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377.1
Free Germany Group
Sept. 1943 - Sept. 1944

51st July 1944

To: Central Service Desk
PWB Unit 12
From: Central Mediterranean Desk
PWB

In response to your telegram KX 90626 addressed to Mr. Duncan Wilson, and further to my minute of July 27th, 28th, I now attach material on a) Austrian political groups in Britain, and b) German and Austrian political groups in the USSR, which has been passed to me for you by the German Region. I am told that information about German groups in London is still being collected and will be forwarded to you in a few days time.

The German Region also say: "The attitude of H.M. Government to Free German and Free Austrian Movements in Britain is laid down in a Foreign Office circular distributed to H.M.'s representatives abroad. It is suggested that application should be made for information on this point to the Rome Embassy."

Andrew

in question from the article in the *Free Tribune* which is entitled "An England's Self":

"To argue and protest against the necessary decisions of Toleration—which are particularly necessary for the real recovery of Europe and Germany—leads straight into the trap of those English left-wing politicians who are out of touch with world affairs, philosophising in an abstract and dogmatic manner over the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which they have misunderstood, and who do not notice that they are once again being exploited—as at the time of Munich—by shady political intrigues, enemies of the policy of Churchill and Roosevelt, of England and America, to bring discord into the alliance, lengthen the war, and rescue, if not Hitler, at least his reactionary successors, by a worthless peace of compromise."

THE MAN WHO MISSED THE BUS

H. C. TAUSSIG

"The Allies tried to separate the two independent peoples, the Hungarians and the Germans. . . ."—*Ullain-Reviczky, September 13th, 1943.*
 "The Hungarian ex-Minister in Stockholm, Ullain-Reviczky, has informed the representatives of Britain, the U.S.A., and the Soviets that he has adopted exactly the same point of view as the Allies."—*Aftonbladet, Stockholm, May 24th, 1944.*

A NEW politico-chemical process, called "de-qualifying-tion" seems to have been invented. You take any one of Germany's satellites, read to him the latest report on Allied victories, evaporate his sweat of fear, stew him in his own juice, then tickle him with his own peace-felers, mix thoroughly with pro-Allied sentiment till it boils, and you have the perfect specimen of a brand-new, de-qualifying ex-ano.

The latest example of this procedure can be observed on Dr. Ullain Reviczky who resigned his post as Hungarian Minister to Sweden. Just a week after the execution of Puchau, the French quisling, who was put to death because he changed his mind too late, Dr. Reviczky found there was still time to announce his sudden change of heart towards the Allies.

He told the representatives of the world press that he would not recognise the new Hungarian "puppet" government and that he would fight General Doeme Sztojay and his Budapest quislings with everything at his disposal.

This announcement, made on March 23rd, 1944, was followed next day by an inspired message from Ankara which suggested the establishment of a Free Hungarian Government in exile which, it was hoped, would be recognised by the Allies. As the likeliest candidate for the Premiership the name of Dr. Ullain Reviczky was mentioned.

Some well-informed Allied quarters, however, reacted so quickly that on March 25th, Dr. Reviczky changed his mind again and indicated that he had no intention of working for an exiled Hungarian Government. "Our duty is to work to make the country free and not to amuse ourselves forming Governments," he declared obviously not only for himself, but also for the Hungarian Ministers in Madrid, Berne and Lisbon who also announced their refusal to serve any longer under the new regime.

If we look closer into the comedy of these outraged men who all the end of March 1944 were fervent admirers of the "New Order," we arrive at the most astonishing revelations.

Firstly, we ask ourselves why the changes in Hungary have so deeply affected the minds of these. Surely they must know that only four new Ministers have joined the cabinet, namely Jancs Racz, Antal Kunder and Andor Jaross, apart from the new Premier, General Sztojay who is known to be, after all, Admiral Horthy's trustee. All the other Ministers remained in power, amongst them Mr. Stephen Antal who, though Minister of Justice, has maintained his "legal" practice and who has made millions of pengos defending people who he himself prosecuted in his official capacity.

In other words, nothing has changed except that a few Hungarian national Nazis were exchanged for Nazis of a more specific

No much for the chief facts. How far the term "crisis" is applicable to discussions of this sort need not be examined here. Undoubtedly this discussion has led to a clearing up process which will prove healthy for the movement. A false compromise, as we know from experience, might perhaps preserve apparent unanimity for the moment, but does not solve the existing differences.

In their struggle against German fascist imperialism, the Free Germans must realise that the United Nations will create the guarantees for the preservation of world peace which appear to them necessary. Only if the Free German Movement in Great Britain takes a clear and unequivocal stand in future against all tendencies which aim at undermining the unity of the world-wide alliance of the free nations and their decisions about Germany can it win confidence and recognition.

One of the many reasons for Hungary's occupation by Germany was the fact that the Nazis demanded food which the Hungarians had stored with the intention of offering it to the Allies for the feeding of Europe after the war against payment in gold. They knew that Germany could, or would, only pay with valueless paper notes.

Quite apart from these general deliberations it seems odd that just Dr. Ullain Reviczky should transform into an anti-Nazi apostle. His record certainly does not entitle him to this men-moribonds. Born in 1894, he started his diplomatic career after the last war in France and then in Turkey where he married the daughter of Mr. Cyril Cumberbatch, then British Consul in Istanbul. In 1939 Dr. Reviczky became the chief of the Press department of the Hungarian Foreign Office and later united this post with the Premier's Press Section.

Only as recently as July 1943 he published a book on the Treaty of Trianon in which he outlined the injustice done Hungary after the last war and in which he explained in detail what a disaster it would be for Hungary if the Allies won this war.

When Dr. Reviczky visited Dr. Pavelich the Croat quisling in 1942, he gave an interview to the German *Nazi Party Yearling* in which he boasted of his close connections with the Ustaasi, the Croat terror organisation. He was also one of the very few who had the exquisite honour of receiving a decoration from Dr. Pavelich's hand. On September 26th, 1942, the Hungarian paper *Az-Ersek* found it desirable to underline the significance of Dr. Reviczky's services as mentioned in the above interview. The paper added that it was he who had the honour of looking after the Ustaasi men while they were being trained in Hungary for the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. "It was also his duty," added *Az-Ersek* proudly, "to blot out the traces of the assassins after they achieved their aim in Marseilles."

Finally, Dr. Reviczky was appointed Minister in Stockholm. He went there for a special purpose. His thorough experience in publicity matters enabled him to set up a large propaganda centre with the purpose of feeding the world press, especially Great Britain and the U.S.A., with information designed to create the impression that Hungary was really a democratic country acting against her will, and only under strong German pressure. This propaganda department is responsible for many misleading stories which only too often found their way into the columns of the papers and which only too often were believed in Allied countries.

Summing up, I do not think Dr. Reviczky has a good case to present. And even if it were a good case, he certainly would not

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In other words, nothing has changed except that a few Hungarian national Nazis were exchanged for Nazis of a more specific Hitlerite brand. Dr. Reviczky and his colleagues had plenty of opportunity of following the consequence of their professed anti-Nazi feelings a long time ago. The Government which they served has plunged the Hungarian people into dreadful plight and was never tired of making new concessions to the Nazis. Only in December 1943 the Kallay Cabinet allowed the Germans to occupy Hungarian aerodromes, and in January 1944 the Germans were given permission to establish large garrisons in the North-East of the country.

After all, Hungary had a debt to pay to Hitler, her benefactor. It was with his help that she increased her territory at the expense of other nations, from 34,800 sq. m. to 60,000 sq. m., and her population from 9 million to 13 millions.

One of the many reasons for Hungary's occupation by Germany was the fact that the Nazis demanded food which the Hungarians had stored with the intention of offering it to the Allies for the feeding of Europe after the war against payment in gold. They knew that Germany could, or would, only pay with valueless paper notes.

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Summing up, I do not think Dr. Reviczky has a good case to present. And even if it were a good case, he certainly would not be the right man to represent it. He is one of those who have "missed the bus."

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47 Gresham Street,
LONDON . E.C.2

Central Europe. Czechoslovakia, however, will be fully occupied with rebuilding her own national life and will need all available buildings for that purpose. Austria, on the other hand, will in any case require some sort of international administration, and would benefit by being made a permanent centre of international affairs; this would also help to prevent her from relapsing into

Asschissideologies. Provided they escape destruction, there should be many buildings available in Vienna which are not required for the local Austrian administration.

As already stated, the staff of the International Patent Office should be international, and the president should be selected in rotation from each of the participating countries and assisted by a permanent secretary.

CRISIS IN THE "FREE GERMAN MOVEMENT"

HANS HASCH

AT THE CONFERENCE in September of last year at which the "Free German Movement" was founded, a great number of German politicians and scientists of standing now in exile in Great Britain were present. A certain amount of surprise was caused by the presence of Viktor Schiff, former foreign editor of *Forverts*, among the Social Democrats who joined the movement.

A "Greeting to the Allies" issued by the Conference contained the words: "Heartily wishes to all the Allied armies which are fighting for all peoples, including the German people." And an appeal to the German people contained the passage: "With every day that this war lasts, the power of the United Nations increases, while Germany grows weaker. . . . Her independence as a nation and the unity of the Reich will be greatly endangered if the German people has not the courage and strength to drive out those who are perverting the nation."

