PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY'S FILE
Subject File
Carter, John F.:Key Nazis:
Source S(2)
Box 101

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

PSF
Carter
(Box 126)

September 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY: PHOTOGRAPHS OF "KEY-NAZIS".

Dear Miss Tully:

Herewith please find photographs with identifying details of 611 "Key-Nazis" for the President's file. This work was done under the supervision of this Unit, using some O.S.S. funds. Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. W. Kempner contributed both the photographs and 7,500 biographical forms. For this they were paid $1,000 out of O.S.S. funds. However, we believe that their contribution is of such importance that it would be in order to address a brief letter of appreciation to Dr. and Mrs. Kempner, c/o Dr. Field, as an appropriate additional compensation for their hard and thorough work.

J.F.C.

September 29, 1944

REPORT ON BIOGRAPHIES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF KEY NAZIS

Herewith are 611 photographs of Key Nazis which should be attached to their forms.

For identification of an individual with a common name such as Schmidt, his Christian names and date of birth have been added on the back of the photograph.

This completes our contribution to the file for The President, a file which includes approximately 10,000 biographical forms and reference cards.

2713 Dumbarton Avenue
Washington, D. C.

September 29, 1944

Miss Grace Tully
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Grace,

Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. W. Kempner, 112 Lansdowne Court, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, made an important contribution by preparing the 7,500 biographies of Key-Nazis.

The carbon copy of each biographical sketch was sent to OSS, where this series was pooled in "Biographical Records," most of which were sent to SHAEF on microfilm.

The work done by the Kempners provided a real stimulus to this section in OSS.

In addition, Dr. & Mrs. Kempner have worked on "M" Project thereby producing in our Series the following Reports:

Report No.	Title
A-1	The German National Registration System
A-2	Nazi Subversive Organization--Past and Future
A-3	Forms Used in the German National Registration System
A-5	Number and Distribution of Nazi Women
A-8	Women in Nazi Germany-- I. Organizations
A-9	Women in Nazi Germany--II. Employment
A-10	Women in Nazi Germany--III. Social and Psychological Trends
A-11	Women in Nazi Germany--IV. Readjustment Program

We have also used them frequently as Consultants on German problems.

Dr. Kempner was Chief Legal Adviser of the Centralized Prussian Police System of 76,000 men. In an Official report, 1930, he recommended the suppression of the Nazi Party and the prosecution of Hitler for high treason and perjury. When Hitler came into power Dr. Kempner was dismissed from his position as Superior Government Counselor at the Ministry of the Interior. He was later put into a concentration camp. He fled to Italy and was then expatriated by Hitler.

He had the distinction of being fired personally by Heinrich Himmler in 1933!

Sincerely yours,

Henry Field

Henry Field

Study Room 115
Library of Congress Annex
Washington, D. C.

Tel. Republic 5127

November 17, 1943

Miss Audrey Turner
The White House

Dear Miss Turner:

I suggest that this list be put at the beginning of our file on Key Nazis under "sources."

Yours sincerely

Henry Field

Henry Field

November 10, 1943

LIST OF SOURCES USED BY "H"

Das Deutsche Fuehrerlexikon. Berlin, 1935.

Steel, Johannes: Men behind the war. New York, 1942.

Gewalttaten der Nationalsozialisten. Berlin, 1931.

Nationalsozialismus und Frauenfragen. Berlin, 1932.

Nazi-Kommunalpolitik. Berlin, 1931.

Schirach, Baldur von: Die Pioniere des dritten Reiches. Essen, 1933.

Fromm, Bella: Blood and Banquets. New York, 1942.

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Austria Heimatdienst, Beitraege zur Vorgeschichte der Julirevolution 1934. Wien, 1934.

Degener: Wer ist's. Berlin, 1935.

Schmidt-Pauli, Edgar: Die Maenner um Hitler. Berlin, 1935.

Dutch Oswald: Adolf Hitler's 12 Apostel. New York, 1940.

Billung, R.: Rund um Hitler. Muenchen, 1931.

Nazifuehrer sehen dich an. Paris, 1934.

Grzesinski, Albert: Inside Germany. New York, 1939.

Czech - Jochberg, Erich: Adolf Hitler und sein Stab. Oldenburg, 1933.

Reichenau, Joachim: This Man Goebbels. London, 1940.

Mueffling, Wilhelm: Wegbereiter und Vorkaempfer fuer das neue Deutschland. Muenchen, 1933.

Messinger, Johann: The Death of Dollfuss. London, 1935.

Jahn, Rudolf: Konrad Henlein. Karlsbad-Drabowitz, 1938.

Deubner, Karl August: Der Politiker Konrad Henlein. Muenchen, 1938.

Plates, Ernst: Baltische Monatshefte Riga. January, 1938.

Heiden, Conrad: Geburt des dritten Reichs. Zuerich, 1933.

Buchheit, Gert: Franz von Papen. Breslau, 1933.

Koeves, Tibor: Satan in Top Hat. New York, 1941.

Glen, Douglas: Von Ribbentrop is still dangerous. London, 1941.

Adolf Hitler und seine Kamepfer. Muenchen, 1933.

Behrend, Hans: The real rulers of Germany. London, 1939.

Sonderreger, Rene: Mordzentrale X. Zuerich, 1938.

Billung, R.: NSDAP, die Geschichte iner Bewegung. Muenchen, 1931.

Moeller, Hanns: Geschichte der Ritter des Ordens "Pour le mérite" im Weltkrieg. Berlin, 1935.

Gellermann: Rudolf Hess.

Study Room 115
Library of Congress Annex
Washington, D. C.

Tel. Republic 5127

November 8, 1943

Miss Audrey Turner
The White House

Dear Miss Turner:

This should be placed at the beginning of our file on Key Nazis. I suggest a separate folder with some general heading. Later on we will send you a list of Abbreviations employed; this should also go in a separate folder at the beginning.

Yours sincerely

Henry Field

Henry Field

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CROSS HEADINGS

The following cross-headings cover some of the most important spheres of activity in Nazi Germany today. Under these headings there will be found references to authorities (see General Part) and names of some more personalities competent in such spheres.

Armaments

(See also Industry, Manpower, Transport.)
AIel2 Speer Ministry, Rustungsrat.
f1 Four-Year-Plan
Ve4 T.N.
Via Services.

A.R.P.

(See also Welfare, Health, Industry, SS-Rule, Transport.)
AIel1 Air Ministry.
Ve3 A R P-League
Ve4 T.N.
Vc3 Red Cross
Vla4 Military Air Defence.
AVb2 NSV. Evacuation.
AIf3 Ley. Housing.
(See also Daluege, Himmler.)

Broadcasting

(See also Propaganda.)
AIVb1 Propaganda, Broadcasting
(See also Fritzsche, Goebbels, Gutterer.)

Food

(See also Manpower.)
AIe8 Ministry
f1 Four-Year-Plan.
Vb3 Party's Office.

Germans abroad

(See also Occupied Territories-B.)
AIe2 Foreign Office, Diplomats.
f2 Reich Commissioner.
Vc1 League for Germans Abroad
(See also Bohle, Epp, Strolin, Neumann.

Health and Medical Services

(See also Welfare.)
AIe6 Labour Ministry.
e2 Ministry of Interior.
f5 Commissioner.
Vb2 Public Welfare.
b6 Physicians League.
c3 Red Cross.
(See also Handloser.

Industry — (See also Armaments, Manpower, Health.)
AIe5, 6, 12 Ministries of Economics, Labour, Munitions.
g Administration of Industry.

Justice — (See also Oppression, SS-Rule.)
AIII Law Courts.

Oppression — (See also SS-Rule.)
AIe3 Ministry of Interior (for Police).
IIIb People's Tribunal.
AVd2 SS, Waffen-SS.
B Occupied Territories, particularly Police Chiefs.

Manpower — (See also Industry, Armaments.)
AIe6 Ministry of Labour.
AIf1 Four-Year-Plan, Manpower Commissioner.
AVd1 Labour Front.
AVc4, 5 Todt Workers, Labour Service.
B All countries for labour recruiting, see particularly F.O.Representatives.

Press — (See also Propaganda)
AIe2 Foreign Office.
AIVc1, 2 Press Control, Journalists.

Propaganda — (See also Press, Broadcasting.)
AIV Propaganda (Ministry, Control, Broadcasting, Press).

SS-Rule — (See also Oppression.)
AVd2 SS. Armed-SS.
B Occupied Territories (Police Chiefs).
See also Bormann, Daluege, and all other personalities with SS-ranks in the Alphabetical Part.

Transport — (See also Industry, Manpower.)
AIe10 Ministry.
AIf4 Commissioner.
AVd3 Motor Corps.

Welfare — (See also Health, ARP.)
AIe2, 6 Ministries of Interior and Labour.
AIf3, 5 Commissioners for Housing and Health.
AIIIf Welfare Court.
AVd2,6,8 Party Offices for Welfare, Physicians, War Victims.
AVc3 Red Cross.

GENERAL PART

A. GERMANY

1.-Government

(a) "FÜHRER" (Head of State) ..... HITLER.
Designated Successor ..... GÖRING.
Präsidialkanzlei (Chancellory of Head of State..... MEISSNER.

(b) GEHEIMER KABINETTSRAT (Secret Cabinet Council)

NEURATH (President)
RIBBENTROP
GORING
GOEBBELS
RAEDER
KEITEL
LAMMERS (Secretary

(c) MINISTERRAT FÜR DIE REICHSVERTEIDIGUNG (War Cabinet)

GÖRING (Chairman).
FRICK (Commissioner-General for Reich Administration).
FUNK(Commissioner-General for Economics).
KEITEL (Armed Forces).
LAMMERS (Secretary).
BORMANN (Party).

(d) REICHSREGIERUNG (Reich Cabinet)

Hitler	Ohnesorge	Seyss-Inquart*
Ribbentrop	Dorpmüller	Schacht*
Göring	Rust	Muhs**
Goebbels	Speer	Backe**
Schwerin v.Krosigk	Thierack	Lammers
Funk	Rosenberg	Frick
Seldte	Neurath*	Frank*

(Note.-The Ministers marked * are without portfolio.
The Ministers marked ** are Acting Ministers.)

Also entitled to take part in the meetings of the Cabinet are:-

Bormann (Party
Keitel (Supreme High Command)
Raeder (Navy)

(e) MINISTRIES

1. CHANCELLORY ("Reichskanzlei"):

Hitler (Chancellor); Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Chancellory); Kritzinger (Under-secretary).

2. Foreign Office ("Auswaertiges Amt"):

Ribbentrop (Minister); Weizsaecker, Bohle, Keppler (Under-secretaries); Luther, Woermann, Gaus (Deputy Under-secretaries); Doernberg, Schroeder, Wiehl, Twardowski, Schmidt (I), Schmidt (II), Wuester, Ruehle (Dept. Directors); Clodius.

German Diplomats Abroad:

Afghanistan: PILGER
Bulgaria: BECKERLE
China (Nanking): STHAMER
Finland: BLUECHER
Ireland: HEMPEL
Italy: MACKENSEN
Japan: OTT
Kroatia: KASCHE
Manchukuo: WAGNER
Portugal: Hoyningen-Huene
Rumania: KILLINGER
Sweden: Prinz zu Wied
Switzerland: KOECHER
Slovakia: LUDIN
Spain: STOHRER
Thailand: WENDLER
Turkey: PAPEN
Hungary: JAGOW
Vatican: BERGEN

(See also under OCCUPIED TERRITORIES F.O. (Foreign Office) representatives).

3. Interior ("Reichsinnenministerium"):

Frick (Minister); Pfundtner, Stuckart, Tschammerosten, Hierl, Himmler* (Under-secretaries); Daluege*, Weinreich*, Schuetze, Weber, Vollert, Cropp, Suren, Godlewski (Dept. Directors and leading officials).

* Himmler (Chief of Police), under him Daluege, under him Weinrich.

4. Finance ("Reichsfinanzministerium"):

Schwerin v. Krosigk (Minister); Reinhardt (Under-secretary). Wucher, Hedding (leading officials).

5. Economics ("Reichswirtschaftsministerium"):

Funk (Minister); Landfried, Posse (*Under-secretaries); Jagwitz, Kehrl, Lange (Dept. Directors, etc.)

Reichsbank: (Bank of Germany)

Funk (President); Puhl, Lange (Vice-Presidents).

* At present not active in Ministry.

6. Labour ("Reichsarbeitsministerium"):

Seldte (Minister); Syrup, Engel (Under-Secretaries); Schaeffer, Mannsfeld (leading officials).
(Note.- A part of the Labour Ministry has now been transferred to the Board of the Four-Year-Plan, another part is under the Reich Housing Commissioner - SEE below).

7. Justice "Reichsjustizministerium"):

Thierack (Minister); Rothenberger, Hueber (Under-secretaries).

8. Agriculture and Food "Reichsministerium fuer Ernaehung und Landwirtschaft"):

Backe (Under-secretary and Acting Minister); Willikens, Rheinthaller (Under-Secretaries); Moritz, Walter (leading officials).

9. Education.- "Reichsministerium fuer Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbindung"):

Rust (Minister; Zschintsch (Under-secretary).

10. Transport (Reichsverkehrsministerium):

Dorpmueller (Minister); Ganzenmueller, Ditten, Schell (Undersecretaries).

11. Air ("Reichsluftfahrtministerium"):

Goering (Minister); Milch (Under-secretary); Ruedel, Knipfer (leading officials).

12. Munitions ("Reichsministerium fuer Bewaffnung und Munition")

Speer (Minister); Schultze-Fielitz (Under-secretary); Dorsch

Ruestungsrat (Armaments Council):

Speer (Chairman); Milch, Fromm, Witzell*, Thomas, Leeb (Military members); Buecher, Kessler, Pleiger, Poenggen, Roechling, Voegler, Roehnert, Zangen (industrial members).

* Possibly retired.

13. Church ("Reichsministerium fuer kirchliche Angelegenheiten")

Muhs (Under-secretary and Acting Minister).

14. Post ("Reichspostministerium"):

Ohnesorge (Minister); Nagel (Under-secretary).

15. East ("Reichsministerium fuer die Besetzten Ostgebiete"):

Rosenberg (Minister); Meyer (Deputy); Braeutigam, Schlotterer (leading officials).

16. Propaganda ("Reichsministerium fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda"): (See under"IV: PROPAGANDA").

17

(f) Reich Commissioners, etc.

1. Trustee for the Four-Year-Plan ("Beauftragter fuer den Vierjahresplan"):

Goering (Chief); Koerner, Keppler (Under-secretaries); Thomas* Wohlthat (leading officials); Alpers (Forester-General).

* Possibly retired.

Under the Four-Year-Plan Board: Fischboek (Reich Price Commissioner) ("Reichskommissar f.d. Preisueberwachung).

Plenipotentiary for Manpower: ("Generalbevollmaechtigter f.d. Arbeitseinsatz): Sauckel (Chief); Wiesel, Jung, Peuckert (leading officials).

2. Commissioner for the Consolidation of Nationhood ("Reichskommisar f.d. Festigung des Deutschen Volkstums"):

Himmler (Comm.); Greifelt, Lorenz (leading officials).

3. Reich Housing Commissioner ("Reichswohnungskommissar"):

Ley (Commissioner); Wagner (Manager).

4. Hitler's Commissioner for Motor Transport ("Generalinspekteur des Fuhrers fur das Kraftfahrwesen"):
   WERLIN.

5. Hitler's Commissioner for Health Services ("Bevollmachtigter fur das Sanitats-and Gesundheitswesen des Fuhrers"):
   BRANDT (Chief). CONTI (Civilian Sector).
   HANDLOSER (Military Sector) GRAWITZ (S.S. and Police).

6. Reich Commissioner for Sea Shipping (Reichskommissar f.d. Seeschiffahrt):

   KAUFMANN.

(g) Economic Estates

FISCHER (Banking — Zangen (Industry).
SCHRAMM (Craftsmen) — Hayler (Trade)

(h) Other Bodies

1. "Reichstag";

   GORING (President
   ESSER (Vice-President).

2. Prussian State Council ("Preussischer Staatsrat"):

   GORING (President).

II - ADMINISTRATION

(a) Regents ("Reichsstatthalter")

1. Countries ("Lander"):
   v. EPP (Bavaria).
   MUTSCHMANN (Saxony).
   MURR (Wurttemberg).
   WAGNER (Baden).
   SAUCKEL (Thuringia).
   SPRENGER (Hesse).
   HILDEBRANDT (Mecklenburg).
   MEYER (Lippe).
   WEGENER (Oldenburg and Bremen).
   KAUFMANN (Hamburg).
   JORDAN (Brunswick and Anhalt).

2. Autonomous ("Reichsgaue"):

SCHRACH (Vienna).
JURY (Lower Danube).
EIGRUBER (Upper Danube).
HOFER (Tyrol).
SCHEEL (Salzburg).
Rainer (Carinthia).
UIVERREITHER (Styria).
HENLEIN (Sudetenland).
BURCKEL (Saar).
FORSTER (Danzigwestpreussen).
GREISER (Wartheland).

(b) Provincial Governors ("Oberprasidenten")

Brandenburg: STURTZ
Hannover: LAUTERBACHER
Hessen-Nassau:
Prinz v. HESSEN
Pommern:
SCHWEDE-COBURG
Sachsen: ULRICH
Westfalen: MEYER
Niederschlesien: HANKE
Oberschlesien: BRACHT
Ostpreussen: KOCH
Rheinland: TERBOVEN
Schlesw.-Holstein: LOHSE.

(c) Lord Mayors ("Oberburgermeister")

Berlin: STEEG
Vienna: JUNG
Hamburg: KROGMANN
Munich: FIEHLER
Cologne: WINKELNKEMPER
Essen: DILLGARTH
Frankfort: KREBS
Bremen: BOHMKER
Dusseldorf: HAIDN
Stuttgart: STROLIN

III.-LAW

1. Supreme Court of Justice: ("Reichsgericht");

BUMKE (President); BRETTLE (Chief Public Prosecutor).

2. People's Tribunal ("Volksgerichtshof"):

FREISLER (President): LAUTZ (Chief Public Prosecutor)

3. Supreme Court Martial ("Reichskriegsgericht");

BASTIAN (President); REHDANS (Chief Military Prosecutor).

4. Supreme Court of Administration ("Reichsverwaltungsgericht"):

SOMMER (President).

5. Supreme Court of Economics ("Reichswirtschaftsgericht"):

WILLECKE (President).

6. Supreme Welfare Court (Reichsversorgungsgericht"):

SCHAFFER (President).

7. Reich Court of Labour ("Reichsarbeitsgericht"):

SCHRADER (President).

IV. PROPAGANDA

(a) Propaganda Ministry ("Reichsministerium fur Volksaufklarung und Propaganda")

GOEBBELS (Minister).
GUTTERER, DIETRICH, ESSER (Under-secretaries).
BERNDT, BRAUWEILER, HINKEL, HUNKE, FRITZSCHE, SCHLOSSER (leading officials).

(b) Controlled by Propaganda Ministry

1. Broadcasting:

FRITZSCHE, BERNDT, GLASMEIER.

2. Chamber of Culture ("Kulturkammer"):

GOEBBELS (President). FUNK (1.Vice-President).
GUTTERER (2 Vice-President). HINKEL(Secretary-General).

ZIEGLER (Chamber of Fine Arts). FROHLICH (Film Chamber).
RAABE (Chamber of Music). HARTMANN (Theatre Chamber).
JOHST (Chamber of Literature).

(c) Press

1. Control Organs:

DIETRICH (Government Press Chief), Party Press Chief.
SUNDERMANN (Dietrich's Deputy and Party-official News Agency).
SCHMIDT (Foreign Office Press Dept.).
BRAUWEILER (Propaganda Ministry Press Dept.).
FRITSCHE (State-official News Agency).*
AMANN (Reich Press Chamber), Party Publishing House).
WEISS (Association of Journalists).

*Possibly no longer

2. Journalists

Party-Official Papers:

WEISS, MEUNIER ("Volkischer Beobachter").
FIDDIKOW-KRANZLEIN ("Angriff").
D'ALQUEN ("Schwarzes Korps").
MUNDLER ("Das Reich" - semi-official).

Other Papers:

BEST, SILEX, WINSCHUH ("Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung").
MUELLER, HALFELD ("Hamburger Fremdenblatt").
KIRCHER ("Frankfurter Zeitung").
WIRSING ("Minchener Neueste Nachrichten").
SCHAEFER ("Kolnische Zeitung").
MEGERLE ("Berliner Borsen-Zeitung").
HUSSONG ("Berliner Lokalanzeiger").

V. - N.S. MOVEMENT

(a) Party ("Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei")

1. Head of Party ("Fuhrer"):

HITLER.

Chancellory of Party Leader ("Kanzlei des Fuhrers"):

BOUHLER.

Chancellory of the Party ("Parteikanzlei"):

BORMANN (Chief); KLOPFER (Under-Secretary).

2. Supreme Party-Directorate ("Reichsleitung der NSDAP."): "Reichsleiter"

AMANN (Press, Publishing).
BORMANN (s.a.).
BOUHLER (s.a.).
BUCH (Party Tribunal).
BACKE (Agricultural (acting).
DIETRICH (Press,Editorial).
EPP (Colonial Policy).
FIEHLER (Municipal Policy).
FRICK (Parliamentary Party).
GOEBBELS (Propaganda).
HIERL (Labour Service).
HIMMLER (S.S.).
LEY (Organisation).
LUTZE (S.A.).
ROSENBERG (Ideology).
SCHIRACH (Youth Education).
SCHWARZ (Treasury).
SPEER* (Engineering).

*Not officially appointed.

Important "Reichsleitung" Officials

CONTI (Healty).
GROSS (Racial Policy).
HEDERICH (Censorship).
MARRENBACH, E. (Personnel).
KEPPLER (Economics).
REINHARDT (Financial Policy).
RIBBENTROP (Foreign Policy).
BRUHN (Political Education).
SUNDERMANN (Party News Agency).
RENTELN (Trade and Craftsmen).

