1/ Meyers Lexikon, vol. 8, 1940 - p. 277 f.
2/ Who's Who, 1943 - p. 3197
3/ OSS, CID XL 15006
4/ The New York Times, 25 August 1943 - p. 1

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SOURCES (Cont'd.):

- 5/ Franz Neumann, Behemoth- p. 540
- 6/ Der Neue Brockhaus, vol. III, 1938 - p. 365
- 7/ Wer Ist's 1935 - p. 1138
- 8/ Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute, 1935 - p. 993
- 9/ (London Radio, 6 May 1945
(OWI Daily, 8 May 1945
- 10/ Horkenbach, ibid. - page 567
- 11/ OSS, CID, A 46294, 16 November 1944
- 12/ OSS, CID, XL 11781
- 13/ OSS Source X, 29 May 1945
- 14/ Horkenbach, ibid. - page 30
- 15/ Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 6 - 1939 p. 1
- 16/ Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 6 - 1939 p. 4
- 17/ TVB 1943, p. 3
- 18/ OSS, XL 1278, July 1944
- 19/ Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 5 1938 - p. 59 - footnote 2
- 20/ Gazette de Charleroi, Belgium, 23 June 1943
p. 1, col. 3
- 21/ Nationalsozialistische Parteikorrespondenz, 21 June 1943
- 22/ Deutsches Führerlexikon - 1934-1935, p. 16
- 23/ Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 5, 1938, p. 59
- 24/ Friedrich Stampfer, Die Vierzehn Jahre der Ersten Deutschen Republik, p. 552
- 25/ Friedrich Stampfer, ibid., p. 545
- 26/ Konrad Heiden, Der Führer, p. 537
- 27/ Friedrich Stampfer, ibid., p. 572
- 28/ Hans Volz, Daten der Geschichte der NSDAP 1939, p. 45

SOURCES, (Cont'd.):

- 29/ Friedrich Stampfer, ibid., p. 604
- 30/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 82
- 31/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 153
- 32/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 145
- 33/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 406
- 34/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 465 f
- 35/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 480 ff
- 36/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 483
- 37/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 492
- 38/ Horkenbach, ibid., p. 720
- 39/ Gerd Rühle, Das Dritte Reich, vol. 2, 1934 - p. 199 f
- 40/ Gerd Rühle, Ibid., vol. 2, 1934 - p. 253 f
- 41/ Gerd Rühle, ibid., Vol. 3, 1935 - p. 156
- 42/ Gerd Rühle, ibid., Vol. 4, 1936 - p. 75
- 43/ Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 5, p. 57 f
- 44/ National Socialism, State Department Publication 1864 - 1943, p. 94
- 45/ Ibid., p. 350 f
(German text ibid. pp. 334-338, document 26)
- 46/ Ibid., p. 334
- 47/ Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 5, p. 198 f
- 48/ Ibid., vol. 5 - p. 451
- 49/ Ibid., Vol. 7, p. 616 f
- 50/ Ibid., vol., 6, p. 4 f
- 52/ OSS, XL 1278, July 1944
- 53/ Reichsgesetzblatt I - 1939, No. 47, p. 485 f
- 54/ Civil Affairs Handbook - Germany Rand A 1323 - 14 April 1944

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SOURCES (cont'd):

55/ Reichsgesetzblatt I - 1939
No. 52, p. 549

56/ Ibid., No. 110, p. 1039

57/ Ibid., No. 16, p. 1681

58/ Hermann Rauschning, Men of Chaos - 1942

This record is a summary of such intelligence (from one or more sources as indicated) as was available at the time of preparation. It may consequently be subject to amendment by additional or more recent intelligence. Index numbers and letters are solely for indexing statements in the report.

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APPENDIX I

A. German Text. D.

Erlass des Führers und Reichskanzlers über die Einsetzung eines Chefs Der Auslands - Organisation im Auswärtigen Amt vom 30 Januar 1937.

I

Zur einheitlichen Betreuung der Reichsdeutschen im Ausland wird im Chef der Auslands--Organisation im Auswärtigen Amt eingesetzt, dem zugleich die Leitung und Bearbeitung aller Angelegenheiten der Reichsdeutschen im Ausland im Geschäftsbereich Des Auswärtigen Amtes uebertragen wird.

II.

(1) Zum Chef der Auslands -- Organisation im Auswärtigen Amt wird der Leiter Der Auslands--Organisation der NSDAP, Gauleiter Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, ernannt.