The Movement expressed its view even more clearly in a statement of its attitude to the Free Nations after the Moscow Conference. The statement ran: "The Free German Movement sees in the unanimity of the members of the Conference as regards the continuation of their collaboration after the victory, the surest and most certain guarantee against future aggression and for the maintenance of world power. This unanimity binds us Free Germans to still greater efforts to build up a free, democratic Germany who on her part will furnish guarantees against a repetition of German imperialism, thus winning the right to be included once more in the family of nations. . . . The results of the Conference are an invaluable contribution towards the liberation of the German people and the foundation of a new, peaceful and truly democratic Germany."

Teheran Conference

When it became clear after the Teheran Conference that the Great Powers, Great Britain, U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, had taken very concrete decisions with regard to the future of Germany, a vigorous discussion began in the Movement which finally led to the resignation of some members of the Executive Committee (six out of thirty-eight).

It soon became apparent that the original statement of the aims of the Movement, although unanimously adopted, did not represent the real views of all the members of the Committee. The controversy carried on in the press over the future of Germany, the speeches and declarations of the leading statesmen of the United Nations, the claim to East Prussia raised by the "Polish Patriots," roused tremendous opposition from some of the members of the Committee. No one familiar with Viktor Schiff's attitude in the past will be surprised that he was the principal spokesman in these debates.

As long ago as October 1943 I said in this paper in a criticism of an essay of Viktor Schiff's in the book *Germany's Road to Democracy*, . . . But in much of what he says Schiff's attitude is not realistic, for instance, in his speculations on the eventual behaviour of armies of occupation, and on the Atlantic Charter, and his arguments concerning the future controversy over the contested demands of certain Polish circles."

In this essay Viktor Schiff refused to accept the application of the Atlantic Charter on account of the disarmament measures which it advocated. He said:

"I am not in any case thinking of a permanent one-sided disarmament of Germany. . . .

British Socialist friends have assured me that although a permanent one-sided disarmament of Germany . . .

applying the Atlantic Charter to Germany, Viktor Schiff and his friends changed their attitude. He now turned against those who declared themselves in agreement with the view adopted by the Allies that the German people must first win the recognition of the Atlantic Charter by putting up a clearly visible struggle against the Hitler regime.

The Free German Movement now tried to bridge over the conflict which had openly broken out on the problem which we have briefly sketched above, by proposing a compromise. To preserve, as they thought, the unity of the Movement, all the members of the Committee, including the German Communists, agreed to a Five-Point Resolution, the first point of which is as follows: "The Free German Movement stands not only for a free, democratic and independent Germany but also for the integrity of its territory with the frontiers of 1933. This is the most effectual way in which the Free German Movement can play its part in the struggle against the revival of ideas of revenge and for the safeguarding of peace in Europe."

Germans in U.S.A.

The reaction of public opinion to this resolution showed the majority of the members of the Committee that they had made a grave mistake. The declaration met with a specially strong welcome from certain English left-wing papers and from the German Social Democrat organs in U.S.A., whose anti-Teheran policy is notorious. It was very soon apparent that the differences of opinion could be reduced to a lowest common denominator: recognition or non-recognition of the Teheran decisions and the consequences which they entailed for the future of Germany.

The German Communists in particular took care to rectify the mistake quickly and clearly. When the debate was continued in the movement, a new resolution was adopted which retracted the Five Point resolution and replaced it by the following:

"The Free German Movement feels itself linked with the anti-Hitler forces in Germany and with the Free German Movements in all free countries. It supports the alliance between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, recognising that only this alliance can overthrow Hitler decisively and that after the victory, filled with the consciousness of its responsibility to civilisation, of which Winston Churchill has spoken, it will ensure a peaceful Europe and thus establish the necessary condition for a free and peaceful Germany."

Thereupon Viktor Schiff, Fritz Wolff, an editor, and the democrat Dr. August Weber, and the publicist Heinrich Frankfurt, left the movement.

In order to give an objective picture, I quote a passage from a circular letter in which the four mentioned above gave the reasons for their resignation. It is as follows:

"For some months there has been a conflict in the Free German Movement on the question of the cession of German territory to Poland and Soviet Russia. The unanimous adoption of the Five Point resolution by the Committee of the Movement has not ended this conflict, as was expected. A few days after the Communists had agreed to this resolution, which was in open opposition to the territorial demands of the Polish patriots, their attitude changed."

The circular letter also complained that Viktor Schiff's article

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"I am not in any case thinking of a permanent one-sided disarmament of Germany. . . ."

British Socialist friends have assured me that although a permanent one-sided disarmament of Germany is demanded in the Atlantic Statute, this is only so as to open the door for a later world-wide reduction of armaments. I am convinced that they mean this honestly, but I know this story from the last post-war period, and I fear the psychological and political consequences of allowing history to repeat itself."

Atlantic Charter

That this attitude must clearly end in the preservation of German imperialism—though in other forms—can hardly be denied. But when in the further course of events more far-reaching measures of security were proposed by the Allies, and Mr. Churchill stated that there had never been any thought of

struggle against the Hitler regime.

The Free German Movement now tried to bridge over the conflict which had openly broken out on the problem which we have briefly sketched above, by proposing a compromise. To preserve, as they thought, the unity of the Movement, all the members of the Committee, including the German Communists, agreed to a Five-Point Resolution, the first point of which is as follows: "The Free German Movement stands not only for a free, democratic and independent Germany but also for the integrity of its territory with the frontiers of 1933. This is the most effectual way in which the Free German Movement can play its part in the struggle against the revival of ideas of revenge and for the safeguarding of peace in Europe."

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The circular letter also complained that Viktor Schiff's article answering an article in the *Free Tribune* had been refused on the ground

"that any criticism of Teheran was injurious to the world alliance and could therefore not appear in the columns of the *Free Tribune*. . . . Instead of this, in the next number of the *Free Tribune* (April-May) the justification of the intended annexation in the east was not only repeated, but the English left-wing politicians, who advocated the maintenance of the principles of the Atlantic Charter were attacked and insulted."

To enable the reader to judge for himself whether this criticism of Viktor Schiff's is justified, I reproduce here the passage

FREE GERMANY NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND UNION OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

The policy pursued in propaganda to Germany remains the same as that outlined in the attached paper on the Free Germany National Committee, though the note has sharpened in accordance with the military situation.

Further recent developments are:-

1. Direct personal appeals from the highest ranking members of the Union of German Officers to the commanders on the Eastern Front. For instance, on the 9th February 1944, Lieutenant General von Daniel broadcast a personal appeal to Field-Marshal von Manstein.
2. Delegations of the Free Germany movement are present behind the Russian lines to receive German prisoners of war as they come in.
3. Delegates of the Free Germany Committee and Union of German Officers make loudspeaker appeals to German Front Line troops to surrender.
4. The dropping of leaflets and copies of "Freies Deutschland" over the German lines and communication areas appears to have been intensified.

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THE "UNION OF GERMAN OFFICERS".

Constitution.

The inaugural meeting of the "Union of German Officers" was held at the headquarters of the "Free Germany" movement, near Moscow, on the 11th and 12th September, 1943. It was attended by more than five hundred delegates, representing five Officers' P/W Camps. Members of the "Free Germany National Committee and "guests" were also present. The nature of the "guests" is not stated.

The Union of German Officers declared its complete solidarity with the "Free Germany" movement, and decided to join it.

The following officials were elected:

President: Artillery General von Seydlitz, Commander of the 51st Army Corps.

Vice presidents: i) Lieut.-General Edler von Daniel, Commander of the 376th Infantry Division,

ii) Colonel von Hoven, Chief of Intelligence of the 6th Army, and

iii) Colonel Steidle, Commander of the 767th Grenadier Regt.

Other eminent members of the Union of German Officers are:

Major-General Korfes, Commander of the 295th Infantry Division, and

Major-General Laumann, Commander of the 14th Tank Division.

Nothing specific is known of the political post of these officers.

Platform.

The Union of German Officers at their inaugural meeting approved a Manifesto entitled "Appeal to German Generals and Officers, to the People and to the Army". This manifesto was published in "Free Germany" and broadcast in the Soviet Home Service and in the "Free Germany" programme from Moscow.

The chief points of the Manifesto are as follows:

1. Although it is described as an appeal "to the people and to the Army" it is in fact almost exclusively an appeal to combat German army officers.

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1. Although it is described as an appeal "to the people and to the Army" it is in fact almost exclusively an appeal to combat German army officers.

2. It emanates from surviving generals, officers and soldiers of the 6th (Stalingrad) Army.

3. The signatories claim to speak, not only in their own names, but in those of their fallen comrades, in the names of "all victims of Stalingrad".

The manifesto lays down that:

4. Everyone knows that, as a result of the year's defeats and the decline of Germany's economy, Germany has lost the war and will soon be more isolated than in 1918.

* All the Generals except Daniel can be regarded as Prussians. See Appendix to this paper.

- 2 -

5. Hitler and his regime bear the sole and undivided responsibility, and the war is being continued exclusively in their interests and against the interests of the German people.