3. "Gaue" and Gauleiter":

Baden: WAGNER
Bayreuth: WACHTLER.
Berlin: GOEBBELS.
Danzig-Westpreussen: FORSTER.
Dusseldorf: FLORIAN.
Essen: TERBOVEN
Franken: HOLZ
Halle-Merseburg: EGGELING
Hamburg: KAUFMANN
Hessen-Nassau: SPRENGER
Karnten: RAINER
Koln-Aachen: GROHE
Kurhessen: WEINRICH
Magdeburg-Anhalt: JORDAN
Mainfranken: HELLMUTH
Mark Brandenburg: STURTZ
Mecklenburg: HILDEBRANDT
Moselland: SIMON
Munchen-Oberbayern: GIESLER
Niederdonau: JURY
Niederschlesien: HANKE
Oberdonau: EIGRUBER.
Oberschlesien: BRACHT
Osthannover: TELSCHOW
Ostpreussen: KOCH
Pommern: SCHWEDECOBURG
Sachsen: MUTSCHMANN.
Salzburg: SCHEEL
Schleswig-Holstein: LOHSE
Schwaben: WAHL
Steiermark: UIBERREITHER
Sudetenland: HENLEIN
Sud-Hannover-Braunschweig: LAUTERBACHER
Thuringen: SAUKEL
Tirol-Vorarlberg: HOFER
Weser-Ems: WEGENER
Wartheland: GREISER
Westfalen-Nord: MEYER
Westfalen-Sud: GIESLER
Westmark: BURCKEL
Wien: SCHIRACH
Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern: MURR

(Abbr.: AO.-Foreign Organization)

4. Affiliated Organisations:

German Labour Front ("Deutsche Arbeiterfront):

LEY (Leader).
MARRENBACH, O. (Manager).
MARRENBACH, F. (Personnel).
SIMON (Chief of staff and finances).

Workshop Brigade ("Werkschar"):

LEY.

(Bank of the "DAF"):

LENCER.

NS Public Welfare (NS."olkswohlfahrt"):

HILGENFELDT.

Office for Farmers* ("Reichsamt fur das Landvolk"):

BACKE (Leader).
BEHRENS (Reich Stewart).

Women's League ("Frauenschaft"):

HILGENFELDT (Chief); SCHOLZ-KLINK (Women Leader):
PAUL (Deputy).

Students' League ("NS.Studentenbund"):

SCHEEL (Leader).
GMELIN (Deputy).

Physicians' League ("NS. Arztebund"):

BLOME.

Civil Servants' League ("Reichsbund Deutscher Beamter"):

NEEF

Disabled Soldier's League ("NS. Kriegsopferverband"):

OBERLINDOBER.

Lecturers' League ("NS.Dozentenbund"):

SCHULTZE.

Teachers' League ("NS.Lehrerbund"):

WACHTLER.

*Also leading in "REICHSNAHRSTAND" (Reich Food Estate).

5. Other Organisations (Supervised by the NS.Movement):

Societies

League for Germanism abroad* ("Volksbund f.d. Deutschtum im Ausland") (VDA):

HILLEBRANDT (HAUSHOFER).

NS. Reich Sports League** ("NS. Reichsbund f. Leibesubungen) (NSRL.):

TSCHAMMER-OSTEN.

German Red Cross*** ("Deutsches Rotes Kreuz"):
The Duke of COBURG (President).
GRAWITZ (Vice-President).

6. Formations of the Party:
SA. (-Sturmabteilung) (Assault troops).
HITLER (Supreme Leader).
LUTZE (Acting Leader).
JUTTNER, M. (Chief of Staff).

SS. (-Schutzstaffel)(Bodyguards)("Allgemeine SS."):

HIMMLER (Reich Leader SS.).
WOLFF (Chief A.d.C.).
BERGER (Central Dept.).
POHL (Central Administr.).
PETRI (Command Section).
HOFMANN (Race and Settlement).
HEISSMEYER (Education).

Waffen-SS.(Armed SS.):
BERGER (Railways and Mails Protection).
DIETRICH (Leading General).
EICHE (Leading General).
GRAWITZ (Chief Medical Officer).
JUTTNER, H. (Command Section).

NSKK.(-Motorkorps)(Motorised units):
KRAUS (Leader)
HOFLE (Deputy Leader).
DENK (Chief of Staff).

* Controlled by the Party's Foreign Organisation.
** Controlled by State and Party.
*** Controlled by State (Services and Min.of Int.), Party (NSV) and SS. (Grawitz).

NSFK.(-Fliegerkorps) (Air units):
CHRISTIANSEN (Leader).
SAUKE (Deputy Leader).
KEHREBERG (Chief of Staff).

HJ. (-Hitler-Jugent):
AXMANN (Leader).
LAUTERBACHER (Deputy Leader).
MOCKEL (Chief of Staff).

7. Other Formations:

Labour Service ("Reichsarbeitsdienst" (RAD.)):

HIERL (Leader); ERBACH (Women's Section).

Ex-Service Men's League ("Reichskriegerbund"; abbr. RKB.)

REINHARD (Leader).

A.R.P. League* (Reichsluftschutzbund"(RLB.):

HIRSCHAUER (President).
SAUTIER (Managing President).
KNIPFER (Inspector-General).

Technical Emergency Corps** ("Technische Nothilfe" (TN.):

WEINREICH (Commander).
SIEBERT (Deputy).
JUNECKE (Chief of Staff).

Front Workers' Corps*** ("Organisation Todt" (OT):

SPEER (Leader).
DORSCH (Front Command).

VI.-ARMED SERVICES

Supreme Commander of all Armed Forces ("Oberster Befehlshaber der Wehrmacht"):

HITLER.

Chief A.dC. of the Services to Hitler ("Chefadjutant der Wehrmacht beim Fuhrer"):

SCHMUNDT.

* Controlled by Air Ministry and Police.
** Controlled by Min. of Int. (Police) and Armed Forces.
***Controlled by Min. of Munitions and Armed Forces.

(a) High Commands

1. Supreme High Command ("Oberkommando der Wehrmacht" - O.K.W.):

Chief of the High Command ("Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht"):

KEITEL.

Chief of the Supreme General Staff ("Chef des Wehrmachts-fuhrungsstabes"):

JODL.

Chief of Department for Armaments and War Industries: ("Chef des Wehrwirtschafts - und Rustungsamtes"):

THOMAS*

General of Engineers and Fortifications ("General der Pioniere und Festungen"):

BIERMANN**

2. Army High Command ("Oberkommando des Heeres - O.K.H.):
C.-in-C. Army (Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres"):

HITLER

Chief of Staff ("Chef des Stabes"):

ZEITZLER

Chief of Ordnance Department ("Chef des Heereswaffenamtes"):

LEEB.

Inspector of Fortifications ("Inspekteur der Befestigungen"):

JACOB

Inspector-General of Medical Services ("Heeressanitatsinspektor"):

HANDLOSER***

*Also Chief of the paralleloffice in the Ministry for Munitions (see above).
**Now doubtful.
***Also acting Chief of Medical Services for all branches of the Armed Forces and acting in co-ordination with Brandt, Commissioner for Health and Medical Services (s.a.).

3. Navy High Command ("Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine" - O.K.M.): C.-in-C., Navy ("Oberbefehlshaber der Kriegsmarine"):

RAEDER.

Chief of Staff ("Chef des Stabes"):

SCHULTE-MONTING.

Chief of the Fleet ("Flottenchef"):

SCHNIEWIND.

Chief of Staff, Sea Warfare ("Chef des Stabes der Seekriegsleitung"):

FRICKE

4. Air Force High Command ("Oberkommando der Luftwaffe" - O.K.L.):
C.-in-C., Air Force ("Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe"):

GORING

Chief of Staff ("Chef des Stabes"):

JESCHONNEK.

Chief of Air Defence ("Chef der Luftwehr"):

RUDEL.

(b) Important Military Leaders

1. Army:

*BOCK (Field Marshal).
KEITEL (Field Marshall).
**KLEIST (Field Marshal).
KLUGE (Field Marshal).
KUCHLER (Field Marshal).
LIST (Field Marshal).
MANSTEIN (Field Marshal).
ROMMEL (Field Marshal).
RUNDSTEDT (Field Marshal).
***WITZLEBEN (Field Marshal).

BLASKOWITZ (Senior Full General)
BUSCH " " "
DIETL " " "
DOLLMANN " " "
FALKENHORST " " "
FROMM " " "
GUDERIAN*** " " "
HALDER* " " "

*Reported sacked.
**Reported killed.
***Presumably retired or without command.

*HOTH (Senior Full General)
LINDEMANN " " "
MODEL " " "
REINHARDT " " "
RUOFF " " "
SCHMIDT " " "
*STRAUSS " " "
WEICHS " " "

WIETERSHEIM (General) (Infantry).

2. Navy:

BOHM (Senior Admiral)
CARLS " "
SCHULTZE " "
*WITZELL " "

DONITZ (Admiral)(U*Boats)
SCHNIEWIND (Admiral)(Flottenchef).
CILIAX (Vice-Admiral)(Battleships).

3. Air Force:

KESSELRING (Field Marshal).
MILCH (Field Marshal).
SPERRLE (Field Marshal)

KELLER (SENIOR FULL GENERAL)
LOHR " " "
RICHTHOFEN " " "
RUEDEL " " "
WEISE " " "

*Presumably retired or without command.

B. OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Note.- The territories coming under the heading "OCCUPIED TERRITORIES" have been grouped into three classes according to their position inthe "NEW ORDER" of Hitler:

1. Incorporated Territories, e.g., territories formally incorporated or about to be incorporated into the Reich proper;
11. Appended Territories, e.g., territories intended to remain permanently under German occupation, government or even administration;
111. Territories which are not intended to remain permanently under direct German rule.

- - - - - - - -

(a) Austria;

SCHIRACH (Vienna); EIGRUBER (Upper Danube); HOFER (Tirol); JURY (lower Danube); RAINER (Karnten); SCHEE (Salzburg); UIBERREITHER (Steiermark).

(Note.-All Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter in the district mentioned.)

(b) Sudetenland;

HENLEIN (Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter).

(c) Western Poland: Now incorporated into the Gaue:

Danzig-Westpreussen: FORSTER (Gauleiter);
Wartheland: GREISER (Gauleiter);
Oberschlesien: BRACHT (Gauleiter);
Ostpreussen: KOCH (Gauleiter)(Also Bialystok district).

(d) Eupen Malmedy. Now in Gau Koln-Aachen:

GROPHE (Gauleiter).

(e) Luxembourg. Now in Gau Moselland:

SIMON (GAuleiter).

(f) Lorraine. Same administration as Gau Westmark:

BURCKEL (Gauleiter).

(g) Alsace. Same administration as Gau Baden:

WAGNER (Gauleiter).

(h) Yugoslavia some northern parts now in Gaue Karnten and Steiermark:

RAINER and UIBERREITHER (Gauleiter).

II.-APPENDED TERRITORIES

(a) Protectorate. (German: "Reichsprotektorat Bohmen und Mahren," e.g. Czechoslovakia without the Sudeten Districts):

NEURATH (Reich Protector).
DALUEGE (Acting Reich Protector).
FRANK, K.H. (Permanent Deputy of Reich Protector, Secretary of State, Police Chief).
JANSON, Dr. (Foreign Office Representative).
TOUSSAINT (Military Commander).

German Ministers in the "Protektoratsregierung" (so-called autonomous" National Czech Government in Prague):

BERTSCH (Economics and Labour).
BIEHNERT (Interior).

(b) General Gouvernement. (The parts of Poland which have not been incorporated into the Reich proper or into the "Ostland"):

FRANK, H. (Governor-General).
BUHLER (Secretary of State, Deputy Governor, General and Chief of Government).
BOEPPLE (Secretary of State, Deputy Chief of Government).
KRUGER (Secretary of State for Security, Chief of Police).
WUHLISCH (Foreign Office Representative).
GIENANTH (Military Commander).

District Governors:

FISCHER (Warsaw).
WACHTER (Iwow).
KUNDT (Radom).
WENDLER (Cracow).
ZORNER (Lublin).

(c) Occupied Russia. (German: "Die Besetzten Gebiete im Osten," see also under "Reich Ministries," page V):

ROSENBERG (Reich Minister).
MEYER (Deputy).

1. "Ostland" (including the former Baltic States and White Russia):

LOHSE (Reich Commissioner).
FRUNDT (Deputy Reich Commissioner).
BRAEMER (Military Commander).
JECKELN (Police Chief).
WINDECKER (Foreign Office Representative).

General Commissioners:

LITZMANN (Estonia).
DRECHSLER (Latvia).
RENTELN (Lithuania).
KUBE (White Russia)("Weissruthenien").

2. Ukraine:

KOCH (Reich Commissioner).
(Deputy Reich Commissioner).
KITZINGER (Military Commander).
PRUTZMANN (Police Chief).

General Commissioners:

OPPERMANN (Nikolajew.)
KLEMM (Schitomir).
MAGUNIA (Kiew).
SCHOENE (Brest).
SELZNER (Dnjepropetrowsk).
FRAUENFELD (Crimea).

III.-OTHER TERRITORIES

(a) Norway:

TERBOVEN (Reich Commissioner).
NEUMANN (Deputy Commissioner):
REDIESZ (Police Chief)
FALKENHORST (Military Commander).

(b) Netherlands:

SEYSS-INQUART (Reich Commissioner).
RAUTER (Police Chief)
CHRISTIANSEN (Military Commander).
BENE (Foreign Office Representative).

(c) Belgium and Northern France:-*

FALKENHAUSEN (Military Commander).
REEDER (Chief of Administration).
CRAUSHAAR (Deputy Chief of Administration).
BARGEN (Foreign Office Representative).

*Military administration in existence Only.

(d) Occupied France:* **

STULPNAGEL (Military Commander).
(Chief of Administration).
OBERG (Police Chief).
ABETZ (Foreign Office Representative).
SCHLEIER (Deputy Foreign Office Representative).
VOGL (Chief of Armistice Commission).
KRUG v. NIDDA (Consul in Vichy).

(e) Denmark:**

HANNEKEN (Military Commander).
BEST (German Plenipotentiary).
BARANDON (Delegate for Foreign Affairs).
KANSTEIN (Delegate for Interior Affairs, also Gestapo Chief).

(f) Serbia: *

BADER (Military Commander).
MEYSSNER (Police Chief).
TURNER (Chief of Administration).

(g) Greece: ****

ALTENBURG (Foreign Office Representative).

* Only military administration in existence.
** Military occupation but no full military administration.
*** The occupation of the remaining areas of France in November, 1942, has made no change in administrative arrangements for the original "Occupied Zone." Details about the newly occupied parts are so far lacking. RUNDSTEDT, commander of the German Forces in the West is supposed to be the highest military authority there.

**** Not under German occupation authority.

ALPHABETICAL PART

Notes 1.- The following abbreviations have been used throughout this part:-

H.J. - "Hitler-Jugend" (Hitler Youth).

NSFK - "Nationalsozialistisches, Fliegerkorps" (N.S. Flying Corps).

NSKK - "Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrerkorps" (N.S. Motor Corps).

MADR*- "Mitglied der Akademie für Deutsches Recht" (Member of the Academy for German Law).

MdR - "Mitglied des Reichstages" (Member of the Reichstag - M.).).

PSt* - "Mitglied des Preussischen Staatsrates" (Member of the Prussian State Council").

SA - "Sturmabteilung" (Storm Troops).

SS - "Schutzstaffel" (Bodyguards).

2.- The following frequently recurring German titles and ranks have not been translated throughout this part:-

Brigadeführer - Rank in a formation of the Party or in the Armed SS., about the same as Major-General.

Gauleiter - Highest Party official in a Gau (about the same as a province).

General der Infantrie - (or "der Kavallerie, Panzertruppen," etc.) Full General.

Generaladmiral - Naval rank; no English equivalent; means a Senior Full General in the Navy.

Generalfeldmarschall - Field Marshal.

Generalleutnant - Lt.,General.

Generalmajor.- Major-General.

Generaloberst - Army rank; no English Equivalent; means a senior Full General.

Grossadmiral - Highest Naval rank; same level as Field Marshal in the Army.

Gruppenführer - Rank in a Formation of the Party or in the Armed SS., about the same as a Lt.-General.

Hauptdienstleiter - High administrative Party rank, connected with leadership of a Central Department in the Reichsleitung

Oberdienstleiter - One step lower than Hauptdienstleiter.

Oberführer - Rank in a Formation of the Party or in the Armed SS., about the same as a Brigadier (a rank not existing in the German Services!).

Obergruppenführer - Rank in a Formation of the Party or in the Armed SS., about the same as Full General.

Oberstgruppenführer - Rank in the SS., about the same as a "Generaloberst."

Oberpräsident - Civil Service rank of a provincial governor.

Obersturmbannführer - Rank in a Formation of the Party (excluding NSKK) or in the Armed SS., about the same as a Lt.-Colonel.

Reichsleiter - Highest administrative Party rank, signifying membership of the Supreme Party Directorate ("Reichsleitung.")

Reichsstatthalter - Regent, representative of the Reich Government in one of the German countries ("Länder") or autonomous "Reichsgaue," head of administration there.

Standartenführer - Rank in a Formation of the Party or in the Armed SS., about the same as Colonel.

3. The Civil Service rank of "Staatssekretär" has been translated throughout this (and the foregoing) part with "Undersecretary of State" so as to avoid confusion with the English meaning of the term "Secretary of State"; "Unterstaatssekretär" has in consequence been translated as "Deputy Undersecretary of State."

CABINET (REICHSREGIERUNG)

Adolf Hitler: Der Führer und Reichskanzler; Oberster Befehlshaber der Wehrmacht; Der erste Soldat des Deutschen Reiches

Reichsmarschall des Grossdeutschen Reiches, Reichsminister der Luftfahrt und Reichsforstmeister: Göring

Stellvertreter des Führers der NSDAP: Martin Bormann (successor of Hess)

Reichsminister des Auswärtigen: von Ribbentrop

Reichsminister des Innern: Dr. Frick

Reichsminister für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda: Dr. Goebbels

Reichsminister der Finanzen: Graf Schwerin von Krosigk

Reichsminister der Justiz: Dr. Guertner, died January 1941. Provisional successor, Dr. Schlegelberger

Reichswirtschaftsminister: Funk

Reichsminister für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft: Darré

Reichsarbeitsminister: Seldte

Reichsminister für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung: Rust

Reichsminister für kirchlichen Angelegenheiten: Kerrl, died December 1941*

Reichsverkehrsminister: Dr.-Ing. e. h. Dorpmueller

Reichspostminister: Dr.-Ing. e. h. Ohnesorge

Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition: Dr.-Ing. Todt, died February 1942. Successor, Albert Speer

Reichsminister und Chef der Reichskanzlei: Dr. Lammers

Präsident des Geheimen Kabinettrats: Reichsminister Freiherr von Neurath

Reichsminister without portfolio: Dr. Frank

Reichsminister without portfolio: Dr. Schacht

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*An unconfirmed report of the International News Service on February 19, 1942 mentioned Martin Bormann as holding this office.

Reichsminister without portfolio: Dr. Seyss-Inquart

Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht: Generalfeldmarschall Keitel (Der Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht exercises by order of the Führer the authority previously pertaining to the Reichskriegsminister.)*

The following officials participate in the deliberations of the Cabinet concerning their respective spheres:

Arbeitsdienst: Hierl

Polizei: Himmler

Deutsche Arbeitsfront: Ley

Auslandsorganisation: Bohle

Preussischer Minister der Finanzen: Prof. Dr. Popitz**

The following recently appointed Reich Ministers may be presumed to have seats in the Cabinet:

Colonial Minister: General Ritter von Epp.

Reich Minister for the Civil Administration of the occupied eastern territories of Russia and the Baltic States: Alfred Rosenberg

The following official has the title of Reich Minister but without a seat in the Cabinet:

Staatsminister und Chef der Präsidial Kanzlei des Führers und Reichskanzlers: Otto Meissner

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*According to Kluge and Krüger, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin, 1939), p. 282, von Brauchitsch and Raeder, for army and navy respectively, held positions in the Cabinet equivalent to that of Keitel. But their names are omitted from two later lists of the Cabinet, Deutsches Reichsaddressbuch and NS Jahrbuch 1941. Moreover von Brauchitsch would have lost his position in the Cabinet with dismissal from command of the army.

**The only Prussian office which is not conducted in personal union with the corresponding Reich Office.

over.

REICHSLEITER DER NSDAP

Philipp Bouhler: Der Chef der Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP

Martin Bormann: Der Stellvertreter des Führers

Dr. Robert Ley: Der Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP

Franz Xaver Schwarz: Der Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP

Dr. Joseph Goebbels: Der Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP

Walter Buch: Oberster Richter der Partei

Max Amann: Der Reichsleiter für die Presse, Präsident der Reichspressekammer

Dr. Otto Dietrich: Der Reichspressechef der NSDAP

R. Walter Darré: Leiter des Reichsamtes für Agrarpolitik

Dr. Hans Frank: Reichsleiter des Reichsrechtsamtes

Alfred Rosenberg: Der Beauftragte des Führers für die Ueberwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP; Aussenpolitischen Amt der NSDAP

General Ritter von Epp: Reichsleiter des Kolonialpolitischen Amtes der NSDAP

Dr. Wilhelm Frick: Reichsleiter der Reichstagfraktion der NSDAP

Karl Fiehler: Reichsleiter und Oberbürgermeister; Leiter des Hauptamtes für Kommunalpolitik

Konstantin Hierl*

Heinrich Himmler*

Adolph Hühnlein*

Viktor Lutze*

Baldur von Schirach*

Wilhelm Grimm*

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*Taken from the list of Reichsleiter in Nationalsocialistisches Jahrbuch, 1941, which does not specify the party offices for which the title of Reichsleiter is held.

General Sources (Particular references are given with the individual biographies):

Reichsarbeitdienstkalendar (Leipzig, 1939).

Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie, Gewerbe, Handel (Berlin, 1941)

Führer durch die Behörden und Organisationen (Berlin, 1939)

Handbuch der Deutschen Aktiengesellschaften, 1940 (6 vols., Berlin, 1940)

Kluge, Rudolf and Krüger, Heinrich, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin, 1939)

Loewenstein, Karl, Hitler's Germany (rev. ed., New York, 1940)

Material compiled by Dr. Krould of the Lasswell Committee

Nationalsocialistiches Jahrbuch, 1941 (Munich, n.d.)