(2) Er ist dem Reichsminister des Auswärtigen persönlich und unmittelbar unterstellt. Sein Geschäftsbereich--als Leiter der Auslands organisation Der NSDAP und seine Unterstellung als solcher unter den Stellvertreter des Führers bleibt unberührt.

(3) Er führt die Dienstbezeichnung: Chef der Auslands--Organisation im Auswärtigen Amt.

III.

Der Chef der Auslands--Organisation im Auswärtigen Amt nimmt an den Sitzungen des Reichskabinetts teil, soweit sein Geschäftsbereich berührt wird.

IV.

Der Reichsminister des Auswärtigen erlässt im Einvernehmen mit dem Stellvertreter des Führers die Durchführungsbestimmungen zu diesem Erlass.

- 1) Reichsgesetzblatt I - 1937, p. 187
Dokumente der Deutschen Politik, vol. 5, p. 57 f

B. Translation

Decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor concerning installation of a Head of the Foreign Organization in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of 30 January 1937.

I.

To secure unified care and control of German citizens in foreign countries, a Head of the Foreign Organization in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is installed. This official is also charged with the direction and handling of all matters concerning German citizens abroad insofar as these matters fall within the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

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II.

(1) Gauleiter Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, chief of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP, is appointed Head of the Foreign Organization in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(2) He is placed personally and directly under the Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs. That does not affect his activities as chief of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP. In this capacity he remains subject to the Deputy of the Führer.

(3) He has the official title: Head of the Foreign Organization in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

III.

The Head of the Foreign Organization in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs participates in the meetings of the Reich Cabinet as far as his office is concerned.

IV.

The Reich Minister of Foreign Affairs, in agreement with the Deputy of the Führer, issues the instructions necessary for the execution of this decree.

APPENDIX II.

A. German Text 1/

Erlass des Führers und Reichskanzlers über das Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren
vom 16 März 1939

Artikel 1

- (1) Die von den deutschen Truppen im März 1939 besetzten Landesteile der ehemaligen Tschecho-Slovakischen Republik gehören von jetzt ab zum Gebiet des Grossdeutschen Reichs und treten als "Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren" unter dessen Schutz.

(2)

Artikel 5

- (1) Als Führer der Reichsinteressen ernannt der Führer und Reichskanzler einen "Reichsprotektor in Böhmen und Mähren." Sein Amtssitz ist Prag
- (2) Der Reichsprotektor hat als Vertreter des Führers und Reichskanzlers und als Beauftragter der Reichsregierung die Aufgabe, für die Beachtung der Politischen Richtlinien des Führers und Reichskanzlers zu sorgen.
- (3) Die Mitglieder der Regierung des Protektorats werden vom Reichsprotektor bestätigt. Die Bestätigung kann zurückgenommen werden.
- (4) Der Reichsprotektor ist befugt, sich über alle Massnahmen der Regierung des Protektorats unterrichten zu lassen und ihr Ratschläge zu erteilen. Er kann gegen Massnahmen, die das Reich zu Schädlichen geeignet sind, Einsprache einlegen und bei Gefahr im Verzuge die im gemeinsamen Interesse notwendigen Anordnungen treffen.
- (5) Die Verkündung von Gesetzen, Verordnungen und sonstigen Rechtsvorschriften sowie der Vollzug von Verwaltungsmassnahmen und rechtskräftigen gerichtlichen Urteilen sind auszusetzen, wenn der Reichsprotektor Einspruch einlegt.

1) Reichsgesetzblatt I-1939, No. 47, Bl. 485 f

B. Translation

Decree of the Führer and Reich Chancellor of 16 March 1939 concerning the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

Article 1

- (1) The parts of the former Czechoslovak Republic occupied by German troops in March 1939 from now on belong to the territory of the Greater German Reich, and as the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia," are placed under its protection.
- (2)

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Article 5

- (1) As defender of the interests of the Reich the Führer and Reich Chancellor appoints a "Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia." His official seat is Prague.
- (2) As representative of the Führer and Reich Chancellor and as delegate of the Reich government, the Reich Protector has the duty of carrying out the political directives of the Führer and Reich Chancellor.
- (3) The members of the Protectorate government must be approved by the Reich Protector. His approval may be withdrawn at any time.
- (4) The Reich Protector is entitled to be informed about all measures taken by the Protectorate government and to give advice to that government. He can refuse to accept any measures which may harm the Reich, and, in urgent cases, he himself can issue the necessary orders dictated by the common interest.
- (5) If the Reich Protector intervenes, the relevant laws, orders, other legal measures, administrative measures, and court decisions become invalid.

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