6. It is the moral and patriotic duty of every German to save Germany as a whole from destruction.

7. The signatories, "Generals and officers of the 6th Army", are determined to "invest with profound historical meaning the death of our fallen comrade which was senseless until now. They cannot have died in vain. The bitter lesson of Stalingrad must be transformed into an act of salvation." (Of great propaganda interest is this Russian attempt to turn the Stalingrad myth against the German Government by creating the counter-myth of the dead heroes resurrected to bring salvation.)

8. The National Socialist regime can never "embark on the only way which can lead to peace"; therefore it is necessary "to declare war on this disastrous regime" and "create a government founded on the trust of the people."

9. "Only such a Government can create the conditions for an honourable withdrawal of our Fatherland from the war and for a peace that will not be unhappy for Germany and will not carry the germs of other wars."

10. Therefore "demand the immediate resignation of Hitler and his government. Fight shoulder to shoulder ... to remove Hitler and his regime and to save Germany from chaos and catastrophe."

This manifesto was signed by the President and Vice-presidents and by 56 other officers, among whom were two Major-Generals, 2 Colonels, 2 Lt.-Colonels, and 13 Majors.

A further document, entitled "Tasks and Aims approved by the inaugural meeting of the Union of German Officers" and bearing the same signatures, followed in briefer form the lines of the Manifesto, and concluded: "We appeal to the Generals, Officers and Soldiers of the German army to fight with us, hand in hand with the German people, so as to discharge our sacred duty towards the nation. Long live a free, peaceful and independent Germany!"

On the 14th September a meeting of the "Free Germany" National Committee decided to enlarge the National Committee by admitting to it nine members of the Union of German Officers. They were the President, the three vice-presidents, and the following members: Major-General Korfes, Major-General Lagmann, Major von Frankenberg and Prochnitz, Major von Knobelsdorff-Brenkenhoff and Oberleutnant Gerlach. The presidium was also enlarged to include as Vice-presidents of the National Committee, the President and First Vice-President of the German Officers' Union and Lt. Cpl Emmendorfer.

On the 21st September, Colonel von Hoven, Vice-President of the German Officers' Union, broadcast in the "Free Germany" programme from Moscow a reply to officers in the combatant German army who asked what are the guarantees that Germany will receive an honourable peace which will secure the life of the nation. He stated:

"The guarantee consists of the strength of the German people

of salvation." (Of great propaganda interest is this Russian attempt to turn the Stalingrad myth against the German Government by creating the counter-myth of the dead heroes resurrected to bring salvation.)

8. The National Socialist regime can never "embark on the only way which can lead to peace"; therefore it is necessary "to declare war on this disastrous regime" and "create a government founded on the trust of the people."
9. "Only such a Government can create the conditions for an honourable withdrawal of our Fatherland from the war and for a peace that will not be unhappy for Germany and will not carry the germs of other wars."
10. Therefore "demand the immediate resignation of Hitler and his government. Fight shoulder to shoulder ... to remove Hitler and his regime and to save Germany from chaos and catastrophe."

This manifesto was signed by the President and Vice-presidents and by 56 other officers, among whom were two Major-Generals, 2 Colonels, 2 Lt.-Colonels, and 15 Majors.

A further document, entitled "Tasks and Aims approved by the inaugural meeting of the Union of German Officers" and bearing the same signatures, followed in briefer form the lines of the Manifesto, and concluded: "We appeal to the Generals, Officers and Soldiers of the German army to fight with us, hand in hand with the German people, so as to discharge our sacred duty towards the nation. Long live a free, peaceful and independent Germany!"

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"The guarantee consists of the strength of the German people at this time, when the armed forces and the German economy represent a power-factor, which will no longer be the case if the war is continued. The guarantee further consists in the programme of action of the English-Soviet-American coalition, as expressed in Stalin's declaration of the 6th November, 1942 and the Atlantic Charter."

On 22nd September, a recording of the speech made by General von Seydlitz, President of the German Officers' Union, at the inaugural meeting was broadcast in the "Free Germany" programme. The chief points in the speech were as follows:

- 3 -

"In taking over the direction of this boy, founded by determined fighting men ... I pledge to you and the German people that my thoughts and actions and the entire struggle of the union will be directed towards saving our dearly beloved nation by removing the Hitler regime."

The Union of German Officers, acting for the German people, also regards it as one of its tasks to work for understanding between the nations, and to create the necessary conditions for peace based on sound and firm foundations and of lasting value for all nations ...

We can help the German people with all our strength, despite the apparent breach of pledged loyalty ...

The struggle for the liberation of Germany and the termination of the war demands the concentration of all forces which are of good will and strive towards the same aims. First therefore we want to win over our comrades, from the general to the last pilot and anti-tank gunner, to the last grenadier and sapper, and to strengthen our fighting power through them. Without considerations for party or calling, class or rank, denominational or ideological differences, the entire German people will be brought together in a united front. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with the National Committee, which has already entered the struggle, and we will take up our post in the "Free Germany" movement for concerted action towards the common aim.

During the last few weeks the historical example of General Yorck, the feats of von Stein ... and other great personalities have frequently been searched ... to find the guiding principles which should direct our actions ... Conditions at that time and the position of these personalities were different from the circumstances into which fate has brought us and in which we decided to act. ... But there is one thing that is more valid than the special circumstances of that time. That is the great historical example which those men gave us, the courage which made them ... stand up for the German people in its dire peril, the clarity of their vision, their conviction that they were responsible for Germany's destiny and the enthusiasm with which they acted. Long live free, independent and Christian Germany.

Possible Aims.

The Union of German Officers is a distinct organisation within the "Free Germany" movement, which it has "joined".

While the "Free Germany" Committee consists of Officers, Other Ranks and civilians, the Officers' Union consists, of course, solely of officers.

It is not quite clear why the Russians should have thought it necessary to form the Officers' Union as a separate body, since its aims are apparently identical with those of the National Committee. Three possible explanations may be put forward: i) Professional officers of high rank and Junker origin may have been unwilling to identify themselves completely with an organisation of which twelve of the thirty-three committee-men were German Communists. ii) It can be assumed that the German Officers' corps is more likely to be influenced by a purely military organisation than by a mixed

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The allusion to Yorck and von Stein (who actively sided with the Russians against Napoleon at a time when Prussia was supporting him) might be interpreted as supporting the last named supposition. There is nothing in what is being done that is inconsistent with the hypothesis of a counter-move to Vlasov.

Not only does the Officers' Union encourage systematically a palace revolution by the Generals. By its existence, friends of repute are

* Yorck himself, in signing the Convention of Tauroggen with the Russians in 1812, had acted against the wishes of the Prussian king.

provided in the Russian camp who would presumably facilitate the change-over and any subsequent negotiations.

The intervention of these German Generals in politics is not so much out of accord with the tradition of the German Army as appears at first sight. The tradition of apparent non-intervention arose in circumstances in which the Officers' Corps served its own interests best by keeping out of the limelight and allowing civilians to bear the public responsibility. But in present circumstances the German High Command must - in the view of the Union of German Officers - take political action in order to avoid being joined with Hitlerism in extinction.

There is no evidence derivable from propaganda technique that the Russians, in encouraging such a development, intend it to be more than a temporary stage in the final defeat of Germany.

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25.9.43.

APPENDIX

(All of this may be used except the passages side-lined.)

Notes on the officers mentioned in Soviet Home Service, 20th September 1943
as members of the Union of German Officers.

a) Generals.

Walter von SEYDLITZ - KURZBACH, General der Artillerie. Captured at Stalingrad when in command of 51st Corps (Wehrkreis Hannover - XI.) Born 1888 in Hamburg. Father was Prussian General. Family spread all over Prussia. Last peace garrison: - Verden in Hannover. Relatives resident in South West Africa (former German colony). Addresses can be supplied. - Ritterkreuz 25.8.40. (for France; Fichtenlaub: - 9.1.42. (Russia).

Alexander Böler von DANIELS, Generalleutnant. Captured at Stalingrad when in command of 376th Inf. (Wehrkreis VII, Munich); born 1891. - The "Edler" was usually "thrown in" with high Bavarian military decorations in the last war. Presumably he is Bavarian. Ritterkreuz and promotion to Lt./Gen. in the last stages at Stalingrad.

Dr. Otto KORTES, Generalmajor. Captured at Stalingrad when in command of 295th Inf. Div. (Wehrkreis XI - Hannover). Born 1889 inenzen near Halle. Ritterkreuz and promotion to Maj.-Gen. in the last stages at Stalingrad.

Martin LATTMANN, Generalmajor. Captured at Stalingrad when in command of 39th Inf. Div. (The Artillery Reg. of this Division comes from Wehrkreis IX, Kassel, the other units were apparently formed in the field). It is now stated that LATTMANN commanded the 14th Panzer Div. This unit comes from Saxony, fought in all campaigns except Norway and Africa, and when it was captured at Stalingrad its commander was not known. Possibly Lt. who was promoted Maj.-Gen. in the last days of the resistance at Stalingrad, was in command of remnants of both divisions.

L. was the first German officer of Field rank to be used by the Moscow Radio. An article of his was broadcast on Sept. 1st 1943.

b. Other Officers.

About the other officers few personal details are known so far. Major Erwin ENGELBRECHT (14th Panzer Div.) is probably a son of the commander of the 33rd corps in Norway.