Preussisches Staatshandbuch, 1939 (Berlin, 1939)

Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbeamte, 1939 (Berlin, 1939)

Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin, 1940)

O.S.S. Dorn

MAX AMANN
Munich

President of National Press Chamber (Reichspressekammer) in Propaganda Ministry since 1933

Reichsleiter für die Presse

Leading Nazi Publisher

City councillor of Munich since 1934

Member of Reichstag since 1933

Chairman of the Union of German Newspaper Publishers (Verein deutscher Zeitungsverlager)

SS Senior Group Leader

Born November 24, 1891 in Munich; Catholic family; attended trade school, Munich; entered Bavarian army 1912 as private; became non-commissioned officer in same company in which Hitler served; Iron Cross, Class II, and Bavarian Service Medal; first manager (Geschäftsführer) of NSDAP; shareholder and director of the central publishing house of the party (formerly, and generally spoken of as, Eher Verlag) since 1922, publishing Mein Kampf, Völkischer Beobachter, and many other Nazi periodicals and works; took part in Munich Putsch; imprisoned for 4½ months; several times indicted for Nazi activities; member of the district diet (Kreistag) of Upper Bavaria, 1928-30; Vorsitzender der Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Presse.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

Business Connections: Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Ala Anzeigengesellschaft (advertising firm), Berlin and Vienna.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 14, 1942

GUNTER D'ALQUEN [1]

Born October 24, 1910 in Essen. Father Carl d'Alquen, a nerchant. In 1925, while still at the Realschule in Essen, he joined the Hitler Youth and upon leaving school in 1926, was inducted into the Nazi Party with Membership Pass #66689. Simultaneously, he was accepted in the SS and SA as well.
Sent to Bremen in 1931 to become editor-in-chief of the Nazi paper; in 1932 editor of VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER in Munich.
In 1933, transferred to Berlin edition of same paper. Later editor-in-chief of Schwarzes Korps, official organ of the Black Guard.
Lives at Zimmerstrasse 88, Berlin SW 68. Is a member of the Leader Council of the Reichs Association of the German Press, an Obersturmfuehrer in the S.S.

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[1]Information given by Farago.

October 6, 1942

COUNT ANTON ARCO VALLEY[1]

Was Hitler's fellow-prisoner in Landsberg, where he declared that he would not remain under the same roof with a fellow like Hitler, and was transferred to another wing.

A man of proved counter-revolutionary mettle, he had shot Kurt Eisner, the first President of the Bavarian Republic. When Hitler became Chancellor, Count Arco was placed in a concentration camp.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 6, 1942

BARON AUFSESS[1]

Regierungsrat (Privy Councillor). Von Kahr's collaborator. Von Aufsess was a representative of the General State Commissioner, Gustav von Kahr, in 1923.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 14, 1942

AUGUST WILHELM Prince of Prussia

Born January 29, 1887 in Potsdam. Fourth son of Kaiser Wilhelm II and Empress Auguste Viktoria. Dr. rer. pol. of the University of Berlin, then a minor official of the Prussian state, to represent the Hohenzollerns in the bureaucracy. A secret sympathizer of Hitler, joined the Nazi Party in 1930, becoming a Storm Trooper at the same time. Appointed a Group Leader of the SA in 1934 and named to the Prussian State Council, a private honor bestowed upon him by his friend Goering. Called by the nickname "AUWI" - popular, but also known for his almost prodigal stupidity. His company is sought by the Nazi parvenues who invite him to gatherings and parties to play the role of Chekhov's general. A rabid anti-semite and a blind follower of Hitler, he is on bad personal terms with his brothers, and especially the Crown Prince.

Anti-semitism allegedly due to the fact that he was thought to be half-Jewish because of his mother's alleged affair with a Jewish footman. According to the 'Nationalzeitung' (3.12.'87), he was baptized with "waters from the River Jordan in Palestine." The music played for the occasion was "Erhaben, oh Herr" by the Jewish composer Mendelsohn. The psalm sung was "Du Hirte Israels," and the theme of the speech was "Erzvater Abraham."

Information given by Farago.

October 9, 1942

AUWI [1]

Nickname for the Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, younger son of Kaiser Wilhelm II. Member of the National Socialist Party. Also the Duke of Coburg.

"Auwi" and General von Epp, the conqueror of Munich, were notorious for the insignificance of their intellectual gifts, though they served well enough for representative purposes.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden (1936), formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

December 19, 1942

ADOLPH HEINZ BECKERLE

One of Hitler's specialists in the organization of "Fifth Columns". Forty years old. Went to South America to escape sentence for embezzlement. Founded local organization of N.S.D.A.P. there; spent a year doing German propaganda work in Argentina and Paraguay.

After return to Germany, was made S.A. Chief Group Leader and Police President in Frankfurt-am-Main. Tried to have himself appointed ambassador to Argentina, but the government in Buenos Aires refused to recognize him.

June, 1941 was sent to Sofia as German ambassador, and assumed there the role of absolute master of the country. When the Bulgarian generals declared in October 1941 that their troops would revolt if the government ordered a mobilization against Russia, he handed a list drawn up by the Nazis to the Minister of War. This list contained the names of fifty of the highest officers in the country who were considered suspect, among them the Chief of General Staff and several commanders. Officers whose names were on the Gestapo list were removed.

October 9, 1942

RUDOLF BINDING [1]

Lyric poet. Officer and gentleman rider. Author of the book 'Aus dem Kriege'. In 1915 he said that what Germany lacked was a religion of military strength (Wehrhaftigkeit): 'This would give us, and the world which would adopt our religion, such vast power for years to come...'

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

HERBERT BLANK [1]

Author of the book "Adolf Hitler, Wilhelm II", which was published under the nom-de-plume "Weigand von Miltenberg". He belonged to the adherents of Otto Strasser.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 6, 1942

WERNER VON BLOMBERG[1]

General in Königsberg, in Prussia. First, Minister of the Reichswehr (Standing Army), then War Minister.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

December 19, 1942

MARSHAL VON BOCK

Recalled during the Russian winter campaign. Reinstated months later and placed in the division formerly under the command of Rundstedt. Since rumored that he has been recalled a second time.

ERNST WILHELM BOHLE
Berlin-Zehlendorf

State Secretary and Chief of the Foreign Organization in the Foreign Office (Staatssecretär und Chef der Auslands-organisation im Auswärtigen Amt)

Gauleiter der Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP since October 1933

Member of Reichstag since November 1933

Born in Bradford, England, July 28, 1903; father a university professor at Capetown, South Africa, and, after March 1932, leader of the Nazi unit in the Union of South Africa (Leiter der Landesgruppe Union v. Südafrika d. NSDAP); attended Vorschule and Gymnasium at Capetown and studied political and commercial science at Universities of Cologne and Berlin, and at Handelshochschule, Berlin; certified as merchant, Berlin, 1923; officer in several import-export firms in Hamburg and the Rhineland, 1923-1930; founded a wholesale automobile accessories business, 1930; member of the Foreign Division of the NSDAP in Hamburg (Auslandsabteilung der NSDAP) for questions on South and Southwest Africa and North America, 1931; inspector of the foreign units of the NSDAP (Gau Ausland), 1932; in May 1933, became leader of the Foreign Division, which was made directly responsible to the Deputy Führer (Hess) and in 1934 became the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP (Auslandsorganisation); member of the Staff of the Deputy Führer; member of Foreign Committee of the Reichstag; also participates in deliberations of the Cabinet concerning affairs pertaining to his office, but has not the title of Reichsminister.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vol., Berlin, 1935) vol. IV; Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Loewenstein, Karl, Hitler's Germany (rev. ed., New York, 1940); Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934).

O.S.S. Dorn

MARTIN BORMANN
Berlin and Munich

Deputy to the Führer, February 19, 1942

Leader of Party Chancellery (Leiter der Partei-Kanzlei) since May 1941

Chief of Staff to Deputy Führer Hess, 1933-41

Reichsleiter since October 1933

Member of Reichstag since November 1933

SS Senior Group Leader (Obergruppenführer)

Member of Council of Ministers for Defense of Reich

Born June 17, 1900 in Halberstadt; father a farmer; Lutheran; attended schools in Eisenach and Weimar; cannoneer in World War I; agricultural student in Mecklenburg and general manager of an estate there, 1920-26; meanwhile, served in the Free Corps of Erhardt against the Bolsheviks along the Latvian border, and as a section-leader in that of Rossbach; investigated in 1923 and imprisoned in 1924 for a year on political grounds; after release, joined Frontbann until entrance into NSDAP; superintendent of German Press (Gaupresseobmann) in Thuringia, 1927-28; also district leader and office-manager in Gau (Bezirksleiter und Gaugeschäftsführer) after April 1, 1928; on Staff of Supreme SA Command, 1928-30, and until July 1933, leader of the Aid Fund (Hilfskasse) of the NSDAP; Chief of Staff to Hess, the Führer's Deputy (Stabsleiter des Stellvertreters des Führers), 1933-41; SS Senior Group Leader 1940; after flight of Hess, the position of Deputy Führer was left vacant, but a new office was created, that of Leader of the Party Chancellery, to which Bormann was appointed. But a dispatch of February 20, 1942 from Bern to the Chicago Daily News reports the appointment of Bormann as the successor to Hess in the position of Deputy Führer. On February 19, 1942, the International News Service reported from "Somewhere on the German Frontier" a statement from Bormann in the capacity of Church Minister, i. e., as successor to Kerrl. Confirmation, which is particularly necessary for the latter report, is lacking.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Frankfurter Zeitung, May 14, 1941, p. 1; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

PHILIPP BOUHLER
Berlin

Chief of the Führer's Chancellery (Chef der Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP) since 1934

Reichsleiter June 2, 1933

National Party Manager (Reichsgeschäftsführer der NSDAP) 1925-34

SS Group Leader (SS Gruppenführer)

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

Leader of Party Examining Commission for the Protection of NS writing (Parteiamtliche Prüfungskommission zum Schutz des NS-Schrifttums)

Born September 11, 1899 in Munich of Lutheran officer family; Gymnasium at Munich, Bavarian Cadet Corps; studied German philology at University of Munich, no degree; entered war in a Bavarian artillery regiment, 1916; lieutenant; August, 1917, badly wounded; Iron Cross, Class II, Bavarian Service Order; entered printing business 1920; from November 1921 with NSDAP, publishing house Beobachter (Cf. Max Amann); deputy manager (Stellvertreter des Hauptgeschäftsführers) of NSDAP, fall of 1922; manager of People's Union of Greater Germany (Geschäftsführer der Grossdeutschen Volksgemeinschaft), 1924; National Manager of the Party, February 1925 to October 1934; SS Group Leader, March 1933; named Reichsleiter by the Führer, June 1933; Chief of Munich Police for a month in 1934; author; interested in motor sports.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

FRITZ BRACHT
Breslau

Gauleiter and Oberpraesident of Upper Silesia since January 29, 1941

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1933

SS-Group Leader

Born in Heiden, Lippe, January 18, 1899, Protestant; fought during World War I, decorated for bravery and taken prisoner by the English; member of the NSDAP since late 1926; Kreisleiter of County Altena; Westphalia; municipal deputy in Plettenberg, Westphalia, 1929; member of the Prussian Diet from 1932 until its dissolution in 1933; representative of Lower Silesia in the Prussian Provincial Council; SS-Group leader; Deputy-Gauleiter of Silesia; second in command in Sudetengau after September 29, 1938; Acting Gauleiter of Silesia, 1940 to January 29, 1941; Gauleiter and Oberpraesident of Upper Silesia after January 29, 1941 when the Province was divided into two Gaue for party purposes -- Josef Wagner had been Gauleiter for the whole area and Karl Hanke was named Gauleiter for Lower Silesia; author of an article entitled "Oberschlesien als Standort einer Eisen Schaffenden Industrie" ("Upper Silesia as the Centre of an Iron-working Industry") in Der Vierjahresplan, April 20, 1941.

Sources: Der Deutsche Reichstag, 1936 (Berlin, 1936); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ists? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Die Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, January 30, 1941; British Fortnightly Review No. 29 (London) October 1, 1941.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 6, 1942

HEINRICH BRÜNING[1]

Doctor of Philosophy. Lieutenant in the War. Member of the Roman Catholic Trade Union. Member of the Reichstag. Chairman of the Centre Party. Chancellor of the Reich from March 30th, 1930 to May 30th, 1932.

Brüning had been a relatively unknown member of the Centre, the Catholic Party, until December, 1929, when he became parliamentary chairman of the Party. He enjoyed the confidence of the Reichswehr, and openly declared when he was to become Chancellor that he was ready to govern even against the Reichstag's will. His Cabinet was known as the "front-fighters' Cabinet."

Brüning grew up in the sheltered atmosphere of a good middle-class family, tended and formed by the Catholic Church. He had studied exhaustively, had travelled and spoke several foreign languages.

Brüning left the country in June, 1934.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

WALTER BUCH
Holzhausen

Presiding Judge of Supreme Party Court (Vorsitzender des Obersten Parteigerichts) since 1934

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1928

Member of Council of Experts on Population and Race Policy in Ministry of Interior (Mitglied des Sachverständigenbeirats für Bevölkerungs und Rassepolitik beim Reichsministerium des Innern)

SS Senior Group Leader 1934

Chairman of the Investigating and Mediating Committee of the National Party Administration (Vorsit. des Untersuchungs- und Schlichtungsausschusses der Reichsleitung) since 1928

Born October 24, 1883 in Bruschsal, Baden; Lutheran family; father a judge; attended public schools and Gymnasium in Konstanz and Karlsruhe; ended war service as a battalion commander; joined party 1922; given command of Franconia SA in Nuremberg, to which was added that of SA in Munich, 1923; relieved of these posts, 1928; member of Academy for German Law.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Reichsarbeitsdienst Kalendar 1939 (Leipzig, n.d.), p. 21.

O.S.S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

GENERAL de la CHAVALLERIE

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. "Unknown" general.

October 6, 1942

HEINRICH CLASS[1]

Head of the Pan-German Association. Justizrat, influential politician behind the scenes; he took part in every conspiracy directed against the Republic.

Chairman of the Pan-German Union, with astonishing interpretations of the Constitution, legal and illegal plans for 'coups d'etat-versed for decades past in the routine of wire-pulling in the dark.

Class was a small barrister in Mainz, a genius at intrigue, and it was he who brought about the miracle of creating a central organization with representatives on the General Staff, in Government offices, on boards of directors, in every powerful society; The Pan-German Union.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, former Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

COCH [1]

Protestant Bishop in Saxony, belongs to the so-called "German Christians".

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

DALUEGE

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 19, 1942

FROM: Walter L. Dorn (Central European Section)

TO: Mr. John M. Potter -- for the FIS

SUBJECT: DATA ABOUT MR. DALUEGE

Mr. Kurt Daluege, Lieutenant General of the Reich's Police, Chief of the Order Police, i.e. of all uniformed forces including the gendarmerie, the fire police, and of all administrative police forces.

Born: September 15, 1897, Kreutzburg, Upper Silesia.
Member of the armed forces of the Reich and of the Free Corps Rossbach from 1916 till 1919.

Joined the Deutsch-Völkische Freiheitspartei, a predecessor of the National Socialist Party.

Some of his special merits are:

Conspiracy in notorious murder cases of the so-called Free Corps Rossbach gang of which Daluege was a member (1923).

Organizing street fights and hall battles in Berlin and eastern parts of Prussia in his capacity as founder and leader of the Berlin Stormtroopers, and later as leader of the Elite Guards, Section East (1928-1932).

Organizing the Nazi-infiltration of the Prussian State Police Administration by setting up a spy center in his quarters in the Prussian Parliament (1932).

Organizing the Reichstag's fire by issuing the respective orders to the Stormtroopers (February, 1933).

Abolishing by police order, any trial or legal procedure for the internment of people regarded by the Nazi police as work evaders or so-called professional criminals (1933).

Conspiracy in murdering his own predecessor in office, the former director of the 76,000 men pre-Hitler Prussian State Police, Dr. Erich Klausener, who was also Leader of the Catholic Action, Berlin (June 30, 1934).

Main tool in organizing Hitler's secret rearmament by training 200,000 new "policemen" in army barracks (1933-35).

Spy activities as a member of the International Criminal Police Commission (1933-39).

O.S.S. Dorn

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Issuing the final decisions for the killing of hostages and so-called saboteurs in the Nazi dominated area of Poland, Netherlands, Norway, in his capacity as Chief of the Order Police (1939-42).

The official positions in the Nazi hierarchy which Daluege held are as follows:

Founder and Leader of Berlin's Storm Troopers (till 1928).

Leader of the Black Shirt Group East (1928-32).

Member of the Prussian Parliament since 1932.

Ministerial Director of the Police Division of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior and General of the Uniformed Prussian Police (1933-1936).

Chief of the Reich's Order Police and Deputy of the Reichsführer of the German Police, Mr. Heinrich Himmler (since 1936, i.e. since the unification of the State Police Systems to the Reich's Police System).

October 14, 1942

WANDA DARANOWSKY [1]

One of the confidential secretaries of Adolf Hitler. Born February 4, 1900 in Eger, then Austria-Hungary, later Czechoslovakia and now part of Greater Germany. A Sudeten-German who joined Hitler's staff in 1930. First a stenographer in the Brown House, was sent to the Berghof occasionally to take dictation until now, she, with Miss Christa Schroeder, handles the whole personal mail of Hitler.

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1. Information given by Farago.

RICHARD WALTER DARRÉ
Berlin

Reich Minister of Food Supplies and Agriculture (Reichsminister fuer Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft) since June 29, 1933

Leader of the Office of Agricultural Policy of the NSDAP (Leiter d. Reichamtes fuer Agrarpolitik d. NSDAP) since December 14, 1932

Reichsleiter since December 14, 1932

Reich Peasants' Leader (ReichsbauernfÜhrer) since April 4, 1933

Member of the Reichstag since July 31, 1932

Member of the Cooperative Association for German Ethnography since January 7, 1937

Member of the Prussian State Council since July 7, 1933

Born July 14, 1895 at Belgrano, Argentine: father merchant and descendant of a family that emigrated from France to Germany after 1680; mother of peasant stock (b. Lagergren); twice married; one daughter, Annlise: attended German elementary school in Belgrano and Realschule, Heidelberg; studied at Evangelic Paedagogium Godesberg (Rhein); was exchange student in King's College, Wimbledon, England, 1911; attended German Colonial School at Witzenhausen, Germany, to be trained as overseas farmer, 1914; volunteered for the army August 5, 1914; had been advanced to the rank of lieutenant by January, 1917; decorated with Iron Cross, Class II; continued studies at the Agricultural School in Halle, 1922; and became Graduate Agriculturist, 1925; delegate of the Reich Ministry of Food Supplies and Agriculture to conference in Lathis, 1927; delegate to Riga, 1928-29, on behalf of East Prussian agriculture; member of NSDAP, 1930; Hitler ordered him to organize the agrarian policy of the NSDAP, Spring 1930; member of the Academy for German Law, 1932-33; Chief of the SS Office for Racial and Settlement Policy (SS-Rasse- und Siedlungsamt), May, 1933; a Cooperative Association for German Ethnography (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für deutsche Volkskunde) was established on January 7, 1937 by Darré, Hierl, Himmler, von Schirach, and Rosenberg, who is the chief.

He is the author of Das Schwein als Kriterium fuer nordische Menschem und Semiten, Das Bauerntum als Lebensquell der nordischen Rasse, Walter Rathenau und das Problem des nordischen Menschen, Neuadel aus Blut und Boden, and other publications; Editor of the Nationalsozialistische Landpost and Deutsche Agrarpolitik.

Sources: Das Deutsche FÜhrerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th edition, Berlin, 1935).

O. S. S. Dorn

OTTO DIETRICH
Berlin

Press Chief of the National Government (Pressechef der Reichsregierung)

Press Chief of the Party (Reichspressechef der NSDAP) since 1933

State Secretary in Propaganda Ministry since 1933

Vice-President of National Press Chamber since 1933

SS Group Leader

Chairman of the National German Press Union (Reichsverband deutscher Presse) since May 1933

Reichsleiter

Member of the Reichstag

Born August 31, 1897 in Essen; attended Gymnasium in Essen, Universities of Munich, Frankfurt, Freiburg i. B.; Dr. rer. pol., 1921; volunteer reserve officer, 1915-18; Iron Cross, Class I; married Almut Giesela Reismann-Grone, daughter of burgomaster of Essen, 1 child; technical assistant to Chamber of Commerce, Essen; syndic of the steel syndicate; director of the economic branch of the state towing monopoly in Duisburg-Ruhrort for the west German canals; leading commercial editor and Munich correspondent of large German newspapers; deputy editor-in-chief of the Nationalzeitung, Essen.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934);
Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

OTTO DIETRICH[1]

Journalist. "Reichspressechef" (Head of the Reich Press Association) appointed by the National Socialist Party. Hitler's constant companion on his canvassing expeditions. Author of the book "Mit Hitler in die Macht".

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1. Information from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 7, 1942

GEORGI DIMITROFF[1]

Bulgarian Communist, banished from his country. Agent of the International Communistic Party in Germany. Accused of setting fire to the Reichstag.

Dimitroff is said to have been the revolutionary hero of the German counter-revolution, a man who did not fear death. He, far more than Wels the Chairman of the Party Executive, was the hero of the German oppressed.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

JULIUS HEINRICH DORPMUELLER
Berlin

Reich Communications Minister (Reichsverkehrsminister) since February 27, 1934

General Director of the German Reich Railroad since February 27, 1934

Born July 24, 1869 at Elberfeld; son of a railroad engineer; Protestant; bachellor; Gymnasium at Munich-Gladbach and Aachen; studied construction engineering at Aachen; military service in the 5th Westphalian Infantry Regiment, 1894-95; worked for the Prussian Railroad, 1898-1907; loaned to the Shantung Railroad Company and to the Imperial Chinese State Railroad, directing construction; after China's entrance into World War I, made an adventurous flight from China and until the close of the war, assisted field railroad service in Trans-Caucasia; after war, held series of responsible railroad positions, as result of which he participated in the conversations over the Dawes Plan and the Reich Railroad Law; General Director of the German Railroad Company, June 4, 1926; received the degree of Dr.-Ing. h. c. from the Technische Hochschule at Aachen; when the Reichsverkehrministerium was created on February 27, 1934, Dorpmüller was made Minister and at the same time named Generaldirektor der Deutschen Reichsbahn; holds the gold medal of the Akademie fuer Bauwesen; membership of the Academy of German Law; of the Board of Directors of the German Museums, and the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (Berliner Edition, Nr. 517, "Morning"), October 29, 1941.