The 33rd Corps is recruited from Wehrkreis VI (Münster). The titled families von KNOBELSDORF, von FRANKENBERG and von GÖSELER are all resident in various parts of Prussia. A family von KIRSCHHOFFER has not been identified so far.

Among the units mentioned in connection with the members of the Union of German Officers there are the following Divisions captured at Stalingrad: -

3rd. Mot. Div., Wehrkreis III (Berlin); 44th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XVII

Captured at Stalingrad when in command of 51st Corps (Wehrkreis Hannover - XI.) Born 1888 in Hamburg. Father was Prussian General. Family spread all over Prussia. Last peace garrison:- Verden in Hannover. Relatives resident in South West Africa (former German colony). Addresses can be supplied. - Ritterkreuz 25.8.40. (for France; Fichtenlaub:- 9.1.42. (Russia).

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3rd. Inf. Div., Wehrkreis III (Berlin); 44th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XVII (Vienna); 60th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XX (Danzig); 71st Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XI (Hannover); 76th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis III (Berlin); 94th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis IV (Dresden); This division, while not actually captured at Stalingrad, suffered extremely heavy casualties while withdrawing from there); 113th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XIII (Nürnberg); 123rd Inf. Div., Wehrkreis III, (Berlin); 295th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XI, (Hannover); 297th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis XVII, (Vienna); 305th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis V, (Stuttgart; actual garrison:-Konstanz); 371st Inf. Div., Wehrkreis VI, (Münster). - Furthermore the 100th Light Div., Wehrkreis XVII (Vienna); the 14th, 16th, 24th Panzer Div., Wehrkreise IV (Dresden), VI (Münster) and I (Königsberg). There are also units of the 376th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis VII (München).

Further officers are mentioned from the following units which were not at Stalingrad:- 7th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis IX (Kassel); 52nd Inf. Div., Wehrkreis IX (Kassel); 129th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis IX (Kassel); 130th Inf. Div., Wehrkreis X (Hamburg).

- 2 -

A certain Herbert Eiler von D. NIELS is Chief of the Section for Athletics (Amt für Leibesübungen) in the Central Department of the SS (SS-Hauptamt). He has for some time held a position in Occupied Norway - probably with the SS - and seems to have returned to Berlin in the second half of 1942. He is definitely a relative of the above mentioned general.

SECRET
9.9.43.

P.W.E.
German & Austrian Intelligence Section

THE "FREE GERMANY" NATIONAL COMMITTEE, MOSCOW

Constitution of the Committee

The "Free Germany" National Committee was constituted at a conference held in Moscow on July 12th and 13th, 1943.

The conference was attended by delegates from "all P/W camps and by German Communists resident in Russia." The latter evidently made up the "preparatory committee" which arranged the conference.

A National Committee was elected, consisting of 33 members, of whom 24 are prisoners-of-war and the remaining 12 civilians.

All members of the Committee are Reichsdeutsche; the 12 civilian members are all known Communists; nothing is known of the past history of the 24 military members.

The president is Erich Weinert - German Communist. The vice-presidents are i) Major Karl Hetz, an engineer, of Königsberg, and ii) Lieutenant Heinrich Graf von Einsiedel, of Berlin, a regular soldier, said to be a grandson or great-grandson of Bismarck.

The Committee is represented as an independent German movement, which has been allowed to organize itself in Russia and has been granted broadcasting facilities, and not as an organ of official Russian opinion.

The key-statement of the aims of the Free Germany National Committee is contained in their Manifesto, published in "Pravda", 19th July 1943, and in the first number of "Freies Deutschland", organ of the Committee, of the same date.

The Manifesto.

Ignoring the more obvious points, such as statements that Germany has lost the war and that war criminals must be punished, the main items in the manifesto are as follows:

1. The Free Germany National Committee represents "workmen and writers, soldiers and officers, trade-unionists and politicians, persons of all political and 'weltanschauliche' tendencies" - concerned about the fate of their Fatherland.
2. Germany must not be allowed to die. The overthrow of Hitler by the weapons of the Allies alone would mean the end of German national freedom and the German state, the breaking up of Germany.
3. But if the German people proves by deeds that it is resolved to overthrow Hitler, it will win the right to decide its future destiny and "to be heard by the world".
4. Germany needs and desires immediate peace.

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3. But if the German people proves by deeds that it is resolved to overthrow Hitler, it will win the right to decide its future destiny and "to be heard by the world".

4. Germany needs and desires immediate peace.

5. No one will negotiate with Hitler; therefore a "truly German" government must be formed which will enjoy the confidence of the people and of Germany's opponents, and bring peace.

6. Such a government must have the power to create firm order at home and worthily to represent Germany abroad. It must stop the war immediately, withdraw German troops to the Reich frontiers, begin peace negotiations and renounce all conquered territory. Only such a government can give Germany the possibility of peace, of freely expressing its national will and shaping its form of government independently (souverän).

- 2 -

7. This requires a strong democracy.
8. Freedom must be re-established in all forms, including the ownership of legally acquired property.
9. Amnesty must be granted for Hitler supporters who prove in action that they have changed their allegiance.
10. German soldiers must unite in military action, while workers organise resistance at home.
11. The aim of the movement is the salvation of the German people - a free independent Germany.

The Broadcasts.

The "Free Germany" Committee broadcasts daily from Moscow at 8.30, 18.45 and 20.15 hours, on wave-lengths 28.72 metres, 31.8 metres and 42.93 metres, respectively. These wavelengths are not invariable; 31.65 has been occasionally substituted for 31.8, and 40.92 for 42.98. Monitoring reports (which do not at present reproduce all items) show that the broadcasts consist mainly of:

Commentaries on military and political events, generally leading to the conclusion that the war is lost;

Appeals to German soldiers and all classes of civilians to unite to end hostilities by overthrowing Hitler;

Protestant and Catholic sermons and addresses;

Occasional personal experience stories, dealing with such subjects as desertion and German atrocities;

Rather vague statements concerning conditions in the "New Germany".

Names of prisoners.

A great variety of speakers is used. In the same 8 days' programmes only 2 speakers appeared twice in featured talks, apart, of course, from the repetition of complete talks, which is fairly frequent.

The speakers are generally soldiers. The proportion in broadcasts from 29th Aug. to 5th Sept. 1943, (counting only featured items where the name of the speaker was announced) was 13 military speakers to 2 civilians. The policy is apparently to keep the civilian Communists in the background, although the appearance of Communists in the Committee is enough to convey the impression that Communism is not inconsistent with nationalism.

There seems to be a preference for officers of higher ranks as speakers and considerable publicity was given to a recent high recruit, Major Gen. Martin Legmann. This does not mean that the broadcasts are primarily aimed at the Army, though there are a number of direct appeals to Army officers.

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It may be assumed that the talks are written under supervision and are carefully edited, for it is unlikely that German soldiers, many of them rankers, could otherwise reach the fairly high level of journalistic ability. On the other hand the talks have an air of sincerity and genuineness and do not appear to be productions of Russian propagandists. It seems probable that the civilian German Communists are responsible for the editorial work, acting under Russian orders.

The broadcasts, like the manifesto, contain phrases inconsistent with unconditional surrender and occupation; e.g. "Everything must be done to maintain the unity and existence of our nation. Everything must be avoided which might give the victors of to-morrow a justified occasion to say Germany was immature and required tutelage." (Aug. 17th)

"Only the immediate cessation of fighting on the Eastern front and the immediate evacuation of the territories occupied in the East can wipe out the crime of June 22nd 1941 and can regain the confidence of the Russian and all democratic peoples. Only in this way can Germany extricate herself from the war with honour." (Aug. 17th)

The "Free Germany" National Committee is all-party (except Nazi). Its declared principles are "democratic" and nationalist. The phrase in the manifesto referring to "legally acquired property" is skilfully drafted. It suggests to the Capitalist that the Committee stands for Capitalism. But in fact it is not inconsistent with a Communism similar to that obtaining in Russia. There is an obvious intention to convey that a revolution in Germany would lead to more moderate treatment for Germany than is announced or intended by the Allies. This is consistent with Stalin's statements that Russia is fighting only for the liberation of Russian territory and the annihilation of Nazism.

Possible deductions about Russian policy.

The Russian Government must be aware of the intense fear of "bolshhevism" which permeates the German army and civil population and stiffens the German will to resist. The campaign of the "Free Germany" Committee, operating from the Russian side of the front, provides an excellent counterblast and does much to rehabilitate the Russians as a civilised foe. This explanation itself is adequate to explain the establishment of the Committee. Moscow has sufficient motive to wish to undermine German resistance and to counteract an attitude of mind in Germany which places Russia at a disadvantage vis-a-vis the Western powers.

It may be assumed that the German military leaders would prefer a sovereign, unshackled Germany in alliance with Moscow to the prospect of occupation and dismemberment after unconditional surrender. The propaganda issued by the Committee is suitable to appeal to those Germans who would welcome a Russo-German military entente. It is of course no proof that Russian policy is directed at producing such an entente.

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Spares (12)

4751

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT No 12
German Political Intelligence Section

August 7th 1944.

To: Mr. C a c c i e, A.C.C.

1. At Mr. Rayner's suggestion I reported the following to Mr. Hopkinson this afternoon, who advised me to pass it on to you.

2. Dr. Nix's "German Anti-Nazi League" (Deutsche Antinationalsozialistische Vereinigung - DAV) has again been in contact with the Russians. You will recall that Nix was first approached by K i s c h e v i t c h toward the end of June, with the offer to put Nix in contact with the Free German group in Moscow. Nix accordingly sent a non-committal letter to said group via Mischievitch about July 4th (of which I sent you a copy). There was no further contact until about a week ago, when Nix was again approached by Mischievitch, who this time, according to Nix, expressed himself as follows:

a) Weiszäcker and his group were preparing a rival "anti-Nazi" organization, consisting of landowners and industrialists, which would exert a predominating influence on German politics after the armistice;

b) It was therefore most important that the activities of Nix's group be "stepped up" as a counter-poise to these reactionaries, to wit:

I. more organizational activity and publicity,

II. active propaganda among German Is/W and civilians in this theater,

III. planting of propaganda agents on the other side of the German lines to undermine troop morale.

3. Dr. Nix reported that he viewed the Russian proposals with little enthusiasm. Although he thoroughly distrusts and detests Weiszäcker and his lieutenants, he has no desire to lend himself to the Russians as a political cats-paw. Propaganda among Is/W was out of the question because of the Geneva Convention; and counter-espionage was wholly beyond his scope. Furthermore, after seeing the conservative militaristic ideology of von Seydewitz's Moscow newspaper, Freies Deutschland (copy furnished by FUE) he had become

377,1

August 7th 1944.

To: Mr. C a c c i a, A.C.C.

1. At Mr. Keyner's suggestion I reported the following to Mr. Hopkinson this afternoon, who advised me to pass it on to you.
2. Dr. Nix's "German Anti-Nazi League" (Deutsche Antinationalsozialistische Vereinigung = DAV) has again been in contact with the Russians. You will recall that Nix was first approached by M i s c h i e v i t c h toward the end of June, with the offer to put Nix in contact with the Free German group in Moscow. Nix accordingly sent a non-committal letter to said group via Mischievitch about July 4th (of which I sent you a copy). There was no further contact until about a week ago, when Nix was again approached by Mischievitch, who this time, according to Nix, expressed himself as follows:
 - a) Weiszäcker and his group were preparing a rival "anti-Nazi" organization, consisting of landowners and industrialists, which would exert a predominating influence on German politics after the armistice;
 - b) It was therefore most important that the activities of Nix's group be "stepped up" as a counter-poise to these reactionaries, to wit:
 - I. more organizational activity and publicity,
 - II. active propaganda among German Ps/W and civilians in this theater,
 - III. planting of propaganda agents on the other side of the German lines to undermine troop morale.
3. Dr. Nix reported that he viewed the Russian proposals with little enthusiasm. Although he thoroughly distrusted and detested Weiszäcker and his lieutenants, he had no desire to lend himself to the Russians as a political cats-paw. Propaganda among Ps/W was out of the question because of the Geneva Convention; and counter-espionage was wholly beyond his scope. Furthermore, after seeing the conservative militaristic ideology of von Seydlitz's Neue Woche newspaper, Freies Deutschland (copy furnished by FWB) he had become

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even more suspicious of Russian aims with respect to Germany.

4. I have meanwhile received an ONI report from a "usually reliable" source that Mischievitch offered Nix a sum of money, probably \$ 1000, as a gesture of good-will.

5. Nix further reported that he had been approached by von Braun, one of Weiszäcker's two subordinates. The intermediary had been a certain "pro-Nazi" cleric in the Campo Santo Teutonico. Nix's account of this meeting was confused and it was not felt to be opportune to press him on this point. His interpretation was that von Braun was preparing an alibi, or purchasing good-will insurance, for "afterwards". Nix took this opportunity to launch forth on a bitter tirade against Weiszäcker, von Braun, von Kessel and all other German officials who had "mitgemacht" only to take refuge later in the lame excuse that they had been "mere Beente". In Nix's opinion they should all be tried before an inter-Allied tribunal, along with the so-called war criminals.

6. While I was at the DAV officia I was told that Nix was developing contacts with the Italian Government, with the French Embassy to the Vatican (De Plassand ?), and with Mr. Myron Taylor. On the latter point I was shown a letter by Mr. Timan to Professor Volbach, a member of Nix's entourage and a Curator in the Vatican Museum, answering Volbach's request for an appointment for Nix with Mr. Taylor, and suggesting a definite time. I understood from Nix he had received word to late to attend, but was awaiting another opportunity.

7. In conclusion I should point out that, except for the ONI report, all our information on Russian contacts with the DAV comes from Nix and his collaborators, Todd and Wangemann. Their reporting should be viewed in the light of their desire to achieve more recognition from the western Allies. When I asked Nix what he thought he could do with the Russians he said that that was of little interest; what concerned him primarily was what the Russians, and even more, what the Allies, wanted to do with Nix and his group. He then expressed the hope that "a place" was being made for them in the occupation and reconstruction plans for Germany.

W. G. Hartshorn

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E. Y. Hartshorn

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3.30

will come at

today.

WED

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D. A. V.

DEUTSCHE ANTINATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE
VEREINIGUNG

SÜD - EUROPA

SITZ: ROM

ROM, September 11th 1944

Dr. Caccio

Political Section A.C.C.

Rome

Printing Permit AKT. NR. 116/44

BETRIFFT:

Dear Mr. Caccio,

thank you for your last letter. We would be very glad if you could be so kind to indicate us which personality in the offices of the British High Commissioner and the U.S. Advisory Council would be competent for us.

Will you find herewith enclosed copy of our program, which we beg to send you, because Dr. Friend, P.W.E. German Intelligence, asked us to get the printing permit from you.

We would be very glad if such permit could be granted very soon.

With our best thanks

very sincerely yours

Deutsche Antinatio.

Süd zu ...

Sitz Rom

Dr. Nix

Präsidentium

C. J. Tally

Dr. Nix

C. E. Todd

*After discussion with Mr. Kirk and Mr. H. H. ...
Henderson with Captain Stone it was*

Paris

Die D.A.V. (Deutsche Antinationalsozialistische Vereinigung) setzt sich aus Angehörigen der verschiedensten politischen Richtungen, Konfessionen und Fachgebieten zusammen. Der Zusammenschluß erfolgte in freier Übereinkunft mit dem Ziel, den Nationalsozialismus zu vernichten. Die D.A.V. bildet keine weltfremde Oppositionsgruppe, sondern eine Gemeinschaft, die die politischen und geschichtlichen Gegebenheiten des deutschen Volkes genau kennt und auch unter den Gefahren des nationalsozialistischen Terrors ihre Arbeiten vorbereitete, ohne jemals die Verbindung mit den gesund gebliebenen Kräften des deutschen Volkes zu verlieren.

Die D.A.V. lehnt jede Form von Diktatur und jede Art von Militarismus ab. Sie ist bestrebt, den einseitigen politischen Einfluß der Junkerkaste, der Großindustrie und des Groskapitals zu verhindern.

Da Demokratie nicht befohlen, sondern nur durch Erziehung gebildet werden kann, will die D.A.V. mit dazu beitragen, die seelischen und geistigen Voraussetzungen für dieses Ziel zu schaffen. Deshalb sollen die Angehörigen der D.A.V., die aus allen Zweigen der Staats-, Wirtschafts- und Kulturpolitik kommen, so vorgebildet werden, daß eine Grundlage zu wirklicher demokratischer Gemeinschaftsarbeit entsteht.

Nach der Niederringung des Nationalsozialismus muß der praktische Wiederaufbau einsetzen. Hierfür müssen gut vorbereitete und politisch zuverlässige Persönlichkeiten bereitstehen, die in die Verwaltung eingesetzt werden; bei der Bildung einer

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- 2 -

sprechend, fachliche Verantwortungen übernehmen können. Nur so kann eine Entwicklung verhindert werden, die zu chaotischen Zuständen führt. Die Bereitstellung solcher geeigneter Persönlichkeiten ist eine der Aufgaben der D.A.V.

Gleichzeitig wird die D.A.V. zu verhindern wissen, daß solche Personen, die sich um ihres eigenen Vorteils willen als Gegner des Nationalsozialismus angeben, trotzdem aus ihrer Vergangenheit und ihrem sonstigen Verhalten auf nationalsozialistische Einstellung zu schließen ist, zu verantwortlichen Stellungen gelangen, die nur von moralisch und politisch einwandfreien Persönlichkeiten besetzt werden dürfen.

Dementsprechend will die D.A.V. die demokratischen Grundlagen einer neuen Volksvertretung mitzuschaffen helfen, denn nur die Demokratie kann Grundlage für einen wirklichen Rechtstaat und Voraussetzung für Freiheit des Einzelnen sein. Freiheit in Wort und Schrift, Freiheit der Religionsausübung und Gleichheit aller Menschen ohne Unterschied ihrer Herkunft sollen die Grundzüge dieser innerlich gefestigten Demokratie in Deutschland nach dem Kriege sein.

Da die europäischen Grenzziehungen sowie die Form der Zusammenarbeit der einzelnen Staaten miteinander heute noch nicht feststehen, können die Richtlinien der deutschen Außenpolitik nur in allgemeinen Zügen angedeutet werden.