Business Connections: Chairman of Beirat of Reichsautobahnen.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

THEODOR DÜSTERBERG[1]

Retired lieutenant-colonel of the German Army. During the War on the General Staff, and afterwards "Second Leader" of the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmets). Was appointed Head of the Labor Department. Obliged to resign from all public offices on account of his Jewish origin.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

LEO JOACHIM ALBRECHT EGGELING
Frose in Anhalt

Gauleiter of Halle-Merseburg

Member of the Reichstag since November 12,1933

Member of the Prussian State Council

Peasant Leader of Saxony and Anhalt (Landesbauernführer)

SS Group Leader

Born in Blankenburg, Harz, November 30,1884 of peasant and merchant antecedents; Lutheran; father, Max Friedrich, a retired captain; married Nora M. Braune, daughter of a domain-manager, May 6,1911, a daughter and a son; attended Bürgerschule,Gymnasium; Cadet Corps in Oranienstein and Gross-Lichterfelde; second lieutenant,1904; first lieutenant in machine gun detachment,1913; 1915 became captain in gun detachment which he commanded until the end of the war; wounded three times,received Iron Cross, Classes I and II and other decorations; fought against Spartacists; discharged from army,1919; studied agriculture in Halle for a semester; served as an inspector 1920-1922 and then undertook the management of the Frose Domain Anhalt; Anhalt State Councillor, 1933; member of NSDAP since 1923; co-founder of the Gau Magdeburg-Anhalt when the Party was reestablished in 1925; adviser to Gauleiter on agricultural problems 1926; built up the agricultural structure of the NSDAP in Gau Magdeburg-Anhalt,1930; special agricultural adviser for Central Germany-Brandenburg,1932; member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Agriculture for Anhalt; first county deputy; deputy Gauleiter,1933; Gauleiter of Halle-Merseburg.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934);Cuno Horkenbach,Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin,1935)Vol.IV; Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin,1935); Nationalsocialistiches Jahrbuch,1941 (Munich,n.d.).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 9, 1942

HERMANN EHRHARDT [1]

Retired naval captain. Leader of a "naval brigade" at the "Kapp Putsch" 1920. In 1923 took over the command of the illegal troops stationed by orders of the Bavarian Government on the northern Bavarian frontier.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

AUGUST EIGRUBER
Linz an der Donau

Reichsstatthalter in Upper Danube (the former Upper Austria -- Obercesterreich--with the addition of parts of South Bohemia) since April,1939

Gauleiter of Upper Danube, then Upper Austria, since 1936 Gauleiter of the Gau -Upper Danube of the German Labor Front; SA Group leader

Born in 1907 in Steyr, Upper Austria (seat of large munitions and automobile factories) held leading positions in the National Socialist Workers' Youth of Austria (Nationalsozialistische Arbeiterjugend Oesterreichs);became leader of the Steyr District of the NSDAP in 1930; spent more than 15 months in jail during the time the NSDAP was prohibited in Austria ,1933-1938; assumed the management of the Gau Upper Austria in 1935 and became Gauleiter there in 1936; March 1938, after the Anschluss, he was made administrative chief (Landeshauptmann) of Upper Austria: this province was re-named Upper Danube (Oberdonau) May 22,1938, and he again was appointed Gauleiter; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14,1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, set up Upper Danube as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter.

Decorations: Golden Medal of the Party, Golden Medal of the Hitler Youth

Economic affiliations: Member of the Boards of Directors of the Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft 'Herman Goering', of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Aktiengesellschaft, the Wohnungsaktiengesellschaft der Reichswerke 'Hermann Goering', and of the Wolfsegg-Traunthaler Kohlenwerksaktiengesellschaft.

Sources: Neue Freie Presse, Wien,May 25,1938;Kluge, Rudolf and Krüger,Heinrich, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin,1939),p.58,207;Wer Leitet? Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin,1940); Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie, Gewerbe,Handel (Berlin,1941).

O. S. S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

GENERAL VON EISENBURG

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. "Unknown" general.

FRANZ XAVER RITTER VON EPP
Munich

Reichsstatthalter in Bavaria since April 1933

Reich Minister for Colonies since 1941

Reichsleiter since 1932

Leader of the Colonial Bureau of the Party (Leiter des Kolonialpolitischen Amtes der NSDAP) since 1932

Leader of the Colonial League (Bundesführer des Kolonialbundes)

SA-Leader for Policy of Defense (SA Führer für Wehrpolitische Angelegenheiten)

Member of Reichstag since 1928

Born October 16, 1868 in Munich, craftsmen ancestors, father a painter; Catholic; public school, Gymnasium; Bavarian War Academy, ensign, 1887; in the Imperial East Asiatic Expedition (Boxer Rebellion) 1900-01; company commander in Southwest Africa in the Herrero revolt, 1904-06; in command of a regiment, fought on many fronts, 1914-18; founded Epp Free Corps and led suppression of revolt in the Ruhr, 1919-20; returned to army (Reichswehr) until retirement in 1923 as lieutenant-general; member of Reichstag since 1928; joined SA as Group Leader, 1923; promoted to Senior Group Leader January 1, 1933; SA Leader for Policy of Defense since 1932; Nazi observer at opening of Geneva Disarmament Conference and Lausanne Reparations Conference; leader of the Colonial Bureau of Party; Reichskommissar for Bavaria, March 1933; Reichstatthalter for Bavaria since April 1933; friend of Dietrich Eckhart.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Keesing's Contemporary Archives (April 28--May 3, 1941), p. 4589.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

GENERAL FRANK RITTER VON EPP[1]

One of the military leaders who helped to overthrow the "Räte-Republik" (Soldiers and Workers' Republic) in Munich, gave the money for the purchase of the newspaper 'Völkischer Beobachter'. Later Member of the National Socialist Party and Member of the Reichstag. Has recently started agitation for Colonies.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

December 19, 1942

GENERAL ERFURTH

One of the best writers in the Third Reich. Head of a division allegedly occupied with "historical" questions. The various branches of the secret news service are subordinated to Effurth's division.

October 7, 1942

HERMANN ESSER[1]

1919. Press reporter of the Reichswehr (Standing German Army) in Munich. One of the first members of the National Socialist Party. Anti-Semitic views on sexual grounds. Bavarian Minister after the Nazi Revolution. Divested of his office in 1934 and put at the head of the organization for encouraging foreigners to visit Bavaria.

Esser was Hitler's companion in battle in the early days and a close colleague of Strēicher, of Nuremberg.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, (pub. 1936), formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 7, 1942

MICHAEL VON FAULHABER[1]

Cardinal-Archbishop of Munich. Supposed to have played a part in the "Bürgerbräu Putsch" (coup d'etat) in Munich. Declared National Socialism to be the Anti-Christ. Still preaches and writes against National Socialism even after the National Rising.

After the Crown Prince, Cardinal Faulhaber enjoyed most respect in Bavaria; courageous and high-principled, a zealous Christian and a German and Bavarian patriot.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 7, 1942

GOTTFRIED FEDER[1]

Civil engineef and writer on economics. His theory that the "Heart of National Socialism is the breaking of the bondage of capitalism" made a great impression on Hitler, who appointed Gottfried Feder to be the author and interpreter of the Party Programme. Hitler first heard Feder speak in 1919.

After the National Rising, Feder was appointed Secretary of the Labor Department of the Reich. Later treated with indifference and neglect.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

KARL FIEHLER

Munich

Lord Mayor of Munich (Oberburgermeister) since 1933

Reichsleiter since 1927

Director of Party Bureau for Community Policy (Hauptamt für Kommunalpolitik bei der Reichsleitung der NSDAP) since 1930

Chairman of German Cities Association (Deutscher Gemeindetag) since 1933

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

SS Honorary Group Leader

Born August 31, 1895 in Braunschweig of Lutheran family; attended public and technical schools, 1902-12; merchant-apprentice in Munich, 1912-14; merchant-helper in Schleswig-Holstein, 1914-15; service at the front, becoming reserve officer, 1915-18; into city administration of Munich, 1919; member of Hitler Shock Troop (Stosstrupp), 1923; on account of participation in the 1923 Putsch imprisoned at Landsberg with Hitler, 1924; honorary city councillor of Munich, 1924-33; leader of local Nazi group at Munich-Schwabing, 1927-30; director of publications of NS German Workers Union, 1927; Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Savings Bank of the Capital of the Movement, Munich; member of the Beirat of the Reichswirtschaftskammer; on Board of Management of the Bayerischer Sparkassen- u. Giroverband, Munich; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Bayerische Gemeindebank- Girozentrale oeffentlicher Bankanstalt and the Sueddeutsche Luftfahrt A. G., Munich, and of the Wirtschaftsberatung Deutscher Gemeinden A. G., Berlin; 2nd Vice-Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Girozentrale- Deutsche Kommunalbank, Berlin; member of Board of Supervisors of Deutsche Lufthansa A. G., Berlin, and of Deutsche Staedtereklame G. m. b. H., Frankfurt a. M.; member of Academy for German Law; Senator of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft, 1934; editor of NS Gemeinde.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin); Frankfurter Zeitung, October 31, 1941.

O.S.S.

FRIEDRICH KARL FLORIAN
Düsseldorf

Gauleiter of Düsseldorf since 1929

Member of Prussian State Council since September,1933

SS-Group Leader

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Born in Essen, February 4, 1894, of East Prussian peasant stock; father, Franz Gottfried Florian, a railway official; Lutheran; married Editha Krage, March 31,1923, two children, daughter and son; attended Realschule in Essen and East Prussia; mining official in Buer, Westphalia, 1912-1929; volunteered during World War I serving as infantryman and pursuit flier, held prisoner of war by English, 1918-1919; received Iron Cross, Class II and pilot's decorations; returned to pre-war position 1920; fought in the Ruhr; member of the German People's Defensive and Offensive Alliance (Der Deutschvölkische Schutz und Trutzbund); founder of the Buer group of the Verband National-gesinnter Soldaten; co-founder and sub-leader of the Westphalian Loyalty League (Traubund); refugee from Rihr, 1923-1924; co-founder and leader of the Peoples' Socialist Block in the occupied territory and subsequently of the NS-Freedom Movement (as the NSDAP was forbidden in the occupied area?; after the occupation ended Aug. 25, 1925, founder of the Buer Group of the NSDAP and SA-Leader; member of municipal Council of Buer. 1927; SA-Group Leader; member of the Rhenish Provincial Diet; Gauleiter of Düsseldorf since October, 1929; member of the Reichstag since 1930; member of the Prussian State Council since September, 1933; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Rhine Homesteads, Inc., a small corporation; founder of several Nazi newspapers: Die Volksparole, Wuppertaler Zeitung, Bergischer Beobachter and Die Braune Post.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute Vol.IV (4 vols., Berlin, 1935); Nationalsocialistiches Jahrbuch, 1941(Munich,n.d.); Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Doc

HANS FRANK
Berlin

Governor General of the Government General (Poland) since October 16, 1939

Minister without portfolio since 1934

Reichsleiter since 1927

Member of Reichstag since 1930

President of Academy for German Law since October 2, 1933

Member of Privy Council (Geheimer Kabinettrat)

Leader of the German Legal Front (Reichsführer der Deutschen Rechtsfront)

Leader of the Legal Bureau of the Party (Reichsleiter des Reichsrechtsamtes der NSDAP)

Leader of the Nazi Guild of Attorneys (Reichsführer des NS-Rechtswahrerbundes).

Hans Frank born May 3, 1900 in Karlsruhe; of legal family; Old Catholic; married (1925) Brigitte Herbst; children Sigrid (1927), Norman (1928), Brigitha Maria (1935); attended public schools, Institute for Legal and Economic Sciences in Munich, Universities of Munich, Kiel, and Vienna; Doctor of Law from Kiel, 1924; Military service June-December, 1918; member of the Free Corps Epp; in cavalry regiment of Reichswehr; practicing attorney, May, 1927; member of faculty of Technische Hochschule in Munich, November, 1927; Leader of the Legal Bureau of the NSDAP, 1927; member of the Reichstag since 1930; Bavarian Minister of State for Justice, March, 1933; Reich commissar for Coordination (Gleichschaltung) of the provinces, April, 1933 to December, 1934; National Commissar for Justice, April, 1933; President of Academy for German Law since October 2, 1933; Leader of the German Legal Front; Leader of the Legal Bureau of the Party; Leader of the Nazi Guild of Attorneys; Minister without portfolio, December, 1934; Member of Privy Council; editor of Deutsches Recht; 1939 made Governor General of Polish territory not incorporated into the Reich (later known as Government General).

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, October 28--November 4, 1939, p. 3785; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

DR. HANS FRANK[1]

Lawyer in Munich, called "Frank II". Counsel for the defence in the so-called "Reichswehr Trial". After the National Rising was appointed Minister of Justice in Bavaria and Member of the Reich Court of Justice. Head of the National Socialist Association of German Lawyers. Later Reichsminister without portfolio. Hitler's legal adviser.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

WILHELM FRICK
Berlin

Minister of the Interior (Reichsminister des Innern) since January 1933

Minister of the Interior for Prussia (Preussischer Minister des Innern) since May 1, 1934

Member of the Reichstag since 1924

Chairman of the NSDAP Reichstag Delegation (Führer der Reichstagsfraktion der NSDAP)

Reichsleiter

Prussian State Councillor

Member of Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich

Born March 12, 1877 in Alsenz, Palatinate; Lutheran; son of Wilhelm Frick, teacher; attended Volkschule, Gymnasium; studied law in Munich, Göttingen and Berlin, 1896-1900; law clerk in Kaiserlautern, 1900-03; Dr. of Law at Heidelberg in 1901; assistant in the Upper-Bavarian Government; counsel at the Munich Police Office, 1904-07; District Assessor in Pirmdsens, 1907-17; Government Assessor and Senior Magistrate at the Munich Police Office, 1917-25; participated in the Putsch of November 1923, for which he was tried and sentenced at the Hitler Trial in 1924 to 18 months in prison; elected to Reichstag, 1924; held office in Munich Upper Insurance Office (Oberversicherungsamt), 1926-30; Minister of Interior and Education in Thuringia, January 23, 1930--April 1931, the first Nazi to hold such a position; Government Councillor in Bavaria, 1932; sharp opponent of Young Plan and indefatigable protagonist of National Socialism; influence on Nazi legislation concerning bureaucracy, provincial government and population policy; member of the Academy for German Law.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 9, 1942

GENERAL FREIHERR VON FRITSCH WERNER [1]

Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Said to be an opponent of the "Gleichschaltung" (co-ordination) of the Army.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

WALTHER FUNK
Berlin

Minister of Economic Affairs for Germany and Prussia (Reichs- und Preussischer Wirtschaftsminister) since January 15, 1938

President of the Reichsbank since January 20, 1939

Prussian State Councillor (Preussischer Staatsrat)

Plenipotentiary for Economic Affairs (Generalbevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft)

Vice-President of National Chamber of Culture (Vizepräsident der Reichskulturkammer) since 1933

Member of Reichstag 1932

Member of Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich

Born August 18, 1890 in Trakehnen, East Prussia; attended Gymnasium at Insterburg, East Prussia: son of Lutheran merchant and professional family; studied economics and humanities at Universities of Leipzig and Berlin; reporter on small commercial paper, 1912; one-year volunteer in 33rd Regiment of Infantry, 1913; released from army as incapacitated for service, 1916; on editorial staff of Berliner Börsenzeitung, January 7, 1916; married Luise Schmidt-Sieben of prominent manufacturing family, 1920; joined NSDAP, 1925; economic advisor to the Führer (Wirtschaftsberater des Führers der NSDAP) since 1931; prominent in NSDAP administration in Munich (Hauptabteilungsleiter bei des Reichsleitung in München): Chairman of the NSDAP Commission for Economic Policy (Vorsitzender der Kommission für Wirtschafts-politik); elected to Reichstag, 1932; Chief of Press for the national government (Pressechef der Reichsregierung) for several years after January 30, 1933; Vice-President of National Chamber of Culture since 1932; State Secretary in Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Staatssekretär im Reichs-ministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda); Chairman of the Administration of the National Radio Company and of the Recruiting Council of German Economy (Vorsitzender des Ver-waltungsrats der Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft und des Werberates der Deutscher Wirtschaft); Chairman of the Philharmonic Orchestra; Chairman of Board of Directors of Continental Oil Corporation; Chairman of Board of Supervisors of the Deutsche Golddiskontbank, Berlin.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; F. Neumann, interview, September 26, 1941; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Meyers Lexikon (Leipzig, 1938).

O. S. S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

GENERAL GALLENKAMP

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. "Unknown" general.

November 5, 1942

PAUL GIESLER

Gauleiter. Appointed by Der Fuehrer to be acting Bavarian Minister President and Acting Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs upon the death of Bavarian Minister President Siebert. (Berlin reported on November 3, 11:45 a.m. EWT that Bavarian Minister President Ludwig Siebert, General of the S.A. and President of the German Academy, had been ordered a state funeral).

(From Daily Report of Foreign Radio Broadcasts, FBIS, Federal Communications Commission - Official German Radio, November 3, 4:41 EWT).

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS
Berlin

Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Reichsminister fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda) since March 13, 1933

Propaganda Leader of the Nazi Party (Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP) since 1929

Reichsleiter

Member of Privy Council (Geheimer Kabinettrat)

Praesident der Reichskulturkammer, a subdivision of the Ministry of Propaganda

Member of Reichstag since 1928

Gauleiter of Berlin since 1926

Born October 29, 1897 at Rhedyt (Rheinland); antecedents were of Westphalian peasant and bourgeois classes; Catholic; married Magda Quandt (b. Ritschel), divorced wife of Guenther Quandt, the manufacturer, December 19, 1931; four children; attended Buergerschule and Gymnasium; studied at the Universities of Bonn, Freiburg, Wuerzburg, Munich and Heidelberg; studied history, history of art and literature, and philosophy; Ph. D. at Heidelberg, 1920; member of NSDAP, 1922; using an alias, he organized the first local branch of NSDAP in the Rhineland and Ruhr district in spite of the Allies' officials; editor of Voelkische Freiheit in Elberfeld, 1924; established National-socialistische Briefe, an organ devoted to party propaganda, 1924; Gauleiter of Berlin since 1926; founder of Angriff, weekly, at Berlin in 1926; member of the first NSDAP delegation in the Reichstag, 1928; reelected 1930 and since; Propaganda Leader of Nazi Party since 1929; Reichsleiter.

With the victory of National Socialism in March, 1933, Goebbel's propaganda successes resulted in the creation of the Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

He is author of many publications devoted to the promotion of Nazism among which some of the best known are: Der unbekannte SA-Mann, Das Buch Isidor, Korke, Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichkanzlei.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Oswald Dutch, Hitler's 12 Apostles (N. Y., 1940); Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS[1]

Dr. Phil. Born October 29, 1897 at Rheydt in the Rhineland. On account of club-foot disabled from military service. A scholarship endowed by a Roman Catholic enabled him to study at the University. Pupil of the famous Jewish historian of Literature, Friedrich Gundolf of Heidelberg. Tried his hand as an author without success. Since 1924 National Socialist journalist. Adherent of Gregor Strasser, whom he betrayed at the Party Rally, 1926. Regional Leader (Gauleiter) for Berlin. Editor of the evening paper 'Der Angriff'. Head of the Propaganda Department of the Party, 1929. Author of the diary called "Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei". After the National Rising, Minister of the Reichs Propaganda Department.

Goebbels was great at "whipping up the masses"; when he spoke, his audience soon forgot the sinister figure of the "dwarf with the club foot and the wrinkled face".

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

HERMANN GÖRING
Berlin

Reich Marshal of Greater Germany (Reichsmarschall des Grossdeutschen Reiches) since 1940

Reich Minister of Aviation, April 1933

Member of Privy Council, 1938

Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan since October 1936

Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe since May 21, 1935

Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense (Vorsitzender des Ministerrats für die Reichsverteidigung)

Master Forester of the Reich and Reich Master of the Hunt, 1935

Ministerpräsident of Prussia, April 1933

President of Reichstag

Born at Rosenheim, Bavaria on January 12, 1893 of an old Lower-Saxony family and the son of Dr. Heinrich Ernst Göring, the first Ministerpräsident of the German Protectorate in Southwest Africa; Lutheran, first wife, Baroness Karin von Fock, a divorcée (died 1931), one daughter; second wife, Emmy Sonnemann, April 10, 1935; attended schools at Fürth and Ansbach and cadet academy at Gross-Lichterfelde; lieutenant in the Mülhausen Infantry Regiment, March 1912; served with this regiment at the outbreak of World War I and distinguished himself in patrol-service; joined the air force, became an "ace," wounded, and returned to active service, 1918, and succeeded to command of Richthofen Squadron; returned as captain and after war received decoration of Pour le Mérite; returned to Germany penniless, 1918; worked in Denmark and Sweden as pilot and mechanic and became an official in the Svenska Lufttrafik in Stockholm, 1920-21; there he met his first wife; studied history and economics in the University of Munich, where he met Hitler and began organizing the SA 1922; named Chief of SA, December 1922; severely wounded during Putsch; fled to Tyrol, whence to Rome 1924-25 and Stockholm 1926 (where he is reported to have been in an asylum); returned to Germany and reorganized SA 1927; member of first Nazi delegation to the Reichstag, 1928; became head of a motor works in Munich; political agent of Hitler in Berlin; early 1930; as Hitler's special deputy had interview with Mussolini in Rome, May 1931; President of Reichstag, August 30, 1932; Reichsminister without portfolio in the first Hitler Cabinet, January 30, 1933; and Provisional Prussian Minister of Interior (the position which controls the police); Reich Minister of Aviation, April 1933; Ministerpräsident of Prussia, April 1933; General of the Infantry, September 1933; Prussian

State Councillor; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Police; Chief of State Secret Police, December 1933; Field Marshal, 1938; carried on financial and industrial activities with the Bavarian Motor Works; purchased the Nationalzeitung of Essen; numerous decorations; member of Academy for German Law; has bestowed his name to the great concern, A. G. Reichswerke Hermann Goering, which is now said to be second in size only to I. G. Farben but also to be state-owned.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Wer ist's, (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin, 1940); Oswald Dutch, Hitler's 12 Apostles (New York, 1940); Current Biography, Vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 23-26; Dr. Ludwig Münz, Führer Durch Die Behörden und Organization (4th ed., Berlin, 1939).