Offenheit, Ehrlichkeit und guter Wille müssen leitende Grundsätze für die Außenpolitik der neuen Demokratie werden. Vor allem kommt es darauf an, die Interessen des deutschen Volkes mit denen der anderen Völker in Einklang zu bringen und

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internationale Zusammenarbeit zu ermöglichen, muß eine alle Völker umfassende zwischenstaatliche Übereinkunft geschaffen werden. Überdies muß die deutsche Politik alle Bestrebungen internationaler Zusammenarbeit, sowie die Schaffung zwischenstaatlicher Einrichtungen wie Schiedsgerichte, Weltbank, Planwirtschaftsinstitute usw. in jeder Weise unterstützen.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, sind neue Diplomaten heranzubilden. Aus der deutschen Diplomatie sind alle Elemente zu entfernen, die jeden nationalsozialistischen Vertragsbruch unterstützen. Wichtigste Aufgabe der neuen deutschen Diplomatie wird sein, das gegenseitige Verständnis der Völker zu fördern, um so zu praktischer Zusammenarbeit zu gelangen.

Da Innenpolitik als selbstverständliche Voraussetzung Opposition sowie tätige Mitarbeit auch Außenstehender hat, kann seit der Machtergreifung durch den Nationalsozialismus von einer deutschen Innenpolitik nicht mehr gesprochen werden. Bevor das deutsche Volk jedoch zu tätiger Mitarbeit auf innenpolitischem Gebiet wieder herangezogen werden kann, muß eine grundlegende "Entnazisierung" erfolgen. Es ist darauf zu dringen, daß durch eine vernünftige Abgrenzung der Befugnisse von Reich und Ländern der Zentralismus eingedämmt wird, um den Ländern ein stärkeres Eigenleben zu ermöglichen.

Gleichzeitig sind allgemeine, geheime und direkte Wahlen wieder einzuführen. Die vom Volk gewählten Männer haben die neue Verfassung des deutschen Volkes zu schaffen. Leitend^{er} 44 Grundsatz dieser neuen Verfassung muß demokratischer Parla-

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- 4 -

Auch auf dem Gebiet der Erziehung muß grundlegende Wandlung geschaffen werden. Der Lehrstand ist von allen nationalsozialistischen oder nationalsozialistisch versuchten Elementen zu säubern. Diese Säuberung muß alle Lehranstalten von der Volksschule bis zur Universität und Technischen Hochschule umfassen. Der Geschichtsunterricht darf nicht mehr in nationalsozialistischen Sinne verfälscht werden, sondern muß von der objektiven Geschichtsforschung ausgehen.

Die deutsche Jugend muß zu menschlicher Würde erzogen werden, und um dem Deutschen alle Bildungsmöglichkeiten zu geben, muß der Besuch der Schulen und Hochschulen sowie die Bereitstellung der Lehrmittel nach einer gründlichen Begabtenauslese kostenlos erfolgen. Um die Jugend gleichzeitig aber auch mit der Wesensart anderer Völker vertraut zu machen, ist der internationale Austausch von Schülern, Studenten und Lehrern zu fördern. Vor allem ist jedoch gegenüber dem bisher herrschenden Staatsabsolutismus der Wert des einzelnen und der Familie zum vorherrschenden Leitsatz des Gemeinschaftslebens zu erheben.

Presse und Rundfunk dürfen nicht mehr als Propagandamittel einer einzigen Partei mißbraucht werden. Wie in jedem demokratisch regierten Lande gehören auch in Deutschland Presse und Redefreiheit in Verbindung mit der Freiheit des Gewissens und der Religion ohne rassistischen Einschränkungen zu den Grundlagen des Staates. Jeder Deutsche muß der Recht haben, seine freie Meinung in Wort, Schrift und Bild zu vertreten, sofern

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- 5 -

Die deutsche Rechtsordnung ist auf den früheren Stand wahrer Gerechtigkeit und Gleichheit aller vor dem Gesetz zurückzuführen. Entsprechende Übergangsvorschriften sind zu erlassen. Der Richterstand ist von solchen Personen zu säubern, deren Rechtsempfinden diesen Grundsätzen nicht entspricht. Auch die Polizei ist von allen Überresten nationalsozialistischer Vergangenheit zu säubern. Geraubtes Volksgut ist zu enteignen.

Um die deutsche Wirtschaft wieder ihrer normalen Aufgabe der Versorgung der Zivilbevölkerung mit Gütern aller Art zurückzuführen, ist eine allmähliche Lockerung der durch planwirtschaftliche und Autarkiebestrebungen bestimmten Maßnahmen erforderlich. Die deutsche Wirtschaft kann ihrer Aufgabe nur in Zusammenarbeit mit der Wirtschaft anderer Länder gerecht werden.

Auch die Lösung sozialer Fragen erscheint nur im Rahmen einer vernünftigen Wirtschaftsordnung möglich. Um zu vermeiden, daß die Großindustrie nochmals einen unheilvollen Einfluß auf die deutsche Inner- und Außenpolitik ausübt, sind industrielle Großbetriebe unter staatliche Aufsicht zu stellen. Um das Verhältnis von Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer enger zu gestalten ist daran gedacht, die Arbeiterschaft am Gewinn des Unternehmens zu beteiligen sowie Vertreter derselben zur Mitleitung des Unternehmens zuzulassen.

Der wirtschaftlich Schwächere ist vor Ausbeutung zu schützen. Erprobte Sozialeinrichtungen wie Krankenkassen und Sozialversicherungen sind weiter auszubauen, wobei die Opfer des Krieges und des Naziterrors vordringlich zu betreuen sind.

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Besondere Wichtigkeit kommt in diesem Zusammenhang der Rückführung der Frontkämpfer und der Erfassung der bisher in den nationalsozialistischen Jugendverbänden verbliebenen Jugendlichen zu. Deutschland kann es sich nicht leisten, diese

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starken Volksgruppen beiseite stehen zu lassen, da anderenfalls die Gefahr besteht, daß dieselben auf eigene Faust gewaltsame Lösungen suchen und so die friedliche Zusammenarbeit der Völker aufs Neue gefährden.

Die werktätige Bevölkerung muß gesicherte Arbeitsplätze, gesunde Heimstätten und ärztliche Betreuung haben.

Die D.A.V. hofft, mit diesen allgemein gehaltenen Richtlinien dazu beitragen zu können, daß das deutsche Volk wieder einen ehrenvollen Platz in der Welt erhält. Die D.A.V. ist gerne bereit, mit allen zusammen zu arbeiten, die guten Willens sind und bereit, dem Frieden und dem Wiederaufbau der Welt zu dienen.

Deutsche Antinationalsozialistische Vereinigung

Süd-Europa

Sitz Rom

Präsidium

Dr. W. W. W. C. J. Tiedt

4761

SECRET

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
(INQ.A.F.P.D.) H.Q. 2 A.A.I.
German Intelligence

October 12th, 1944.

Subject : Fraulein Kiel

This lady who has written for the German Army periodical 'Signal' was interrogated, but her information about the paper was not of interest. Incidental statements about German staff at Florence are forwarded for your information. These have already been passed to local security officers.

Distribution :

ACG Political Section
British Resident Minister, APHQ
U.S. Political Adviser, APHQ
P.T.B., APHQ

REPORT ON AN INTERVIEW WITH FRAULEIN KIEL.

Fraulein Kiel is a German subject born in Hamburg and aged about 45. She left Germany in July 1939 and came to Florence by way of Geneva. She settled down at her present address, 7 Via le Palazzini, San Domenico, Piacenza. She appears to be of independent means, though she made money through articles in a German Woman's Literary Review "Die Dame" and later in "Signal". At this time she worked for the "Deutsche Verlag". She is an art connoisseur, speaks fluent English and Italian. She claims never to have been a member of the Nazi Party and left an impression of reasonable frankness. She gave her information spontaneously. Frau Kiel's house was used by parachutists as a strong point, August 4th to 30th. Evidence of looting, spoliation and abuse are to be seen everywhere.

1. HER RELATIONS WITH DR. WOLF, GERMAN CONSUL AT FLORENCE 4:50

Informant had never been secretary to Wolf, but had been his close friend for over a year. She had met him through Dr. Kriegsbaur, the late Director of the Kunstgeschichtliche Institut, Florence, who had been killed in an air-raid July 1943. Wolf was a career consul. He had studied with the present German ambassador Mann to Mussolini at Heidelberg, and the two were friends. He was

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W.L.

REPORT ON AN INTERVIEW WITH FRANCESKA KIEL.

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Informant had never been secretary to Wolf, but had been his close friend for over a year. She had met him through Dr. Kriegsbauer, the late Director of the Kunsthgeschichtliche Institut, Florence, who had been killed in an air-raid July 1943. Wolf was a career consul. He had studied with the present German ambassador Rahn to Mussolini at Heidelberg, and the two were friends. He was also a friend of the Stauffenberg family, of the late German Ambassador to Italy, von Tassie (both executed for their share in the plot against Hitler), and of the present German Ambassador to the Vatican, von Weisaeker (with his staff implicated in the plot against Hitler.)