O. S. S. Durr

October 7, 1942

HERMANN GOERING[1]

Son of an official in the Colonies under the last Kaiser. Officer on the active list. First in the infantry, then in the air force. Gained the "Pour le merite". Retired army captain. Acquaintance with Hitler in Munich, 1922. First Head of the S. A. Took part in the "Putsch" (coup d'etat) in Munich. Fled abroad. An amnesty in 1926 enabled him to return to Germany. Member of the Reichstag, 1928. Became one of the Leaders of the National Socialist Party, 1930. President of the Reichstag, 1932. After the National Rising, Member of the Cabinet as Reich Minister for the Air Forces and Reichskommissar in the Prussian Home Office. In this latter capacity calls in S. A. and Stahlhelm as police auxiliaries and organizes the Terror. Appointed Prussian Prime Minister. Witness in the Reichstag Fire Trial. Presents Oskar von Hindenburg with a crown-demesne and is appointed General of Infantry. Also General of the Police Forces and General of the Air Forces. Also Reichsforstmeister (Forestry official) and Reichs-Jägermeister (Master of the Hunt). Owner of five mansions. Famous for his love of pomp and splendor and his fantastic uniforms. Directed the "Clean-up" on June 30, 1934, in Berlin. Frequently sent on diplomatic missions, for instance to Italy in 1933; Poland and Jugoslavia in 1934. Considered to be Hitler's successor, should Hitler die.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden formerly Political Editor of Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

ALBRECHT VON GRÄFE-GOLDEBEE [1]

Owner of a baronial estate. Member of the Reichstag and of an extreme Nationalist Party called the "Völkische freiheits Bewegung". Prussian.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

WILHELM GRIMM

Munich

Presiding Judge of Second Chamber of Supreme Court of Party (Vorsitzender der II Kammer des Obersten Parteigerichts) since June, 1932

Reichsleiter since 1932

Member of Investigating and Mediating Committee of the Party (Untersuchungs- und Schlichtungsausschuss) since 1932

Member of Reichstag since 1933 (or 1934)

Chief Inspector of Administration, Munich (Verwaltungs-Oberinspektor) since 1934

Born December 31, 1889 in Hof an der Saale; public school, vocational evening school; school for non-commissioned officers, 1909-12; in Bavarian army during entire war; Iron Cross, Class II, Prince Regent Luitpold Medal; demobilized, 1919; entered municipal administration in Ansbach, 1920; inspector of administration, 1927; chief inspector (Oberinspektor) in Munich, 1934; member of NSDAP, 1920-23, and again after 1925; founder of local group of the party in Ansbach, 1922; Leader (Kreisleiter) of the Ansbach circle, 1926; member of Bavarian Diet from 1928 to its dissolution; Gauleiter of Middle Franconia (except Nuremberg-Hersbruck) 1928; Reichsleiter since 1932.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

JOSEF GROHE
Cologne-Lindenthal

Gauleiter of Cologne-Aachen

Member of the Prussian State Council
SS-Group Leader
Member of the Reichstag since November,1933

Born at Gemünden (Hunsrück) November 6,1902; attended Volksschule and a commercial school (Handelsschule); employed by a retail and export firm and factory in Cologne; member of the Peoples' Defensive and Offensive Alliance,1921; joined NSDAP in Cologne 1922; active in resistance to the French in the Ruhr, from which he fled to Munich; in Munich helped by Hitler personally and found work on an estate in Württemberg until it was safe for him to return to Cologne; together with Haake and other NS sympathizers, founded early in 1924 the Popular Socialist Block in the Rhineland; spokesman for the National Socialists when they split with the German Popular Freedom Party in the Rhineland; after the reestablishment of the NSDAP in 1925, became deputy Gauleiter of the Rhineland; co-founder with Dr. Robert Ley of the Westdeutschen Beobachter, 1925, for which he was chief editor until the Rhineland and Cologne-Aachen were made separate Gaue and he was named Gauleiter of the latter; injured severely on several occasions by opponents of the Party; had more than a hundred political-criminal proceedings brought against him and served several prison sentences; member of the Reichstag since November,1933; member of the Prussian State Council; State Commission for the University of Cologne since 1934; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Rhenish Homesteads Inc. (Rheinische Heimstätten,GmbH), a small corporation; member of the Academy for GermanLaw.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Cuno Horkenbach,Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols.,Berlin,1935)Vol. IV; Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin, 1940);Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin,1935). Nationalsocialistisches Jahrbuch,1941 (Munich,n.d.).

O.S.S. Dorn

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE BEST AVAILABLE. EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT HAS BEEN TAKEN TO INSURE LEGIBILITY.

KARL HANKE
Berlin

Gauleiter and Oberpräsident of Lower Silesia since January 29,1941

State Secretary in the Reich Propaganda Ministry

Member of the Reichstag since November 6,1932

SS-Group Leader

Born in Lauban,Silesia, August 24,1903; son of a locomotive engineer; Lutheran; attended Gymnasium and Müllersschule at Dippoldiswalde; received certificate as miller; volunteer military service; worked as apprentice in a railroad repair shop and in the milling industry; studied at the Vocational Training Institute in Berlin; teacher of trades in Berlin from 1928 to dismissal in 1931; member of the NSDAP since 1926 (no previous political affiliations); Local Group Leader, District Leader, Gau-Organization Leader;SS-Group Leader; member of the Prussian Diet,April 24,1932; member of the Reichstag since November 6, 1932; Adjutant of Gauleiter Goebbels; personal reporter (Referent) for Reich Minister Goebbels; Chief Office Leader (Hauptamtsleiter) and Secretary of State in the Reich Propaganda Ministry; together with Reich Minister Funk,has been Vice-President of the Reich Chamber of Culture since 1934; on January 29,1941, Henke was named Gauleiter of Lower Silesia; founder and publisher of Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft,Berlin,author of geographical works and of Luftgefahr und Luftschutz.

Sources: Wer ists? (10th ed.,Berlin,1935); Guno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols.,Berlin, 1935) Vol.IV;Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Der Deutsche Reichstag,1936 (Berlin,1936);Die Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden,January 30,1941; Article from Lidové Listy,October 18,1941 in Přehled Československého Tisku #152,p.16; Frankfurter Zeitung, October 18, 1941,p.4.

October 7, 1942

GENERAL WILHELM GRÖNER[1]

Was appointed Ludendorff's successor on October 26, 1918. 1920-23, Minister for Transport. 1928-32, Reichswehr Minister. Instrumental in bringing about Chancellor Hermann Müller's downfall. As Administrator of the Reichs Home Office he proclaimed a complete militarization of public life in Germany. Herr von Schleicher brought about his downfall.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 7, 1942

DR. FRANZ GÜRTNER[1]

Bavarian lawyer. German Nationalist, Bavarian Minister of Justice at the time of the Bürgergräu Putsch (coup d'etat) in Munich, in this capacity rendered Hitler valuable services. In Papen's Cabinet and subsequently Reichs Minister of Justice; declared the "Clean-up" of June 30, 1934, the duty of the State.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

REINHOLD HANISCH [1]

A German from Bohemia. An etcher by profession. Met Hitler in the Doss-House in Vienna, 1909; helped Hitler to sell his drawings there. Has never had anything to do with politics.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

KARL HANKE
Berlin

Gauleiter and Oberpräsident of Lower Silesia since January 29, 1941

State Secretary in the Reich Propaganda Ministry

Member of the Reichstag since November 6, 1932

SS-Group Leader

Born in Lauban, Silesia, August 24, 1903; son of a locomotive engineer; Lutheran; attended Gymnasium and Mullersschule at Dippoldiswalde; received certificate as miller; volunteer military service; worked as apprentice in a railroad repair shop and in the milling industry; studied at the Vocational Training Institute in Berlin; teacher of trades in Berlin from 1928 to dismissal in 1931; member of the NSDAP since 1928 (no previous political affiliations); Local Group Leader, District Leader, Gau-Organization Leader; SS-Group Leader; member of the Prussian Diet, April 24, 1932; member of the Reichstag since November 6, 1932; Adjutant of Gauleiter Goebbels; personal reporter (Referent) for Reich Minister Goebbels; Chief Office Leader (Hauptamtsleiter) and Secretary of State in the Reich Propaganda Ministry; together with Reich Minister Funk, has been Vice-President of the Reich Chamber of Culture since 1934; on January 29, 1941, Hanke was named Gauleiter of Lower Silesia; founder and publisher of Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft, Berlin, author of geographical works and of Luftgefahr und Luftschutz.

Sources: Wer ists? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Cune Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Das Deutsche Fuhrerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Der Deutsche Reichstag, 1936 (Berlin, 1936); Die Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, January 30, 1941; Article from Lidove Listy, October 18, 1941 in Prehled Ceskoslovenskoho Tisku #152, p. 16; Frankfurter Zeitung, October 18, 1941, p. 4.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

DR. GEORG HEIM[1]

Geheimrat. 1918, Head of the Roman Catholic Bavarian People's Party. Organizer of the Bavarian Peasants' Union; called the "Peasants' Doctor". Planned re-organization of Germany, together with the Austrian territories, except Vienna and Protestant territories east of the Elbe.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

DR. HEINRICH HELD [1]

Roman Catholic. Journalist. Member of the Provincial Diet and the Bavarian People's Party. Bavarian Prime Minister from 1924 up to the National Rising.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 7, 1942

GRAF W. VON HELLDORF[1]

Friend of Roehm. Brought to trial in Berlin, 1932, on account of having organized a pogrom in the Kürfurstendamm, in Berlin. S. A. Leader for Berlin. Witness in the Reichstag Fire Trial.. After the National Rising appointed Chief Commissioner of the Police in Potsdam. In 1935 appointed Chief Commissioner of Police in Berlin.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolff Olden, formerly Political Editor of the 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

KONRAD HENLEIN
Reichenberg-(Czech:Liberec)

Reichsstatthalter in the Sudetengau since June 21,1939

Gauleiter of the Sudetengau since November 1,1938

Member of Reichstag

Born at Maffersdorf near Reichenberg, May 6,1896;* volunteered for the Austro-Hungarian army,1916; captured by Italians,1918; after the war,clerk of the Bank for Germans(Kreditanstalt der Deutschen)a nationalistic enterprise that did not employ Jews; leader of the growing "German Gymnastics Movement" (Deutsche Turnbewegung),1922-1923; founded Gymnastics Club of Asch (Ascher Turnverband), of which he was teacher,1925; after the dissolution of the NSDAP in Czechoslovakia in 1933, the Sudeten German People's Party (Sudetendeutsche Volkspartei) was founded, of which he became the leader; the party gradually became the strongest among the Germans in Czechoslovakia; in an interview with G.E.R. Gedye, a British journalist, in 1936 he denied having any anti-democratic or anti-Semitic leaning or anything in common with Hitler, and asserted that he and his party were "absolutely loyal" to the Czechoslovak Republic; at the end of March,1938, after the Austrian Anschluss,all German parties except the Social Democrats disbanded and put themselves under his leadership; at Karlsbad on April 4,1938 he placed before the Czechsolovak government eight demands; the Sudetendeutsche Volkspartei gained more than two-thirds of all the German votes at the municipal elections in May,1938; appointed Reich Commissioner for Sudetenland after the German occupation,October,1938; Gauleiter of the Sudetengau,November 1,1938; a large part of the Sudetengau was divided between Bavaria and the Upper and Lower Danube by law,April 15,1939;Reichsstatthalter of the diminished Sudetengau June 21,1939; member of the Reichstag; published Konrad Henlein Spricht - Reden zur politischen Volksbewegung der Sudetendeutschen, 1937; Sudetendeutschtum und Gesamtdeutsche Kultur,1936; Reden und Aufsaetze zur voelkischen Turnbewegung.

* Mother's maiden name Hedvigà Dvořáková.

Sources: Meyers Lexikon (Leipzig,1938); Rudolf Kluge and Heinrich Krueger,Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich(Berlin,1939) p.50,66-68; Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie Gewerbe,Handel (Berlin,1941);International Who's Who (6th ed.,London, 1941); G.E.R.Gedye, Betrayal in Central Europe (New York,1939); Keesing's Contemporary Archives,1938-1940, passim; Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch,1941 (Munich, n.d.).

O.S.S. Dora

December 19, 1942

FERDINAND HIEGE

Member of the "Black Corps". Director of agricultural resettlement and "Germanization" of the annexed territories.

KONSTANTIN HIERL
Berlin--Zehlendorf

National Labor Leader (Reichsarbeitsführer) in Ministry of Interior and Director of the Labor Service (Arbeitsdienst)

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Born February 24, 1875 in Parsberg, Upper Palatinate; son of a judge; attended Humanistisches Gymnasium in Burghausen and Regensburg; entered army 1893, becoming by 1914 a general staff officer on the staff of the Crown Prince of Bavaria; saw service throughout the war; leader of Hierl Volunteers in defeating Spartacists at Augsburg; reentered army, in Ministry of War, 1921-24; retired as Colonel, 1924; sub-leader of NSDAP Organisation, 1929; became State Secretary for the Labor Service in the Ministry of Labor, May, 1933; Commissar for the Voluntary Labor Service, 1934; National Labor Leader for the Labor Service, July 1935, (reorganized and later transferred to the Ministry of the Interior--friction with Seldte?); attends cabinet meetings for affairs of Labor Service; author of military works, etc.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Reichsarbeitsdienst Kalender 1939 (Leipzig, n.d.).

O. S. S. Dorn

HEINRICH HIMMLER
Berlin--Dahlem

National SS Leader (Reichsführer SS) since January 6, 1929

Chief of the German Police (Chef der Deutschen Polizei) since 1934, in Ministry of Interior

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Prussian State Councillor (Preussischer Staatrat)

Chief of the Gestapo (Chef der Geheimen Staatspolizei)

Reichsleiter

Reich Commissar for the strengthening of the German Folkdom (Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums) since October 7, 1939

Born November 7, 1900 in Munich of Catholic family; father was a privy councillor and teacher; attended Gymnasium at Munich and Landshut, 1911-17; war service, 1917-18; married Marga Boden, child--Gudrun; studied agriculture at Technische Hochschule, Munich, 1919-22; clerk in a nitrogen company; farmer; NSDAP member since 1925; party manager in Lower Bavaria; deputy Gauleiter of Lower Bavaria--Upper Palatinate, then of Upper Bavaria-Swabia; deputy leader of propaganda, 1926-30; member of SS since 1925; National Leader of SS since January 6, 1929; member of Reichstag since 1930; police chief of Munich, March 1933, taking charge of police of other German states in months following; member of Academy of German Law; member of Council of Experts on Population and Race Policy; member of National Health Committee; attends cabinet meetings for police affairs, member of Administrative Council of Reichsnaehrstand Verlags- G. m. b. H., Berlin.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, October 30, 1941, p. 3; Deutsche Verwaltung, 1940, p. 18ff; Kluge, R. and Krüger, H., Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (2nd ed., Berlin, 1939) p. 293; Preussisches Staatshandbuch herausgeben vom Preussischen Staatsministerium (Berlin, 1939), p. 9.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

HEINRICH HIMMLER[1]

Since 1927, Leader of the S. S., the armed Party troops. A few months after the National Rising gradually appointed Chief of all Secret Police Departments throughout Germany, till he had the whole "Gestapo" (Secret Police) in his power, this all-important instrument of State coercion. Head of the Concentration Camps. Has a reputation for cruelty.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

OSKAR VON HINDENBURG [1]

Son of the Field-Marshal and Reichs-President von Hindenburg. Active officer. Belonged to the same regiment as Schleicher and Hammerstein. Was his father's adjutant. Owner of the baronial estate Neudeck. After the death of his father left the Army with the title of General.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

FRANZ HOFER
Innsbruck

Reichsstatthalter in Tyrol-Vorarlberg since April, 1939

Gauleiter of Tyrol-Vorarlberg since 1932

Gau Chief (Gauobmann) of the Gau Tyrol-Vorarlberg of the German Labor Front

Group Leader of the NS-Motor Corps

Member of the Reichstag

Born in Badgastein, Salzburg, a famous winter and summer resort, in 1902; member of NSDAP 1931; Gauleiter of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1932; sentenced to two years in prison for illegal National Socialist activities in 1933; served but 3 months before escaping; played a leading role in an attempt to assassinate the Tyrolese Heimwehr leader (fascist anti-Nazi) Steidle, June 11, 1934; thereafter rescued from prison by Nazis, fled to Italy and proceeded to Germany; leader of the political meeting place for leaders and members (Politische Leiter und Mitglieder[illegible]sammelstelle) in Berlin, beginning of 1937; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14, 1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, established Tyrol and Vorarlberg as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter; Chairman of the Board fo Supervisors of the Tiroler Wasserkraftwerke Aktiongesellschaft.

Source: Neue Freie Presse, Wien, May 25, 1938; Kluge, Rudolf and Krüger, Heinrich Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin, 1939), pp. 58, 207; Wer Leitet; Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin, 1940); Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie, Gewerbe, Handel (Berlin, 1941); G.E.R. Gedye, Betrayal in Central Europe (New York, 1939) p. 78.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 7, 1942

ALFRED HUGENBERG[1]

Geheimrat. Lyric poet. Lawyer, State official. Member of the Pan-German Association (Alldeutscher Verband). On the board in Posen for buying up land - chiefly from the Poles - and settling Germans there. Organizer of agricultural societies, called the Raiffeisen Vereine". Manager of the "Metall-Bank" in Frankfort on the Main. President of the Committee of the Joint-Stock Company Krupp. Foresees in the summer of 1918 the pending collapse of Germany. Begins buying up newspaper, etc. Controlled the Scherl Publishing House, the Telegraphen-Union (publishing firm), the "Ufa" (a large cinema, and film company). Became "Lord over Film and Press". German Nationalist Member of the Reichstag. Became President of the German Nationalist Party in 1928, which he presided over in a very dictatorial manner. Alliance with Hitler, became "Crisis Minister" in Hitler's Cabinet after the National Rising, i.e., control of all the economic Departments in the Government. Resigned on June 29, 1933, when his party, together with all the other parties except the Nazis, were dissolved. Still Member of the Reichstag, but leads a retired life on his estate in the country. Takes no part in politics.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

ADOLF HÜHNLEIN
Munich and Berlin

Leader of NS Motorcorps (Kraftfahr Korps--NSKK)

Leader of German Auto Sports

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1933

President of Highest German Sport Authority for German Automobiling (Präsident der Obersten Nationalen Sportbehörde für die deutschen Kraftfahrt)

Born September 12, 1881 in Neustädtlein, Upper Franconia; Lutheran family; entered Bavarian Army 1900; Bavarian War College, 1909-12; battalion commander and general staff officer, 1914-18; company commander in Epp Free Corps during taking of Munich, 1919; and struggle with Communists in the Ruhr, 1920; reentered army until 1923 when he retired to work actively for NSDAP; took part in 1923 Putsch; imprisoned for 5 months; merchant, 1925-30; returned to NSDAP; on staff of Supreme SA Command, 1930; Chief of the SA Motor Corps; united SA Motor Corps and NS Motor Corps into a single organisation, of which he became leader; organizer of German Auto Club (DDAC); director of Deutsches Museum; Major General.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden, September 14, 1941.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 9, 1942

ERNST JÜNGER [1]

Officer during the war.. Knight of the Order "Pour le Mérite". Well-known Nationalistic writer. Coined the expression "total mobilization."

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

HUGO JURY
Vienna

Reichsstatthalter in Lower Danube (the former Lower Austria--Niederoesterreich--with the addition of South Moravia) since April,1939

Gauleiter of Lower Danube since May 22,1938

Member of the Reichstag

SS Group Leader

Born in Moravian Rotmuehl,1887; Doctor of Medicine of the German University of Prague,1911; during the World War,Chief Physician of a camp of wounded officers at Puchenstuben, Lower Austria; physician in St. Poelten, Lower Austria,1919: member of NSDAP and leader of the National Socialist deputies in the St. Poelten municipal council,1931; repeatedly arrested and served several months in prison during the period of suppression of the NSDAP in Austria (Verbotszeit),1933-1937; late 1937,member of the Austrian State Council (Staatsrat), one of the four constituent bodies of the Austrian parliament under the corporate state constitution of 1934; belonged to the Committee of Seven, a body of nationalists sponsored by Schuschnigg to initiate a policy of appeasing the Nazis by concessions, 1936-1937; led the attack on Schuschnigg's plan to hold a plebiscite, March,1938; Minister for Social Administration (Minister fuer soziale Verwaltung) after the Anschluss, March to May 22,1938 when he was appointed Gauleiter;the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14,1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, established Lower Danube as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter. (Since 1920, Vienna constitutes a province separate from Lower Austria or Lower Danube).

Economic affiliations: Member of the Board of Supervisors of the Gauwerke Niederdonau Aktiengesellschaft.

Sources: Neue Freie Presse, Wien,May 25,1938: Kluge, Rudolf and Krüger,Heinrich,Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin,1939),p.58,207; Wer Leitet? Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin,1940); Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie,Gewerbe,Handel (Berlin,1941); G. E. R. Gedye,Betrayal in Central Europe (New York,1939),p. 144, 193; Guido Zernatto, Die Wahrheit ueber Oesterreich, (New York,1939),pp.173-5,283.

O.S.S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

KAUFMANN

SS Leader. Reich Commissar for Ocean Shipping.

O.S.S. Dorn

WILHELM KEITEL
Berlin

Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, (Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht) since February 1938; in this capacity, exercising by order of the Führer the authority previously pertaining to the Reichskriegsminister

Member of the Privy Council, (Mitglied des Geheimen Kabinettsrates) since February 1938

Member of the Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich (Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung)

Born at Helmscherode, on September 22, 1882, a descendant of an old family of German army officers; Protestant; married on April 18, 1909, five children; attended Gymnasium; joined artillery division, 1901; 2nd lieutenant, 1902; 1st lieutenant, 1910; captain in field artillery at outbreak of World War I; served on the General Staff, 1916-1918; continued in field artillery and on General Staff, 1918-1920; teacher in the Reichswehr Cavalry School, 1920-1922; battery commander in Wolfenbuettel; major, 1923; served in Reichswehr Ministry, 1925-1927; lieutenant colonel, 1929; colonel, 1931; major general of infantry with headquarters in Potsdam, 1934; Chief of the Office of the Armed Forces in the War Ministry, (Wehrmachtsamtes des Reichskriegsministeriums) October 1935-1938; Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces and member of the Privy Council, February 1938; colonel general, 1938; Ritterkreuz after Polish Campaign, 1939; conducted Armistice negotiations with France, June 21-23, 1940; Field Marshal, July 19, 1940; for a few months after October 1940, held command of the Axis forces in Africa, succeeding Graziani.

When Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, former Commander in Chief of the German Army, was dismissed, December 1941, and Hitler designated himself the "first soldier of the Reich", it was reported that Wilhelm Keitel together with Artillery General Alfred Jodl and possibly Chief of the General Staff, Colonel General Franz Halder, were selected by Hitler as his closest advisers and thus became the real rulers of the German military machine.

Sources: Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Die Wehrmacht, July 31, 1940, No. 16; "New Triumvirate in Reich", New York Times, January 4, 1942; Current Biography (New York, 1940) p. 448-450; Time Magazine, July 1, 1940; Völkischer Beobachter, July 1940, passim.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 9, 1942

EMIL KIRDORF [1]

Industrial magnate of considerable influence. One of Hitler's first adherents in the Rhineland-Westphalian industry.
A man whose character was never impugned even by political opponents, one of the great pioneers of themmining industry, enterprising, obstinate, self-assured.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

ERICH KOCH
Kiev

Reich Commissioner of the Ukraine since November, 1941

Gauleiter of East Prussia since 1928

Oberpraesident of East Prussia since September, 1928

Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis I)

Leader of the N.S. League of Peasants and Settlers (Bauern und Siedler Bund

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Born in Elberfeld, June 19, 1896; Lutheran; attended Volks-, Mittel-, Handelsschule; after 3 years business training was employed in a railroad office; served at the front 1915-1918; participant in post-war struggles in Upper Silesia and the Ruhr where he wasassociated with Albert Leo Schlageter; taken prisoner by the French; discharged from railroad position because of political activities, 1926; member of the NSDAP district leadership in the Ruhr,1922-1928; Gauleiter of East Prussia since 1928; Leader of the Nazi deputation in the Prussian Diet; member of the Prussian State Council since July, 1933; member of the Reichstag since 1930; Reich Commissioner of the Ukraine since November 17, 1941 when the Civil Administration for the Occupied Eastern Territory (Zivilverwaltungen den Besezten Ostgebieten) was officially announced; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Ostpreussenwerk A-G.; member of the Advisory Council of the Deutsche Reichspost; member of the Reichsverkehrsrat; author of Die NSDAP and Anfbau im Osten; founder of the Preussische Zeitung, Königsberg, the Neuer Insterburger Zeitung and Westpreussischer Zeitung; Editor of the Informationsdienst für Wirtschaft und Politik.

Sources: Das Deutsche Fuhrerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Wer Ists? 10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol.IV; Der Deutsche Reichstag 1936 (Berlin, 1936); The Economist (London) Vol. CXLI, November 22, 1941, Washington Post, December 11, 1941; Wer Leitet? Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin, 1940).

O.S.S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

KRAUS

SS. Leader. Succeeded Huehnlein as Chief of the National Sozialist Motor Corps.

October 9, 1942

LT.-COL. KRIEBEL [1]

Retired Lieutenant-Colonel. National Socialist. Took part in the Coup d'Etat in the Bürgerbräu. Hitler's fellow-prisoner.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

KRUPP VON BOHLEN [1]

Chairman of the Committee of the large armaments firm Krupp, Joint Stock Company, plays an authoritative and influential role in the Reichs "Union of Industries".

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 9, 1942

WILHELM KUBE [1]

Anti-Semitic demagogue. Belonged formerly to an extremist nationalistic movement called the "Deutsch-Völkische Freiheits Bewegung". Went over to the National Socialists. He became a Member of the Prussian Diet in 1928. After the National Rising appointed Head of the Province of Brandenburg. Regional Leader of the Kurmark (part of Brandenburg).

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

HANS HEINRICH LAMMERS
Berlin

Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancellery since 1938

Member of Privy Council (Geheimer Kabinettrat)

SS-Senior Group Leader (Obergruppenführer) 1940

Member of the Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich

Hans Heinrich Lammers, born May, 27, 1879 in Lublinttz (Upper Silesia); Lutheran family, father a veterinarian; married 1913 Elfriede Tepel; children Vera Irene (1914), Ilse Brunhilde (1918); educated at Evangelical Fürstenschule in Pless, University of Breslau; Doctor of Law; county judge (Landrichter) in Beuthen, 1912; in World War I, Captain of reserves in 51st infantry regiment; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; other orders; associate governmental councillor (Oberregierungsrat), 1921: ministerial councillor in Ministry of the Interior, 1922; State Secretary in the Reich Chancellery, 1933; Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, 1938; member of Privy Council; SS-Senior Group Leader, 1940; lecturer (Dozent) at the Hochschule für Politik; Member of the Academy for German Law; Leader of the Union of German Academies of Administration (Reichsverbandes Deutsches Verwaltungs-Akademien).

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935), Vol. IV; Partei-Archiv, June and July, 1940; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935)

O.S.S. Dorn

HARTLANN LAUTERBACHER
Hanover

Gauleiter of South Hanover-Brunswick since December,1940

Chief Deputy of the Hitler-Youth Organization since January,1940

Member of the Reichstag since 1936

Born in Reutte ,Tyrol, the son of a veterinarian,May 24,1909; Catholic; attended Volksschule and Reformrealgymnasium at Kufstein; first contact with the NSDAP at the age of 14 years,1923; member of a youth group in Kufstein which participated in the Ruhr conflict and subsequently became the German Youth, a small Nazi group, of which Lauterbacher became leader; apprentice in a drug and photograph supplies store,1925 - 1928; member of NSDAP since 1927 when German Youth merged in the Hitler Youth; studied at Druggist Academy in Brunswick 1929-1930;rose to position of Gau Leader of the Hitler-Youth in South Hanover-Brunswick,1929-1932; Leader of the Westphalian-Niederhein Region,1932-1933; Chief Leader of the Hitler-Youth for Western Germany,1933-1934; Commissioner (Beauftragter)of the Youth Leaders of Western Germany; raised the membership of the Hitler-Youth and League of German Maidens (Bund deutscher Mädschen) of Western Germany from 800 in 1931 to 1,500,000 by May,1934; named Deputy (Stellvertreter) of the Reich Youth Leaders and Staff Leader of the Hitler-Youth,1934; member of the Reichstag since 1936; Chief Deputy of the Hitler-Youth when Baldur von Shirach entered army, January,1940; joined the Wehrmacht,May,1940; deputy-Gauleiter, August,1940; succeeded Bernhard Rust as Gauleiter of South Hanover-Brunswick,December, 1940; has received the NSDAP gold insignia, a symbol of highest honor in the Party. His activities are recounted in Das Deutsche Führerlexikon in such detail as to suggest a mania.

Sources: Wer ists? (10th ed., Berlin,1935); Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934);Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols.,Berlin,1935)Vol.IV; Der Deutsche Reichstag,1936 (Berlin,1936); Niedersächsische Jageszeitung (Hanover)December 11, 1940.

O.S.S. Dorn

ROBERT LEY
Berlin

National Leader of Party Organisation (Reichsorganisations-leiter) since 1932

Reichsleiter since 1932

Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the Political Organization of the NSDAP (Stabsleiter der Obersten Leitung der Politischen Organisation) since 1933

Leader of the German Labor Front (Führer der Deutschen Arbeits-front) since 1933

Director of "Strength Through Joy" (NS-Gemeinschaft "Kraft Durch Freude")

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Prussian State Councillor (Preussischer Staatsrat)

Member of General Economic Council (Generalrat der Wirtschaft)

Director of National Labor and Economic Council (Leiter des Reichsarbeits- und Reichswirtschaftsrat)

Manager of the Party Conventions

National Commissar for Social Housing Program (Reichskommissar für den Sozialenwohnungsbau)

Born February 15, 1890 in Niederbreidenbach, Rhineland; son of a peasant; public schools, universities of Jena, Bonn and Münster; Dr. of Philosophy; food chemist; volunteered and saw much fighting in war, became lieutenant; Iron Cross, Class II; entered I. G. Farben as a chemist, 1921; entered NS Freedom Movement, 1924 (while Nazi Party was forbidden); Gauleiter in Rhineland, 1925; imprisoned 5 times for short terms, dismissed from I. G. Farben, 1928; entered party leadership at Munich, 1932; took over bureau of party organisation in November, 1932, becoming Reichsleiter, and subsequently Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the Political Organization of the NSDAP; labor unions coordinated, May 2, 1933; Leader of the Labor Front (Führer der Deutschen Arbeitsfront); member of Academy for German Law; other social offices including charge of Health Administration, use of free time, vocational training, the much advertised by unrealized people's automobiles (Volkswagen), provision for old age; founder of the Ordensburgen.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Das Reich, August 10, 1941; Thomas Reveille, The Spoil of Europe (New York, 1941), p. 209; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S.

October 9, 1942

DR. ROBERT LEY [1]

Analytical chemist employed by chemical works. National Socialist Leader in the Rhineland. Member of the Reichstag. Sentenced to three months' imprisonment in spring, 1932, together with other Nazis for having, whilst drunk, assaulted Otto Wels, the Chairman of the Social Democrat Party. Succeeded Gregor Strasser as Head of the Department for Reichs Organizations. After the National Rising, Leader of the "Deutsche Arbeitsfront", a National Socialist Labor Union comprising all the German workers.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

LICHTENBERG

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. P. Baxter November 13, 1941

FROM: W. L. Dorn, Central European Section, (M.D.)

SUBJECT: Biography of Monsignor Bernhard Lichtenberg

Monsignor Bernhard Lichtenberg was born December 3, 1875 at Ohlau. He was ordained at Breslau, June 21, 1899. Upon the erection of Berlin into the seat of a bishop in 1930, pursuant to the 1929 Concordat between the Holy See and Prussia. Lichtenberg was made a member of the new chapter of St. Hedwig's Cathedral He was inducted into this position which brought with it a seat on the bishop's council, on February 2, 1931, having been named by the Pope a month earlier. He filled also the offices of a synodal examiner and judge of the bishop's ecclesiastical court. He holds the rank of Papal Chamberlain, entitling him to the title of Monsignor. In 1932 Monsignor Lichtenberg became Dompfarrer or "pastor" of the cathedral. In 1937 or 1938 he succeeded Dr. Steinmann as prior (dean) of the cathedral, which makes him third in order of importance in the diocese--after the bishop and vicar-general.

Monsignor Lichtenberg is thirteenth in order of seniority in the diocese by reason of the date of his ordination. As we have noted, he has been a member of the bishop's council since the creation of the diocese, serving under Bishop Schreiber (1930-1933), Bishop Bares (1933-1935), and the present incumbent, Bishop Count von Preysing.

There has been no newspaper mention of Monsignor Lichtenberg at least in the New York Times, until the past week. He is not well known, at least outside of Germany, as being especially anti-Hitler, and is not mentioned in the latest Wer Ist's. He is reported as having been put recently into Ploetzensee Prison in Berlin for prayers offered in behalf of the Jews and for supporting the statements of Count von Galen, Bishop of Muenster.

O.S.S. Dorn

HEINRICH LOHSE
Kiel

Reich Commissioner of Ostland since November 17, 1941

Gauleiter of Schleswig-Holstein since 1925

SS-Senior Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag since November 12, 1933

Born in Muehlenbarbek-Holstein, September 2, 1896; Lutheran; merchant; served with armed forces during World War I; Gauleiter of Schleswig-Holstein since 1925; member of the Prussian Diet, 1928-1933; member of the Prussian State Council; Oberpraesident of Schleswig-Holstein; deputy for Schleswig-Holstein in the Reichsrat - abolished after November, 1933; member of the Reichstag July-September 1932 and since November 12, 1933; in November 1941 chosen Reich Commissioner for Ostland-- including the Baltic States Northeastern Poland and Soviet White Russia-- because of "his knowledge of the 'Hanseatic' background and of the economic problems in the Baltic area".

Sources: Wer ists? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Der Deutsche Reichstag, 1936 (Berlin, 1936); The Economist (London) vol. CXLI, November 22, 1941; Herald Tribune (New York) "Rosenberg Goes to Russia" December 3, 1941.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 9, 1942

GENERAL VON LOSSOW [1]

Head of an Army Training School for Infantry in Munich. Afterwards Commander of the Reichswehr in Munich. Formed, together with Commissioner-General von Kahr and Chief Constable von Seisser, a kind of triumvirate, with the powers of a dictatorship. Present in the Bürgerbräu the night of November 8, 1923. Witness in Hitler's trial for high treason. Former Military Attaché in Turkey.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt.

October 9, 1942

GENERAL ERICH LUDENDORFF [1]

First Quartermaster-General during the war and actual leader of the German military forces. First meeting with Hitler; involved in Hitler's trial for high treason; acquitted, broke with Hitler. Believes in secret international powers which rule the world. Declined the title of Field-Marshal offered to him by Hitler on his 70th birthday, 1935 as he had long assumed the title of War Lord (Feldherr),

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

VIKTOR LUTZE
Berlin

Chief of Staff of the SA since July 1, 1934

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Prussian State Councillor since September 1933

Senior President of the Province of Hanover (Oberpräsident der Provinz Hannover) since March 25, 1933

Born December 28, 1890 in Bevergern, near Münster, of Catholic peasant family; attended public school and Gymnasium; in post office; entered infantry regiment, 1912; in war became adjutant; wounded 4 times (lost left eye); Iron Cross, Classes I and II; merchant in Elberfeld; joined patriotic societies; friend of Leo Schlageter; joined SA, 1923; SA Leader, 1924; first to organize SA on basis of the Gau, in Ruhr, 1925; deputy Gauleiter; Supreme SA Leader (Oberster SA Führer) for the North, 1930; Group Leader North, 1931; Senior Group Leader, 1933; Chief of Staff of the SA since July 1, 1934, succeeding Roehm.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

EMIL MAURICE [1]

Watchmaker. Took part in the "battle" at the political meeting in the Hofbrau. Hitler's secretary and manservant during his captivity in the fortress at Landsberg. After the National Rising appointed Town Councillor in Munich. Accompanied Hitler on June 30, 1934.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

OTTO LEBRECHT EDUARD MEISSNER
Berlin

State Minister and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery of the Führer and Reich Chancellor since December 1, 1937

State Secretary and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery, August 20, 1934-December 1, 1937

Reichsminister without seat in Cabinet

Born in Eischweiler, Lower Alsace, March 13, 1880, of Prussian and Alsatian stock, the son of Gustav M., a post office official and retired captain; Lutheran; married Hildegard Roos, daughter of customs official, in Strassbourg, July 4, 1908, two children; attended Lyceum in Strassbourg and Universities of Strassbourg and Berlin; court attorney in Alsace-Lorraine, 1902; one-year volunteer in infantry regiment, 1903-1904; court assessor, 1906; government assessor, 1908; government councillor and member of the Royal General Management of the Reich Railroad in Alsace-Lorraine, 1911; served in World War I as first lieutenant, later captain, of infantry reserves, stationed in Ukraine 1918 in responsible positions, including direction of field railway; Iron Cross, Classes I and II, and Bulgarian Order of Alexander with Swords; chargé d'affaires in Kiev until February 1919; report-councillor in the Office of the Reichspräsident, April 1, 1919; Ministerial Director and Chief of the Office of the Reichspräsident, April 1, 1920; State Secretary, 1923; State Secretary and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery, August 20, 1934; on December 1, 1937 the official title of the Chancellery was changed to the Presidential Chancellery of the Führer and the Reich Chancellor (Präsidialkanzlei des Führers und Reichskanzlers) and Meissner became Minister of State and Chief thereof; also has rank of Reichsminister but does not sit in Cabinet meetings; member of the Academy of German Law and of the Board of Trustees of the Hochschule für Politik; author of Das Staatsrecht des Reiches und seiner Länder and co-author of Staat- und Verwaltungsrecht im Dritten Reich; a little-known figure, whose official career has embraced positions of increasing importance under William II, Ebert, Hindenburg and Hitler.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (Berlin, 1935); Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

OTTO MEISNER [1]

Secretary to Reichspresident; first to Ebert, then to Hindenburg and subsequently to Hitler. Exercized, together with Oskar von Hindenburg and Kurt von Schleicher, a great influence on the aged Hindenburg.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 12, 1942

HANS MEND [1]

Hitler's comrade on the staff of the regiment "List". Author of the book 'Adolf Hitler im Felde'.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn, 1936. By Rudolf Olden.

December 19, 1942

PROFESSOR KONRAD MEYER

Member of the "Black Corps". Reich Commissar.

October 12, 1942

HELMUTH VON MÜCKE [1]

Retired captain of a corvette. Hero of the 'Ayesha'. National Socialist Member of the Diet in Saxony. Rebelled against Hitler, joined Otto Strasser in 1930.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 12, 1942

MARTIN MUTSCHMANN [1]

Factory owner. Head of the National Socialist Party in Saxony. After the National Rising, Governor of Saxony.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden.

December 19, 1942

GENERAL NIEDERFUEHR

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. Commander of the Fifth Columns operating in the Western Hemisphere.

December 19, 1942

GENERAL NEUBRUNN

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. "Unknown" general.

CONSTANTIN FREIHERR VON NEURATH
Berlin

Reichsprotektor in Böhman-Mährен, March 18, 1939--September, 1941 (title still held but position now only nominal)

Reich Minister in his capacity as President of Privy Council (Geheimer Kabinettrat) since February, 1938

Constantin Freiherr von Neurath, born February 2, 1873 in Klein-Glattbach, Württemberg, of aristocratic family; married Marie Moser von Filseck, 1901; children--Constantin (1902), Winifred Helene (1904) who married Ambassador Hans Georg von Mackensen, 1926; studied law at Universities of Tübingen and Berlin; vice-consul in London, 1903; assistant in Foreign Office, 1908; Councillor of legation, 1909; councillor of embassy in Constantinople, 1914-16; leader of a company on the westfront, 1914-15; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; Knight's Cross of the Württemberg Order of Merit; Chief of the Civil Cabinet of the King of Württemberg, 1917-18; Member of the Upper Court Council; Minister to Denmark, 1919; Ambassador to Italy, 1921; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1930; Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, 1932--February, 1938; President of Privy Council, February, 1938; Reichsprotektor in Böhmen-Mährен, March 18, 1939--September, 1941; since September, 1941 has been only nominally Reichsprotektor, the duties being carried out by Reinhold Heydrich; honorary doctor of laws of the University of Camerino; member of the Academy for German Law; former chairman and now director of the Swabian Schiller Institute.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Přehled Ceskoslovenskeho Tisku (Geneva), #150, October 18, 1941, p. 1; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, March 21, 1939, p. 3495; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorr

WILHELM OHNESORGE
Berlin

Minister of the Reich Post since March 1, 1933

Member of NSDAP since 1920

Born June 8, 1872 in Graefenhainischen; father a telegraph official; Protestant; married; Realgymnasium at Frankfurt a. M.; postal apprentice; studied mathematics and physics at Kiel; at post-office in Berlin, 1902-14; in World War I, in Information Service, subsequently Telegraph Chief at main Headquarters; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; post-office in Dortmund 1919 and Berlin 1924; joined NSDAP 1920; President of the Reich Central Post Office in Berlin-Tempelhof, 1929; State Secretary in the Reich Post Ministry, March 1, 1933; member of board of Reichsbahn, 1935; has developed many improvements in long distance telephoning and radio transmission, such as improvement of the microphone and modernization of the long distance system for Berlin; inventor of the "Vier-Schaltung" by which the range of long distance telephoning was much extended; member of the Board of Directors of German Museums; chairman of the Association of German Electric Technicians (VDE); member of the Board of Directors of the German Engineering Association, and of other technical societies.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Munich, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

FRANZ VON PAPEN [1]

Born 1879. Officer of a Uhlan Regiment, later on General Staff. When Military Attache to the German Embassy in Washington during the War, organized the sabotage of American war-supplies to the Allies and was expelled from America. Let his checque-book fall into the hands of the British Intelligence Department, thereby compromising his accomplices. After the war, member of the Center Party and the Prussian Diet. Through Schleicher's influence was appointed Brüning's successor to the Chancellorship on May 31, 1932. On November 17, 1932, General von Schleicher brought about his fall. Papen then allied himself with Hitler to bring about Schleicher's fall, which followed on January 30, 1933. Vice-Chancellor in Hitler's Cabinet. Made the famous Marburger speech June 17, 1934. Is said to have owed his escape in the "Clean-up" on June 30, 1934, to the Reichswehr. Resigned his Vice-Chancellorship and became Hitler's envoy in Austria.

A Catholic romantic and imperialist, passionate devotee of the art, light-headed but courageous, a gambler whose luck was always out, slap-dash, unstable.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

December 19, 1942

RUDOLF PEUCKERT - Born 1908

Joined NSDAP in 1926, Sauckl's collaborator for a long time. Belongs to so-called Reich Food Estate ("Reichs-naehstand") comes from Thuringia. Commissioner for the Allocation of Labor in Agriculture and in the War Nutrition Economy. Applies methods of Sauckel to squeeze last ounce of strength and energy out of the workers to form labor in the Third Reich and the occupied territories.

HERMANN EDUARD JOHANNES POPITZ
Berlin

Prussian State Minister and Minister of Finance since April 1933

Reichsminister ausser Dienst (retired)

Born in Leipzig, December 12, 1884 of an old Anhalt-Dessau family; father an apothecary; Lutheran; married Cornelia Slot, May 8, 1920; attended Gymnasium at Dessau and Universities of Lausanne, Leipzig, Berlin and Halle a. d. Saale; attorney 1906; Doctor of Law; government attorney in Cologne, 1907-1910; government assessor in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, 1910-1913; attorney in Administrative Court of Appeals in Berlin, 1913; saw no service during first World War; worked in Prussian Ministry of the Interior, 1914-1919, and also in the Reich Treasury, 1918-1919; Privy Councillor, and rapporteur for sales taxes in the Reich Finance Ministry, 1919; Lecturer at the Verwaltungs-Akademie and the Handelshochschule, Berlin; Ministerial Director in the Reich Finance Ministry, 1921, heading a tax division; Honorary Professor of Taxation Law and Finance at the University of Berlin, 1922; State Secretary in Ministry of Finance, 1925-1929; in temporary retirement from end of 1929 to fall of 1932; Reich Minister without portfolio and Commissar of the Reich for the Prussian Ministry of Finance, November 1932-January 30, 1933; Prussian State Minister and Minister of Finance since April, 1933, the only Prussian office which is not held by the tenant of the corresponding Reich office; attends Cabinet meetings for deliberations that pertain to his office; member of the executive committee of the Academy of German Law; Honorary member of the Institute of Archeology of the German Reich; President of the Society of Antique Art; author of various publications dealing with finance, taxation and municipal law.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Wer ist's? (10th Ed., Berlin, 1935); Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin, 1940).