Informant maintains that Wolf did all in his power to ensure that Florence should be left undestroyed. In this he was supported by Col. Seiffarth and SS. Gruppenfuhrer Bollmann. The three formed a sort of "Watch Committee" and reported to Kessel-

SECRET

- 2 -

ring any damage perpetrated in the town by the troops. Kassel-
ring insisted on the destruction of the bridges: "If I were to carry
out the same strategy as I did at Rome, I would be Court-Martialed!"

Wulf had considered staying behind in Florence when the
Allies entered. He felt however, that it was his duty to report
back to his superiors at Cassino and left Florence on July 27th.
He refused no objection to informant remaining behind, and allowed
his two interpreters, Wild and Penner to take a different route,
so that they might have the chance of making good their escape.

2. WOLF'S STAFF

Vice-Consul Sachs. Vice Consul at Bologna. Former member
of the German Commission of Occupation in Marecce. Captured 1942,
but later exchanged. In private admitted that captivity had
been agreeable. Tried to dissuade informant from staying behind,
by telling her that all German women, up to the age of 70, were
liable to be interned and mishandled by the Allies. He found an
apt collaborator in surrounding women in Dr. Penner, the Franen-
fuhrerin at Florence.

Wild. Interpreter. Half Italian and married to an Italian
wife. Lecturer in German History at the University of Florence.
Had relatives in the Partito d'Azione. His cousin, Signer Men-
righes, was murdered by Alberti, Chief of the SS. in Florence.
Anti-Nazi. Aided Communists during the German occupation.

Penner. Younger man. Shared Wolf's views. Also a lec-
turer at Florence University.

It is reported from an Italian source that Wolf, Wild and
Penner were executed by the SS on their return to Germany.

3. S.S. CONTROL OF THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

The leading SS. in Florence were Alberti, an Austrian fan-
tic, personally responsible for murders of anti-Fascist Italians;
Geld. His successor, June 1944. Aged about 40, stout, jovial,
but equally capable of ruthlessness.

Dellmann. Not personally assigned to Florence, but fre-
quently in the town between May and July. In mid-July he was
called to Hitler's H.Q.s., at the time of Mussolini's visit, and
there when the attempt was made on Hitler's life. (Dellmann

0048

Allies entered. He returned back to his superiors at Pesano and left Florence on July 27th. He raised no objection to informant remaining behind, and allowed his two interpreters, Wild and Pepper to take a different route, so that they might have the chance of making good their escape.

2. WOLF'S STAFF

Vice-Consul Sachs. Vice Consul at Bologna. Former member of the German Commission of Occupation in Morocco. Captured 1942, but later exchanged. In private admitted that captivity had been agreeable. Tried to dissuade informant from staying behind, by telling her that all German women, up to the age of 70, were liable to be interned and mishandled by the Allies. He found an apt collaborator in spreading rumors in Fr. Penner, the Frauenführerin at Florence.

Wild. Interpreter. Half Italian and married to an Italian wife. Lecturer in German History at the University of Florence. Had relatives in the Partito d'Azione. His cousin, Signer Hanriques, was murdered by Alberti, Chief of the SS. in Florence. Anti-Nazi. Aided Communists during the German occupation.

Pepper. Younger man. Shared Wolf's views. Also a lecturer at Florence University.

It is reported from an Italian source that Wolf, Wild and Pepper were executed by the SS on their return to Germany.

3. S.S. CONTROL OF THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS.

4713

The leading SS. in Florence were Alberti, an Austrian fanatic, personally responsible for murders of anti-Fascist Italians; Geld. His successor, June 1944. Aged about 40, stout, jovial, but equally capable of ruthlessness.

Dellmann. Not personally assigned to Florence, but frequently in the town between May and July. In mid-July he was called to Hitler's H.Q.s., at the time of Mussolini's visit, and was there when the attempt was made on Hitler's life. (Dellmann had previously accompanied Hitler on his state visit to Italy, May 1938, as an Obersturmbannführer, Dolmetscher im Stabe des Reichsführers SS. Himmler).

SECRET

- 3 -

Dellmann persuaded Wolf to live in the exchequer. According to informant, Wolf considered Dellmann had the special mission of controlling his actions. At Pesaro, Ambassador Rahn was similarly sharing a villa with Obergruppenführer Wolff. The latter had replaced General Tousseint in his functions at Verona.

4718

Supplement To DWB Report of July 4
on German Group: Rome

Italy
A.C.C.
M. R. R.

APPENDIX B

Note on those present at meeting of July 2nd.

- 1) Nix, Todd and Hocke. (Already reported)
- 2) Polibach, Fritz, b. 28. III. 92. Asst. Curator at Vatican Museum. Historian of medieval art. Dismissed from position at Kaiser Friedrich-Museum Berlin, 1933, without pension.
- 3) Stock, Erich, b. 1904, Karlsruhe. Rome correspondent "Berliner Tageblatt" and remained hidden until June 5th.
- 4) Marstaller, Anton, b. 1. X. 00, near Naples. Worked in banks in Germany, France, Italy. 1936-43 employed as editor by DNB, Rome. Skipped 8th September and hid Rome area till June 5th 1944.
- 5) Schott, Rolf, b. 26. VI. 91, Mainz. Writer and illustrator of books. Author of book on Italy, 1924. Passport lapsed 1942-43. Non grata to German authorities.
- 6) Yorck von Wartenburg, Graf, b. 1902, Upper Silesia, mother Austrian. American wife.
- 7) Fiedler, Toni, b. 15. VI. 99, Bad Tölz. Sculptor and writer. Excluded from Kammer d. Bildenden Künste Dec. '37 because of Jewish wife. Re-moved to Rome. Applied for U.S. visa 1939.
- 8) Putz, Eugen, b. 16. I. 09, near Düsseldorf. Industrial engineer. 4 months concentration camp 1934 because of socialist student activity. Again tried for treason 1938, without conviction. Arrested again 1939. Technical adviser to Wehrmacht on transport Belgium and Sicily. Went into hiding 2nd March 44 under threat of being transferred to political police. Contact with Nix in "illegal" period before June 5th.
- 9) Wangemann, Rolf, b. about 1904. Journalist. Wife Jewish.
- 10) Ohlenmacher (Olio), Heinrich, b. 12. X. 00, Wiesbaden. Machinist and book-dealer. Communist. 1934-35 in concentration camp Esterweg. Engrated to Vienna 1936, Yugoslavia 1938, Italy 1943.
- 11) Bruggendyk, Frank E., b. 24. III. 16. Interpreter and translator. Arrested by Italians 5. IX. 43. Escaped. Re-arrested Rome 24. III. 44. Condemned to death by German court martial 16. V. 44. Escaped North Italy 4. VI. 44.
- 12) Lampe, Fritz, b. about 1916. Journalist. Civilian employee of Wehrmacht. Hidden Rome since Sept. 1943. Married Italian June '44.
- 13) Muckermann, Ludwig, b. 19. VII. 99, Schaumburg-Lippe. Anti-Nazi political since 1934, persona non grata to Party and Regime. Writer.
- 14) Münch, Dr. Albert, catholic priest. In Germany anti-Nazi activity. Several times imprisoned by Gestapo. '44 expelled from Germany. Since Oct. '44 chaplain in the Domitilla Catacomb. Member of the information office of the Vatican.

- 2) Vollbach, Fritz, b.28.III.92. Asst. Curator at Vatican Museum. Historian of medieval art. Dismissed from position at Kaiser Friedrich-Museum Berlin, 1933, without pension.
- 3) Stock, Erich, b.1904, Karlsruhe. Rome correspondent "Berliner Tageblatt" and other papers, 1936-43. Jewish wife. Evaded Germans Sept. 12th and remained hidden until June 5th.
- 4) Marstaller, Anton, b.1.X.00, near Naples. Worked in banks in Germany, France, Italy. 1936-43 employed as editor by DNB, Rome. Skipped 8th September and hid Rome area till June 5th 1944.
- 5) Schott, Rolf, b.26.VI.91, Mainz. Writer and illustrator of books. Author of book on Italy, 1924. Passport lapsed 1942-43. Non grata to German authorities.
- 6) Yorck von Wartenburg, Graf, b.1902, Upper Silesia, mother Austrian. American wife.
- 7) Fiedler, Toni, b.15.VI.99, Bad Tölz. Sculptor and writer. Excluded from Kenners d. Bildenden Künste Dec. '37 because of Jewish wife. Remained in Rome. Applied for U.S. visa 1939.
- 8) Pütz, Eugen, b.16.I.09, near Düsseldorf. Industrial engineer. 4 months concentration camp 1934 because of socialist student activity. Again tried for treason 1938, without conviction. Arrested again 1939. Technical adviser to Wehrmacht on transport Belgium and Sicily. Went into hiding 2nd March 44 under threat of being transferred to political police. Contact with Nix in "illegal" period before June 5th.
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- 10) Ohlenmacher (Olio) Heinrich, b.12.X.00, Wiesbaden. Machinist and book-dealer. Communist. 1934-35 in concentration camp Esterweg. Imprisoned to Vienna 1936, Jugoslavia 1938, Italy 1943.
- 11) Bruggendyk, Frank E., b.24.III.16. Interpreter and translator. Arrested by Italians 6.IX.43. Escaped. Re-arrested Rome 24.III.44. Condemned to death by German court martial 16.V.44. Escaped North Italy 4.VI.44.
- 12) Lampe, Fritz, b. about 1916. Journalist. Civilian employee of Wehrmacht. Hidden Rome since Sept. 1943. Married Italian June '44.
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4713

Letter from German Group, Rome,
to German Group, Moscow.