O.S.S. Dorr

FRIEDRICH RAINER
Salzburg

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Carinthia (Kaernten) since late 1941

Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis)XVIII

SS-Group Leader

Born in St. Veit on the Glan, Carinthia, 1903; Doctor of Laws, November 1926; junior partner of a notary (Notariatkandidat) in Klagenfurt, Carinthia, 1931; until 1928 belonged to the Carinthian Home Defence Guards (Kaertner Heimatschutz), a nationalistic organization, not at first definitely Nazi, established to fight the Yugoslavs, 1918-1920; member of the NSDAP since 1930; cooperated with Klausner then Gauleiter of Carinthia,1933-1938 (one of the five men who, after Schuschnigg's resignation, by threats of bodily violence forced the Austrian Federal President, Miklas, to appoint Seyss-Inquart Federal Chancellor); served one year in prison after the abortive Austrian Nazi putsch in July,1934; State Secretary in the Austrian Ministry for the formation of Political Will (Ministerium fuer politische Willensbildung), March-May 22,1938; Gauleiter and Chief of the Administration (Landeshauptmann) of Salzburg, May 22,1938 - late 1941; Gauobmann of the Gau Salzburg of the German Labor Front; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz)of April 14,1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit established Salzburg as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter; Reich Defence Commissioner,Defence Area (Wehrkreis)XVIII; became Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Carinthia, previously administered by deputy-Gauleiter,Kutschera, late in 1941, and Dr. Gustav Adolf Scheel, Reichsstudentenführer became his successor in Salzburg.

Sources: Neue Freie Presse, Wien,May 25,1938; Kluge, Rudolf and Krüger,Heinrich, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin,1939),p.58,207;Wer Leitet? Die Laenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin,1940); Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie,Gewerbe,Handel (Berlin,1941); G.E.R.Gedye, Betrayal in Central Europe (New York,1939)p.297; Who's Who in Nazi Germany; Neue Volks-Zeitung,March 21,1942.

O.S.S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

GENERAL REINICK

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. "Unknown" general.

O. S. S. "Secret"
C.I.A. #23336

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP
Berlin-Dahlem

Foreign Minister of Germany (Reichsminister des Auswaertigen) since February 4, 1938

Member of the Privy Council (Mitglied des Geheimen Kabinettsrates) since February 4, 1938

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1933

Born April 13, 1893 in Wesel, Rhein; son of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Ribbentrop (retired); married Annelies Henkell, July 20, 1920; four children, two daughters and two sons; attended Gymnasium at Metz, and continued studies in languages at Grenoble and London; was an independent merchant in Canada for four years; returned to Germany at outbreak of World War I; entered Hussar Regiment XII as volunteer, September 1914; Iron Cross, Class I and II; Adjutant and Plenipotentiary of War Ministry in Turkey, spring 1918; Aide-de-camp of Peace Delegation, 1919; retired from army with rank of 2nd Lieutenant (Oberleutnant) 1920; reentered private business as owner of an import-export firm which carried on business chiefly with England and France; has served the NSDAP since 1930; engaged in work of promoting the National United Front, summer 1932; joined the Party, 1932; meetings held in his home in Berlin-Dahlem contributed substantially to Adolf Hitler's success in taking over German Government, January 1933; during this time he became the Führer's close collaborator in foreign politics; member of the Reichstag since November 1933; brigade leader of Storm Troops; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, May 31, 1935 to 1938 and German Ambassador in London, 1936; appointed Reich Commissar for Disarmament, April 20, 1934; present at the Naval Conference in London, June 1935, which resulted in the Anglo-German Naval Pact of June 18, 1935; Foreign Minister and Member of Privy Council since February 4, 1938.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute, (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Partei Archiv, July 1940; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Oswald Dutch, Hitler's 12 Apostles (New York, 1940); Current Biography, #5, May 1941, pp. 53-56.

O.S.S. Dorn

ALFRED ROSENBERG
Berlin

Reichsminister of the Civil Administration of the occupied eastern territories of Russia and the Baltic States since fall of 1941

Reichsleiter der NSDAP since 1933

Chief of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the NSDAP (Chef des Aussenpolitischesamtes der NSDAP) since April, 1933

Editor of NS Monatshefte since 1933

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Commissioner of the Führer for the supervision of the general spiritual and philosophical education of the NSDAP, the German Labor Front, and all affiliated organizations (Beauftragter des Führers für die Uberwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Erziehung der NSDAP, der Deutschen Arbeitsfront, und aller gleichgeschalteten Verbände) since 1934

Leader of the work of the education of German youth in wartime (Leiter der Kriegserziehungsarbeit der deutschen Jugend) March, 1940

Editor of Völkischer Beobachter since 1921

Born January 12, 1893 in Reval (Talinn), Russia, of Lutheran Baltic merchant family; widowed; studied architecture at the Technische Hochschule at Riga to 1918; graduated as engineer-architect; at Munich, friend of Dietrich Eckhart, writer, 1919; editor of Völkischer Beobachter, 1921; member of Reichstag since 1930; diplomatic mission to London, 1931, to Rome and London, 1932-33; Chief of Foreign Policy Bureau of NSDAP since April, 1933; named Reichsleiter, 1933; editor of NS Monatshefte since 1933; entrusted with supervision of the general spiritual and philosophical education of the Party and its affiliates since January, 1934; one of the oldest Party members; participated in 1923 Putsch; author of Der Mythus des 20 Jahrhunderts and many other works, expounding anti-Christian, anti-Semitic racialism and paganism; editor of Der Weltkampf, monthly, 1924-30; member of Academy for German Law; in fall of 1941, appointed Reichsminister of the Civil Administration of the occupied eastern territories of Russia and the Baltic States.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Partei-Archiv, March, 1940; New York Times, November 18, 1941, p. 4; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dom

October 12, 1942

ALFRED ROSENBERG [1]

German Russian, born January 12, 1893, in Reval. According to his statements his mother was an Esthonian and his father a Lithuanian. Studied architecture in Riga, came to Munich after the war. Great influence on Hitler. Writer on racial questions and pupil of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. Became chief editor of 'Völkischer Beobachter' in 1921. Took part in the coup d'etat in the Bürgerbräu. Also involved in the conflicts after the coup d'etat. Head of the Foreign Department of the NSDAP. Entrusted with the political and philosophical training of the Party and all the various organizations annexed to it, January 30, 1934.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

December 19, 1942

ROTHENBERGER

Professor. Secretary of State and Thierack's mouthpiece.

December 19, 1942

MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT

Recalled during the course of the Russian winter campaign. Reinstated to the position of head of the "Atlantic Coastal Defense" in the west.

BERNHARD RUST
Berlin

Reich Minister for Science, Education and Public Instruction (Reichsminister fuer Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung) since May 1, 1934

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1930

Member of the Prussian State Council since July 8, 1933

•Born in Hanover, September 30, 1883; Lutheran; antecedents were peasants in Lower Saxony; married Anna Sophie, daughter of Major Georg Dietlein; four children; attended Gymnasium; studied Germanistics, philosophy, and classic philology at Munich, Berlin, Göttingen, and Halle; one-year volunteer, 1908-09; teacher at the Ratsgymnasium in Hanover, August, 1909--March 31, 1930; volunteered in 1914, rising to infantry lieutenant; wounded, decorated with Iron Cross, Classes I and II, and Knight's Cross of the Hohenzollern Order; co-founder of the anti-socialist civic guard in Hanover, 1919: active in nationalistic movements since September, 1922; Gauleiter of the National-Socialist Block, Easter, 1924; Gauleiter of the NSDAP for Hanover-Brunswick, March 1925; Member of the Reichstag and of the Hanoverian Provincial Diet, November 1930; Prussian Minister of Education, 1933.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

BERNHARD RUST [1]

Schoolmaster. In 1925 appointed Regional Leader of the National Socialists in Hanover. Dismissed from his post as schoolmaster on the strength of doctor's certificates which declared him unfit to carry out his duties because of a nervous disease. After the National Rising appointed, first, Prussian, then Reichs, Minister for Science, Art, and Public Education.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

FRITZ SAUCKEL

Reich Defense Commissioner for Wehrkreis IX since 1919

General Commissioner for the Allocation of Labor in the Four Year Plan since late March, 1942 (Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz)

SS-Senior Group Leader

Praesident des Bundes der Kinderreichen

Sauckel runs, on behalf of the NSDAP, the Wilhelm Gustloff foundation, which the party established in the name of a Nazi agent for Switzerland, who wasshot in 1934. This combine consists of six corporations, among them the famous Austrian Hirtenberg munitions factory. The foundation publishes no balance sheets and is subject solely to the control of the party.

Late in March, 1942 Sauckel was appointed General Commissioner for the Allocation of Labor in the Four Year Plan, i.e. under Goering. Thus Sauckel replaced Werner Mansfeld, who had taken over this task (the title is new) from Friedrich Syrup only in January or February of this year. The appointment of Sauckel is said to be partly due to the influence of Todt's successor as Minister of Armament and Munitions, Albert Speer, with whom Sauckel is expected to cooperate closely.

On April 28th, Sauckel announced that "The Gauleiter of the National Socialist Party are invested with full powers to organize the use and distribution of labor."

Sources; Franz Neumann, Behemoth (N.Y., etc., 1942)p. 304; Der Volks-Brockhaus (Leipzig, 1941); Neues Wiener Tagblatt, March 29, 1942; Die Zeitung (London) April 3, 1942; N.Y. Times, April 29, 1942.

O.S.S. Dorn

HORACE GREELEY HJALMAR SCHACHT
Berlin-Charlottenburg

Reichsminister without portfolio since 1938

Reichsbankpraesident 1923-30 and 1933-38

Acting Minister of Economic Affairs 1934-37

Born January 22, 1877 at Tingleff, Schleswig; son of merchant and Constance Freiin von Eggers; Protestant; married Luise Sowa, daughter of commissioner of police, 1903; two children; attended school in Hamburg, 1886-95; studied economics at Universities of Munich, Leipzig, Berlin and Kiel; Ph. D. at Kiel, 1899; occupied with commercial treaties in official and semi-public capacity, 1900-03; banking; deputy director of Dresdner Bank, 1908-15; in the bank division of the German administration in Belgium, occupied with financing of the Belgian tribute, etc., 1914-15; Iron Cross, Classes I and II--1916-23; private banking; Currency Commissioner (Reichswaehrungskommissar), November, 1923; Reichsbankpraesident, December 22, 1923 to April 2, 1930 and March 17, 1933 to 1938; Acting Minister of Economic Affairs, 1934-37; succeeded in last two offices by Walther Funk; Minister without portfolio since 1938; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Deutsche Golddiskontobank, Berlin; member of Academy of German Law, of German Colonial Association and of Berlin Press Association; author of publications on banking, currency, and related economic subjects.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Maxine Y. Sweezy, The Structure of the Nazi Economy (Cambridge, 1941), p. 49; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin, 1940).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

DR. HJALMAR SHHACHT [1]

Manager of the Darmstädter-National Bank. President of the Reichsbank from December 1923 to 1930, then again after the National Rising. Minister of Economics since 1934. Joined the Democratic Party after the war and gradually became more and more anti-democratic till he finally joined the National Socialist Party.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

GUSTAV ADOLF SCHEEL
Munich

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Salzburg since late in 1941

Leader of German Students (Reichsstudentenfuehrer) since 1936

Member of the Reichstag

Reichsamtsleiter of the NSDAP

SS Brigade Leader

Born in 1907; holds a doctorate; Leader of the SS Corps Area Alpenland; Senior SS and Police Leader for Defence Area (Wehrkreis) XVIII, Major-General of the Police; in 1940 served as a reserve officer on the western front (reported to have been after the French collapse); in January 1941, received the title of Honorary Senator of the University of Wuerzburg, and was appointed Inspector of Langemarck-Studies by Bernhard Rust; Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Salzburg since late in 1941. His conception of Science appears in the following quotations from speeches given in 1938:

"We must teach German students that science is no idle occupation, but signifies struggle against the enemies of National Socialist ideology (Weltanschauung)";

and

"Science is not yet national-socialistic. But it must become so if the universities are to survive".

Sources: Neue Volks-Zeitung, March 21, 1942; Who's Who in Nazi Germany.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN [1]

Social Democrat. Member of the Reichstag. Appointed German Prime Minister in 1919. Lives in exile since the National Rising.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, 1936.

October 12, 1942

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH [1]

Reichs Youth Leader. Writer of anti-religious poems.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, 1936.

FRANZ SCHLEGELBERGER
Berlin-Nikolassee

Provisional Minister of Justice (Reichsminister der Justiz), January 1941
State Secretary of Justice (Staatssekretär im Reichjustiz-ministerium) 1931

Born October 23, 1876 in Königsberg; attended Gymnasium, studied at the Universities of Könighberg and Berlin; Doctor of Law, Leipzig, 1899; Assessor, 1901; District Judge in Lyck, 1904; District Judge in Berlin, 1908; Judge at the Berlin Court of Appeals, 1914; Councillor in the Reich Department of Justice, 1918; Chief of the Division of Commercial and Economic Law, 1921; Ministerial Director, 1927; State Secretary in the Reichsjustizministerium, 1931; honorary degree in Political Science from the University of Königsberg, 1926; author and editor of many professional works; lecture tour in Central and South America, 1932; decorated with the Prussian Cross of Merit (Verdienst Kreuz) for war relief; honorary professor for commercial and economic law at University of Berlin; made Minister of Justice, provisionally, upon the death of Dr. Guertner on January 29, 1941.

Sources: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, p. 4434; New York Times, January 30, 1941.

O.S.S. Dorn

October 12, 1942

DR. KURT SCHMITT [1]

General manager of the "Allianz-Versicherungs A.G." (Life Insurance Society). From June 1933 to June 1934 Minister for Economic Affairs.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden.

October 13, 1942

FREIHERR VON SCHRÖDER (BARON) [1]

Banker in Cologne. Rescued Hitler in January 1933, at the request of the industrial magnates, from great financial straits. Enjoyed the confidence of the steel and coal magnates.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt.'

FRANZ XAVER SCHWARZ
Grünwald near Munich

Treasurer of the Party (Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP) since 1925

Reichsleiter

City Councillor (Stadtrat) of Munich since 1929

Senior Group Leader (Obergrüppenführer) of SA, SS and NSKK (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahr-Korps)

Honorary Superior Leader of Labor (Ehren-Oberst Arbeitsführer)

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

Born November 27, 1875 in Günzburg on the Danube; attended public and vocational schools; military service 1895-99 in Bavarian Infantry in which he also served during the World War; career as municipal official, from which retired in 1925 as Oberamtmann; joined NSDAP, 1922; member and treasurer of People's Union of Greater Germany, 1924.

Source: Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1935); Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

FRANZ SCHWEDE-COBURG*
Stettin

Gauleiter of Pomerania since July 21,1934

Oberpräsident of Pomerania since July 28,1934

Member of Reichstag since September 12,1933

Member of the Prussian State Council since September,1934

Member of the National Synod of the German-Evangelical (deutsch-evangelischen)Church

Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis) II

SA- Senior Group Leader

Born in Drawöhnen,Memel County on March 5,1888; Lutheran; attended Volksschule;trained to be machinist,1903-1907; volunteer candidate-machinist in Imperial Navy,1907; attended divisional school at navy yard, Wilhelmshaven; machinist's mate,1908,senior machinist's mate,1912; served on various warships 1914-1918, finally as machinist's deck-officer on "Dresden" after March,1918; participant in Battle of Jutland and sinking of German fleet at Scapa Flow, June 21,1919; prisoner of English till February,1920; retired as machinist, chief petty officer, March,1921; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; Teacher at the Military Candidates' School at Wilhelmshaven; inspector at the Coburg Municipal Electric Plant,1922; joined NSDAP before its suppression 1923, and rejoined 1925; SA standard-bearer; member of Coburg Municipal Council,1925; honorary burgomaster of Coburg, 1930 and senior burgomaster,1933; member since 1930, and first vice-president since 1932, of the Bavarian Diet; member of the Reichstag since September 12,1933; Regierungspräsident of the Upper Palatinate in Lower Bavaria,July 1,1934; Gauleiter of Pomerania since July 21,1934; Oberpräsident of Pomerania since July 28,1934; member of the Prussian State Council since September,1934; president of the Reich Loyalty League of Veteran Professional Soldiers (Das Reichstreubund Ehemaliger Berufs-Soldaten); chairman of the Association of German Public, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance Institutes; deputy chairman of the Bavarian Municipal Commission (Gemeindetags); chairman of the Administrative Council of the Bavarian Institute for Peoples' Life Insurance; member of the Board of Directors of the Bavarian Deposit and Banking Association; member of the Board of Directors of the German Municipal Commission; chairman of the County Association for the Bavarian Savings Bank of Upper and Middle Franconia; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Überlandwerke,A-G., Oberfranken,Bamberg; member of the Supreme Council of the Werra-Kanal-Vereins; chairman of the board of the Pommersche Landesgesellschaft, mbH,Stettin; vice-chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Zentraleuropäische Versicherungsbank,A-G., Berlin; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Deutsche Rückversicherungsgemeinschaft,A-G,Berlin, a large corporation..

Sources: Wer Leitet, 1940 (Berlin, 1940);

Wer ist's, (10th ed., Berlin, 1935);

Nationalsocialistiches Jahrbuch, 1941 (Munich, n.d.);

Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935)Vol IV;

Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934);

Handbuch der Deutschen Aktiengesellschaften, 1940 (6 vols., Berlin, 1940) Vol. VI.

*Franz Schwede (Swede) added the Coburg to his surname after 1935.

O.S.S. Dorn

LUTZ GRAF SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK
Berlin

Minister of Finance (Reichsminister der Finanzen) since June 2, 1932

Member of the Academy of German Law (Mitglied der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht)

Born August 22, 1887 in Rathmannsdorf, Anhalt; attended Klosterschule Rossleben, 1905; married, seven children; studied law and political science at the Universities of Lausanne, Oxford, and Halle a. d. S.; law clerk at the district court in Staffurt, 1909; government clerk in Stettin, 1910; government assessor, 1914; during World War I, a reserve-officer; decorated with the Iron Cross, Classes I and II, also decorated for being wounded in service; after the war, government assessor in the Provincial Councillor's office in Hindenburg, Upper Silesia; Government Councillor in the Reich's Ministry of Finance, 1920; Ministerial Councillor, 1924; General Supervisor for Reich's Domestic Economy, 1925; Ministerial Director and Head of the Budget Division of the Finance Ministry, January 1, 1929; since June 2, 1932 Minister of Finance; Member of the Academy of German Law.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

October 13, 1942

POLIZEIOBERST VON SEISSER [1]

Chief Constable of the Bavarian Police at the time of the 'coup d'etat' in the Bürgerbräu; one of the triumvirate: Kahr, Lossow, Seisser. One of the witnesses in the trial of Hitler for treason.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

FRANZ SELDTE
Berlin

Minister of Labor (Reichsarbeitsminister) January 1, 1933

Member of the Reichstag since November 1933

SA-Senior Group Leader (SA-Obergruppenführer) since 1933

Born June 29, 1882 in Magdeburg; married, one daughter; Realgymnasium in Magdeburg; studied chemistry in Braunschweig; educational travel abroad; one-year volunteer in the 66th Infantry Regiment at Magdeburg, 1906; took over father's chemical plant; during World War I, commanded machine-gun company in old regiment until loss of left arm on the Somme; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; founder (1918) and leader (1934) of the Stahlhelm; Senior Group Leader and Chief Quartermaster of the Staff of the Supreme SA Leader (Hitler), since 1933; alderman and commercial judge; entrusted by Goering with the responsibility of bringing Prussian social policy into harmony with that of the Reich, 1933; Reich Commissar for Voluntary Labor Service, 1933-34; member of the Academy of German Law; Director of the German Veterans' Hospital at Davos; author of numerous works on military experience and social policy.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol. IV; Frankfurter Zeitung, October 13, 1941, 4:1; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935).

O.S.S. Dorn

ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART

Reich Commissar in the Netherlands (Reichskommissar in den Niederlanden) since May 19, 1940

Reich Minister without Portfolio since April 14, 1939

Born at Stannern near Jhlava (German: Iglau), Bohemia, July 2, 1892; Catholic; married, two children; went to Vienna to complete Gymnasium and study law, 1908; World War: officer, wounded, became friend of Schuschnigg; attorney in Vienna until February 14, 1938; had a moderately large law practice, consisting mainly of civil and corporation cases, without bearing on politics; had a large Jewish clientele; member of the Austrian Corporate Council (Ständerat), May 1934, under Dollfuss' authoritarian constitution of May 1, 1934; after Dollfuss' assassination, July 26, 1934, he gave his only speech from the floor, mildly opposing Schuschnigg's attack on pan-Germanism; about that time he began his secret contact with the outlawed Nazi movement and it is alleged that he arranged for the gradual return to Austria of the "Austrian Legion" in 1935, a military formation consisting of Austrian Nazis who had fled to Germany; Austrian Federal Minister of the Interior and Security (including all police), February 14, 1938; Federal Chancellor and Minister of Defense, March 11, 1938; Austria's "Re-Union with the Empire" was officially announced on March 13, 1938 and Seyss-Inquart became Reichsstatthalter until March 1939, when he was named Reich Minister without Portfolio and Austria was divided into Seven Reichsgaue (Reich provinces); Deputy Governor General of the Government General, September 1939; Reich Commissar in the Netherlands, May 19, 1940.

Sources: Current Biography, Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1941; G. E. R. Gedge, Betrayal in Central Europe (New York, 1939); Guido Zernatto, Die Wahrheit über Österreich (New York, 1939).

O. S. S. / Dorn

ALBERT SPEER
Berlin

Reich Minister of Munitions (Reichsminister fuer Bewaffnung und Munitions) February 10, 1942, succeeding Todt

General Building Inspector for Berlin (Generalbauinspektor fuer die Reichhauptstadt) since January 30, 1937

Member of the Prussian State Council

Born March 19, 1905 in Mannheim; Oberrealschule and Technische Hochschule in Berlin, where he became an assistant teacher; he reconstructed the Adolf-Hitler-Haus in Berlin and the Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, 1932-33; and reconstruction of the new Reichskanzlei, 1934; Sub-division leader at the Office of Reich Propaganda (Reichspropagandaleitung); Amtsleiter for "Schoenheit der Arbeit" a division of "Kraft durch Freude"; General Inspector for Berlin, January 30, 1937--an office directly under Hitler; member of the Prussian State Council; member of the Building Academy and of Association of German Architects; Dr. Diploma-Ing, h. c.; is the successor to Fritz Todt as Reich Minister for Munitions.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); New York Times, February 10, 1942; Wer ist's (10th ed., Berlin 1935).

Business connections: Member of Board of Supervisors of Dortmunder Brauerei A.G., Dortmund.

O.S.S. Dorr

October 13, 1942

WALTER STENNES [1]

Lieutenant during the war, then a high police official in Prussia (Polizei-Hauptmann) after resigning his post as "Osaf-Ost", that is, as Commander-in-Chief of the S.A. in the east of the Reich. Rebelled against Hitler in the summer of 1930. He founded a paper which bore the title "Workers, Peasants, Soldiers", and declared war against the "bosses".

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 13, 1942

DR. OTTO STRASSER [1]

Younger brother of Gregor Strasser. Lieutenant during the war. After the war, Social Democrat during a short period. Then worked in his brother's publishing firm in Berlin. Editor and journalist. Like his brother, represented the Socialist side of the Party Program. Resigned membership of the Party and founded a party of "National Revolutionaries," called the "Schwarze Front" (Black Front). In exile since the National Rising.

Dispute with Hitler caused by his desire for wider rights for workers: rights to a share of profits and a voide in all decisions; demand for home production and export monopoly in an autarchic State. Concerning himself with Hitler's psychology, he called him the "cork of the German Revolution".

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

October 13, 1942

JULIUS STREICHER [1]

Schoolmaster in Nürnberg. Since 1920, leader of the "German Socialist Party" ("Deutschesozialistischen Partei") and as such Hitler's rival. Joined Hitler's Party in 1923, together with his whole Nürnberg band of adherents, for which Hitler is still grateful to him. Typical middle-class demagogue. Since 1922, editor of the anti-Semitic scandalmongering paper "Der Stürmer", in which the sexual life of the Jews is denounced. Champion of the "Protokolle der Weisen von Zion" and the legend of the ritual murders. Frequently fined for calumny and insult. After the National Rising was appointed leader of the official boycott of the Jews on April 1, 1933. Regional Leader of the Bavarian Province Franconia. Hence his name "Frankenführer". Member of Bavarian Cabinet. Frequently ordered pairs of lovers to be led through the streets of Nürnberg with placards hung round their necks. In 1934 and 1935 was still receiving marks of honor and posts of distinction from Hitler. One of the most despicable, and one of the most despised, creatures on the face of the earth.

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1. Information taken from "Hitler the Pawn" (1936) by Rudolf Olden, formerly Political Editor of 'Berliner Tageblatt'.

December 19, 1942

STUELPNAGEL together with Todd and Marlimont

Generals who agreed with Hitler's view of absolute reign of terror as the best treatment of the conquered peoples.

March 25, 1942

WILHELM STUCKART
Berlin

State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of the Interior
and
Member of the Prussian State Council since March 11, 1935

Head of the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of Austria, in the Ministry of the Interior, since March 16, 1938

Head of the Bureau for the Reincorporation of the Sudetenland Territory

Head of the Central Bureau for Norway since February, 1942.

Born in Wiesbaden, November 16, 1902, of peasant and tradesman ancestry; father a railroad employee; Protestant; married Lotte Koehle of Saarbrucken at Lutzig in Pomerania, August 26, 1932; attended Staatliches Realgymnasium in Weisbaden and studied law and economics at the Universities of Munich and Frankfurt on the Main; served in the Free Corps Epp in Munich, 1922-23; as student, leader of the Youth Group of the German National Party (Deutschnationale Volkspartei) in Wiesbaden; member of the NSDAP in Munich from December 1922 until the Party was suppressed after the Putsch in 1923; took part in the passive resistance in the occupied area, 1923 and was arrested twice by French officials; doctorate in law "magna cum laude" 1928; passed examination for assessor with distinction, 1930; rejoined NSDAP, August 1930; position in the office of the Judge of the District Court of Ruedesheim on the Rhine from December 1930 to February 1932, and in the office of the Judge of the District and County Court in Wiesbaden from March 1931 to February 1932; on February 5, 1932 resigned from State service to organize the system of legal protection (Rechtsschutz) of the SA and SS in the Gau Pomerania; became head of the Legal Office of the Gau, head of the Office of Defense against Falsification (Luegenabwehrstelle) and also legal correspondent for the SA sub-group, West Pomerania; attorney in Stettin until April, 1933; Provisional Senior Burgomaster of Stettin from April 4 to May 15, 1933; Provisional Ministerial Director in the Prussian Ministry of Education, June 30, 1933; member of the Prussian State Council, September 15, 1933, State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Education July 3, 1934; temporarily retired November 14, 1934; President of Court of Appeals in Darmstadt, February 1, 1935; State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, in charge of the section dealing with the constitution, legislation and reform of justice, and member of the Prussian State Council, March 11, 1935; head of the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of Austria since March 16, 1938 and head of

the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of the Sudeten Territory, both bureaus within the Reich Ministry of the Interior.*

According to News from Sweden** a Central Bureau for Norway has now been established within the Ministry of the Interior, with Stuckart as its head, for the purpose of arranging uniform cooperation between the authorities of the Reich and the Reich's Commissar in Norway. This "bureau may be the instrument for Norway's incorporation with Germany, thus making the occupation only the initial step of conquest."

Author of works on law and education; member of the Academy for German Law, the German Society for Problems of the League of Nations, and of the Battle Society for German Culture (Kampfbund für Deutsche Kultur).

Sources: Wer Ist's (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1935).

*Although these two bureaus have already served the purpose for which they were created, it is fair to assume that Stuckart retains title as their head (as of February 11, 1942) since there is no more recent information indicating that the offices have been dissolved.

**News from Sweden (The American Swedish News Exchange Inc., New York, February 11, 1942, No. 47) by courtesy of Oscar J. Falnes, Western European Section, Division of Special Information.

O.S.S. Dom

March 23, 1942

OTTO TELSCHOW

Lüneburg

Member of the Prussian State Council since September 1933

Member of the Reichstag since September 1930

Gauleiter of East Hanover since 1925

Born at Wittenberge on February 27, 1876, of old Brandenburg peasant stock; father, Wilhelm T., a justice official; Lutheran; married Clara Jenny Philippine, daughter of a merchant; attended the Royal Prussian Cadet School at Castle Annaburg; served in cavalry regiments in Saarburg and Wandsbek, 1893 to 1901; administrative official of the Hamburg Police, 1901-1924; joined the anti-semitic movement early in his career; member of the German Social Party of Liebermann von Sonnenberg from 1905 on and collaborator in the Party's publications; in World War I was Chief Inspector of Field Hospitals in Flanders, 1914-1916, and in the Balkans from 1917; received the Iron Cross, Class II and other decorations; Gauleiter of East Hanover since 1925; member of the Reichstag since September, 1930; member of the Prussian State Council since September, 1933; honorary burgess of various cities and towns of the East Hanover Gau; publisher of the Niedersachsen-Stürmer, a Nazi weekly which was instrumental in weakening the adherents of the Hanoverian dynasty; genealogist.

Source: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin 1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis heute (4 vol., Berlin, 1935) vol. IV; Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Deutsches Reichsadressbuch, 1941 (Berlin, 1941).

O.S.S. Dorn

JOSEF TERBOVEN
Essen-Bredeney

Reich Commissioner of Norway since April 20, 1940

Gauleiter of Essen

Oberpraesident of the Rhine Province

Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis) VI

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

SS-Group Leader

Born in Essen, May 23, 1898; Catholic; attended Volkschule and Oberrealschule in Essen; studied at the Universities of Freiburg and Munich; bank official since 1923; Gauleiter of Essen; municipal deputy of Essen; member of the Diet of the Rhine Province; member of the Reichstag since 1930; provisional administrator of the office of the Oberpraesident of the Rhine Province, March, 1935; said to be one of Goering's inner circle, as instanced by the fact that he edits Goering's National Zeitung, Essen; Reich Commissioner of Norway by Hitler's edict of April 20, 1940; member of the Board of Directors of the August Thyssen-Hütte, Gewerkschaft and member of the Board of Supervisors of the Rheinisch-Westfälische Industriebeteiligungs, A-G., both at Mülheim, Ruhr.

Sources: Wer Ist's? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin, 1935) Vol IV; Der Deutsche Reichstag, 1936 (Berlin, 1936); Wer Leitet? Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin, 1940); Who's Who in Nazi Germany; Thos. Reveille, Spoil of Europe (N.Y., 1941) p. 69; Der Volks-Brockhaus (Leipsig, 1941).

O. S. S. Dorn

December 19, 1942

THIERACK

SS. Supreme guardian of German justice.

October 13, 1942

FRITZ THYSSEN [1]

Industrial magnate in the Rhineland. One of Hitler's earliest adherents. Was instrumental in produring subventions from heavy industry for Hitler.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, 1936.

December 19, 1942

GENERAL TOUSAINT

Former military attache in Prague. One of leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff.

October 23, 1942

G. R. TREVIRANUS [1]

Minister of the Reich. German Nationalist. Brüning's friend. Living in exile.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, 1936.

October 13, 1942

ALBERT VÖGLER [1]

Industrial magnate. 1929, German delegate at the negotiations in Paris about the Young Plan. Later deserted in Paris.

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1. From "Hitler the Pawn" by Rudolf Olden, 1936.

SIEGFRIED UIBEIREITHER
Graz

Reichsstatthalter in Styria since April,1939

Gauleiter of Styria since May 22,1938

Gau Chief (Gauobmann) of the Gau Styria of the German Labor Front

SA Group Leader

Born in Salzburg in 1908; studied law at the University of Graz; Doctor of Laws; as a member of the Styrian Students' Bataillon in 1929 participated in the Pfriemer-Putsch (an uprising by the Styrian group of the fascist Austrian Heimwehr in 1929, half-heartedly suppressed by the government; the Styrian group turned Nazi thereafter, severing itself from the Heimwehr under Prince Starhemberg); joined the SA thereafter; SA Brigade Leader,1937; SA Group Leader, spring 1938: Gauleiter of Styria, May 22,1938; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz)of April 14,1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, established Styria, with the addition of parts of the former Austrian Burgenland, as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter.

Economic affiliations: Member of the Boardsof Supervisors of the Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft 'Herman Goering' and of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Aktiengesellschaft.

Sources: Neue Freie Presse, Wien, May 25,1938;Kluge,Rudolf and Krüger, Heinrich, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin,1939),p.58,207; Wer Leitet? Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin,1940); Deutsches Reichsadressbuch für Industrie, Gewerbe,Handel (Berlin,1941).

O.S.S. Dorn

(over

FRITZ HECHTLER
Bayreuth

Gauleiter in Bayerische-Ostmark

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

Head of the Main office for Educators (Hauptamt für Erzieher, NSDAP) and of its affiliate, the NS Teachers' League (Lehrerbund)

Born in Triebes in Thuringia, January 7,1891; father, government employee; Lutheran; attended Volksschule in Triebes and Erfurt; studied at Teachers' Seminary in Weimar,1905-1911 (no degree); married, two children; teacher in the Volksschule at Vippachedelhausen (Weimar County) 1911; one-year volunteer with the 5th Thuringian Infantry Regiment,1913-1914; during World War I saw action on the Western Front, in East Prussia and Galicia, attained rank of lieutenant,1915, was twice wounded and received Iron Cross, Class II and other honors; after war returned to teaching at Vippachedelhausen; founder of NS group and SA leader there, April 1926; later NS district leader (Bezirksleiter); member of the NS council for Weimar County,1928; member of Thuringian Diet after 1929 and in the same year special adviser to Dr. Frick, then Thuringian Minister of Culture and the Interior; Gau school-leader and deputy-Gauleiter; co-founder of the NS-Teachers' League in Hof and head of the League's office in Gau Thuringia until August 1932; Thuringian Minister of Education,August 1932; Thuringian Minister of Education and the Interior,May 1933; member of the Reichstag since November,1933; now head of NS Teachers' League; responsible for introducing into the Thuringian school curricula Wechselspruch* against the Treaty of Versailles.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Cuno Horkenbach, Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols., Berlin,1935) Vol.IV; Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin,1935); Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch,1941 (Munich,n.d.).

*This is an exercise in which one half the class makes a statement regarding the disgrace inflicted upon the German people by the Treaty and the other half responds to the effect that the Führer will redeem German national honor.

O.S.S. Dorr

JOSEF WAGNER
Berlin-Grunewald

Gauleiter of South Westphalia since 1930*

Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis)VIII**

Member of the Reichstag since 1928

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Academy of German Law

Honorary SA-Group Leader

Honorary Gau Labor Leader

Born in Algringen,Lorraine,January 12,1899,son of a miner; Catholic; married, three children; attended Volksschule,Präparandenanstalt and Teachers' Seminary at Wittlich; served during World War I from June 14,1917 to May,1918 when he was wounded and taken prisoner by the French; after many attempts effected a successful escape, August,1919;studied at the Teachers' Seminary at Fulda,September,1919-September,1920 and received his teacher's certificate; employed in Financial Office at Fulda for five months,1920-1921,commercial training; went to Ruhr and worked for the Bochum Association for five years; active member of NSDAP in Ruhr after 1922; teacher at the Volksschule in Horst-Emscher,May,1927-November,1927; member of the Reichstag since 1928; Gauleiter of Westphalia,1928, and of South Westphalia in 1930 when the province was divided; Honorary SA-Group Leader; Honorary Gau Labor Leader;Vice-President of the Prussian State Council April,1933 and still a member thereof; Gauleiter and Oberpräsident of Silesia,1934-1940; Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis)VIII; in October,1936 he succeeded Dr. Goerdeler,Commissioner for the Supervision of Prices in the Vierjahresplan, the title then being changed to Commissioner for Price-fixing (Reichskommissar fuer die Preisbildung); in January,1942 succeeded in this post by Dr. Hans Fischboeck, the change being interpreted as a victory for the big industrialists; on January 29,1941 Silesia was divided into Upper and Lower Silesia and Fritz Bracht - who for some months had been acting Gauleiter in place of Wagner - and Karl Hanke were named Gauleiter of the respective areas; member of the Boards of Directors of Ferngas Schlesische,A.-G., and Schlesische Heimstätte GmbH., both in Breslau; author of Leitfaden der Hochschule zur Politik der NSDAP,1933, and Deutsche Zeitenwende,1934;publisher of the daily Generalanzeiger Rote Erde.

* It is reported in the Washington Post of April 6,1942 ("War Profits" by Kurt G. Singer) that Wagner was removed from his position as Gauleiter of South Westphalia in November,1941. No information of this has yet been found.

** Silesia is included in Wehrkreis VIII. Since Josef Wagner has ceased to be Oberpraesident and Gauleiter of Silesia, it seems probable that he has also ceased to be Reich Defence Commissioner for this Wehrkreis.

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Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934);Cuno Horkenbach,Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols.,Berlin,1935) Vol. IV; Wer ists? (10th ed., Berlin,1935); Der Deutsche Reichstag,1936 (Berlin, 1936); Wer Leitet? Die Maenner der Wirtschaft und der einschlaegigen Verwaltung (Berlin,1940); Thomas Reveille,The Spoil of Europe (New York,1941) pp.216-217; Kölnische Zeitung,May 26,1941; New York Times,January 18,1942; Die Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden,January 30,1941;Washington Post, April 6,1942.

O.S.S. Dorn

KARL WAHL
Augsburg

Gauleiter of Swabia since 1928

Regierungspräsident in Augsburg

Member of the Swabian Diet, since 1928

Member of the Academy of German Law

Born in Aalen, Württemberg, September 24,1892; Protestant; attended Volks-und Fortbildungsschule; military service prior to first World War, during which he served on western front with field artillery until he was promoted "for bravery before the enemy" to be Vice-Quartermaster Sergeant of Sanitation; awarded Iron Cross, Classes I and II, and other distinctions; office-manager of the Augsburg Military Hospital,1919-1921; assistant in chancery of City Council of Augsburg 1922 and secretary after 1927; active in NSDAP since 1921,SA-man,becoming SA Leader; NS local group leader and since 1928 Gauleiter and member of the provincial diet; member of the Reichstag since 1933; member of the Academy for German Law; publisher of the Neue Nationalzeitung of Augsburg.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Cuno Horkenbach,Das Deutsche Reich von 1918 bis Heute (4 vols.,Berlin.,1935) Vol.IV; Wer ist's? (10th ed., Berlin,1935); Nationalsocialistisches Jahrbuch,1941 (Munich, n.d.).

O.S.S. Dorn

KARL WEINRICH
Kassel

Gauleiter in Electoral Hesse since 1927

Member of the Prussian State Council since July,1933
SS-Group Leader
Member of the Reichstag since November,1933

Born at Walmack in the Harz Mountains,December 2,1887; Lutheran; attended Volksschule and a mining school (Bergbauschule); volunteered for army commissariat as vocation,1906; served during the first World War; member of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance,1920; joined the NSDAP,August,1922; fought against the separatists in the Palatinate,1923; arrested by the French and sentenced to four months' imprisonment; refugee from Palatinate; active Nazi in Kassel since 1924: Gau treasurer,1925, Gauleiter since 1927, in North Hesse-Nassau, now Electoral Hesse; municipal deputy in Kassel and member of the Hesse Communal Diet in Kassel since November,1929; member of the Prussian Diet from 1930 to October,1933; member of the Prussian State Council since July, 1933; member of the Reichstag since November 12,1933.

Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin,1934); Wer ist's? (10th ed.,Berlin,1935); Nationalsocialistisches Jahrbuch, 1941 (Munich, n. d.).

O.S.S. Dorn

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Sources: Das Deutsche Führerlexikon (Berlin, 1934); Wer Ist's? (10th ed., Berlin, 1935); National-socialistiches Jahrbuch, 1941 (Munich, n.d.).

December 19, 1942

PAUL WEGENER

Gauleiter of Weser Ems. From the Rudolf Hess circle. 1933, became "youngest member of the Reichstag". A proved fighter of the Armed SS, he succeeded Roever as Gauleiter after the former died mysteriously in June, 1942. One of first official acts was removal of all crucifixes from the schools in his Gau "in honor of Martin Bormann".

JAKOB WERLIN
Munich

Inspector General of Motor Transport (General Inspektor der Abteilung für Kraftfahrwesen)

Werlin was appointed to the above position by order of Hitler, issued early in January 1942, though not published till late in the month. The appointment specified that:

> "'The Inspector General is immediately responsible to the Fuehrer and receives orders from him alone. He is authorized to carry out investigations, which appear necessary to him, at posts of the military and civil administration, with party officials and with the recognized private firms of Greater Germany, the Government General, the occupied areas and the areas of operations."

In the spring of 1940, Major General von Schell was appointed General Commissioner for Motor Transport in the Four Year Plan. Apparently he retains this position, although Hitler attributed the appointment of Werlin to the need for more prompt and basic information. The relationship of von Schell and Werlin, or of their respective offices, is not yet clear. Obviously, the appointment of Werlin may be an attempt to meet the specific and urgent transportation needs of the Russian campaign.

Before 1933, Werlin was a sales-agent for Daimler-Benz, in which his personal friend, Hitler, is said to have owned a large block of shares. Werlin is said to have been one of those who persuaded Hitler to construct the Reichsautobahnen and also to have taken part in planning the production of the People's Car (Volkswagen), although this has been carried out by the Labor Front and not by the private automobile industry, with which Werlin was and is associated.

Werlin is now a member of the Board of Management (Vorstand) of Daimler-Benz A-G., which -- according to a refugee, whose opinion merits confidence -- Hitler forced to accept him. The same source reports that Werlin has proved energetic and efficient in this capacity, though personally unreliable, and applied to him the term "Haus Nazi".

Sources: Heinrich Hauser, Battle Against Time (N.Y.,1940), pp.223-24; Wer Leitet? 1940 (Berlin,1940); New York Times, Jan.25,1942; Die Zeitung (London), Jan.30,1942.

O.S.S. Dora

December 19, 1942

JACOB WERLIN

Multi-millionaire and one of richest men in the continent. Dictator of the German Motor Vehicle industry. Formerly a salesman for Mercedes automobiles. Since 1923 Munich "putsch" has belonged to the circle of Hitler's friends. Now Director of War Production in the Mercedes-Benz-Daimler Works. Married a Hungarian countess.

With Dr. Porsche, was driving force behind idea of the "People's Automobile", for which millions were subscribed by Germans, who never received it.

December 19, 1942

GENERAL WIETERHEIM

Little-known General, one of the members of the three-men directorate for preparations for the winter campaign, with General Feige who drew up the general strategy plans for the campaign in Holland, Belguim and France, and General von Reinhard, whose task was the plan for attacks on Russia and Poland. In 1940 he had a complete plan ready for the invasion of England.

December 19, 1942

GENERAL ZORN

One of the leading officers of the Enlarged General Staff. "Unknown" general.

May 14, 1942

REVISION AND ADDITIONS

Since the list of Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter was submitted on March 10,1942, it has been learned that Friedrich Rainer has become Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Carinthia and that Gustav Adolf Scheel has assumed these positions in Salzburg.

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Following are the names of German officials - whose biographies were issued earlier - each of whom holds the additional office of Reich Defence Commissioner:

Rudolf Jordan	for	Wehrkreis	XI
Karl Kaufmann	"	"	X
Wilhelm Murr	"	"	V
Martin Mutschmann	"	"	IV
Baldur v.Schirach	"	"	XVII
Jacob Sprenger	"	"	XII
Emil Stuertz	"	"	III
Adolph Wagner for Wehrkreise	VII	and	XIII

and

Alfred Meyer, Deputy Reich Defence Commissioner, Wehrkreis VI

O-S.S. Dorn