Copy for A.C.C.

(P.W.18)

Deutsche Anti-Nationalsozialistische Vereinigung

SUEDEUROPA

Sitz--Rom

Rom, den 4.7.44

Piazza di Spagna 35.

An das

Deutsche Freiheitskomitee in Moskau!

Die Deutsche Anti-Nationalsozialistische Vereinigung in Rom sendet Euch ihre herzlichsten Grösse.

Da wir bis vor vier Wochen unter deutscher und faschistischer Herrschaft standen, wissen wir von Eurem Bestehen und Arbeiten nur durch den Sender London, ohne über Näheres informiert zu sein. Wir wären daher über eingehende Auskunft über die Ziele Eures Freiheitskomitees sehr dankbar.

Die Deutsche Anti-Nationalsozialistische Vereinigung umfasst Elemente aller politischen Richtungen und religiösen Bekennnisse, soweit dieselben unserem Kampf gegen Hitler und alles, was nationalsozialistisch ist, unterstützen. Unser Wirkungskreis ist ganz Südeuropa, und zwar haben wir Freunde und Verbindungen Leute auch in den heute noch nazistisch besetzten Gebieten. Wir kämpfen seit etwa zwei Jahren für die Beseitigung der Nazi-Diktatur und haben als Ziel den Wiederaufbau Deutschlands auf Grund sozialer Gerechtigkeit unter Beseitigung aller Elemente, die unser Land und die Welt nochmals zu einem Krieg führen könnten, sowie eine vollkommene Umerziehung des deutschen Volkes in allen seinen Schichten zur politischen Reife und zu einem besseren Verständnis der Umwelt, um das wirkliche, bisher verfolgte Deutschland wieder in die europäische Völkerfamilie zurückführen zu können, nachdem die notwendige Grundlage des Vertrauens geschaffen ist. Gleichheit aller dem Gesetz und dem Staat gegenüber, Freiheit für alle in Wort und Schrift und soziale Gerechtigkeit sind unser Leitmotiv.

Wir würden sehr gerne in dem gemeinsamen Kampf gegen Hitler für ein besseres Deutschland mit Euch zusammenarbeiten. Unser heutiges Schreiben soll vorerst einer Anknüpfung unserer beiderseitigen Beziehungen dienen und die Grundlage zu weiterer konkreter Stellungnahme schaffen.

Wir hoffen bald von Euch zu hören.

Für die Deutsche Anti-Nationalsozialistische Vereinigung

Distribution: A.C.C.

Mr. Rayner

Piazza di Spagna 35.

An das

Deutsche Freiheitskomitee in Moskau!

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Wir hoffen bald von Euch zu hören.

Distribution: A.C.C.

Mr. Rayner

A.A.I.

F.W.E. London

O.W.I. London

Für die Deutsche Anti-Nationalsozialistische Vereinigung

ACC

IMPORTANT

SECRET (CIPHER)

TIME

12.20 hrs

61

R.A.F. Ref. No

14 th July 44

AFHQ FOR FHB FOR RABWOLF

BAYTER, HARTSCHORN

R.A.F. CABLE No 61

SOURCE. For information. German anti-Nazi group Rome now in existence more than month. First contact with Allied authorities through FHB June 5. Have provided useful information on German community Rome, both contacts and suspects, and on certain conditions in Germany. Total German citizenry Rome about 200. Four groups: 1) small group around Dr. Willi Nix who have formed an organization called Deutsche Antinationalistische soche Vereinigung (DAN), Sitz Rom, including journalist Hocke, Stock, Kengemann, Lupp, Muckermann, actor Todd, priest Munich, professor Volbach; 2) large group of non-politicals who have registered with the BAV but not participate in its work; 3) unknown number probably not more than 100 who suspect group's security and do not care to register though genuinely anti-Nazi; and 4) small number of German agents some hiding some masquerading as anti-Nazis. Nix only vigorous political personality yet apparent, and he not big figure as well as broken in health by years of persecution. Political capabilities of group not regarded as important here. Only meeting so far held privately July 2nd attended by 15 persons. Jewish element not prominent. Political complexion unclear every point except anti-Nazi. Outlook still in many respects reflects totalitarian mentality. Preliminary contacts between this group and Freies Deutschland Moscow, invited by Russians here, have produced as yet no results. Believed Russians do not take group seriously. Allied policy to give group no official encouragement or recognition. FHB watching them will keep you informed. Hence urgency our cable requesting information literature etc. German groups UK, USA, USSR. Especially need information on official status and supervision Die Zeitung, London.

fca

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

Ref 3377.1

1 September 1944

Mr. Caccia presents his compliments to the Presidium of the German Anti-Nazi Group and in reply to their letter No. 100/44 of the 29th August must point out that none of the problems which they wish to discuss are the proper concern of the Allied Control Commission in Italy. If the Presidium desire to raise these matters with representatives of the American and British Governments they should address themselves to the Office of the U. S. Member of the Advisory Council, Via Vittorio Veneto, 119, and to the British High Commissioner, Via XX Settembre, 84.

Shown to Mr. Halden 9.8.

4774

D. A. V.

DEUTSCHE ANTINATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE
VEREINIGUNG

SÜD - EUROPA

SITZ: ROM

ROM, 29th August 1944.

BETRIFFT: Appointment.

AKT. NR. 100/44

Dear Dr. Caccis,

Dr. Nix, president, and Mr. C.E. Todd, general secretary,
thank you for your letter in date of August 26, 1944 and beg
you to receive them for discuss the following problems:

Report concerning the group's political groundline. -
Preparatory work of the group and contacts with other Ger-
man groups. -
Possibilities to go to Germany together with the Allied
troups.

Terms on which the group's collaboration with Dr. Kertshorne
(P.W.B.G.S.) may be continued with A.G.C. Political Section.

Very sincerely yours,

R. M. N.

C. E. Todd

3721

first call

Mr. H. G. G. G.

BETRIFT: Appointment.

AKT. NR. 100/24

Dear Dr. Caccia,

Dr. Nix, president, and Mr. C.B. Todd, general secretary, thank you for your letter in date of August 26, 1944 and beg you to receive them for discuss the following problems:

Report concerning the group's political groundline. -

Preparatory work of the group and contacts with other German groups. -

Possibilities to go to Germany together with the Allied troops.

Terms on which the group's collaboration with Dr. Kertschorn (P.W.B.G.S.) may be continued with A.G.C. Political Section.

first call

Mr. H. G. G. G.

Very sincerely yours,

C.B. Todd

C.B. Todd

Dr. Nix

C.B. Todd

372.1

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
POLITICAL SECTION
APO 394

26 August 1944.

Mr. Caccio presents his compliments to the Presidium of the German Anti-Nazi group and, in reply to their memorandum of the 24th August, would be obliged if they would write to him in the first instance to explain the subjects that they desire to discuss. He will then be pleased to meet the Presidium if such a discussion would be of benefit.

4772

D. A. V.

DEUTSCHE ANTI-NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE
VEREINIGUNG

SÜD - EUROPA

SITZ: ROM

ROM, August 24th, 1944.

BETRIFFT:

AKT. NR.

The presidium of the German Anti-Nazi group, who collaborated with Dr. Hardshorne, FWE, German Intelligence, wants to contact Dr. Caccia. Dr. Hardshorne told us before he went away that he has spoken to Dr. Caccia. Specially Dr. Hardshorne asked us to collaborate with Dr. Caccia in the same way as we did with him.

Piazza Giuseppe
35
St. Spydon

Oct 179

489171

377.1

The Caccia provides the explanation to the
Presidium of the German Anti-Nazi group
and, in reply, be their recommendation of the
wishes to give it organized. ¹⁹⁴⁴
July August 2, ~~after~~ ^{to} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~supplied~~ ^{is} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~first~~ ^{first} ~~instance~~ ^{instance} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~will~~ ^{will}

NC
Can be covered without
from the West, right?

BETRIEF:

AKT. NR.

The presidium of the German Anti-Nazi group, who collaborated with Dr. Hardshorne, FWE, German Intelligence, wants to contact Dr. Caccia. Dr. Hardshorne told us before he went away that he has spoken to Dr. Caccia. Specially Dr. Hardshorne asked us to collaborate with Del Caccia in the same way as we did with him.

Pizza
due pezzi
35

We, again, present the complaint to the
 President of the American Anti-Slavery group
 and in reply to their answer and one of the
 members to give it they would ^{assist}
 August 2, ~~after~~ ^{to} ~~is~~ ^{49th}
 to explain the subject and the answer to discuss it
 to be the first to discuss. He will
 then be pleased to meet the President in
 if ~~the committee~~ ^{discussion} ~~is~~ ^{is}
 could be of value to us.

0061

PTB AFHQ
Unit No. 12

SECRET

Re: All Political Commission - attention Mr. Casella
From: Mr. Gaffney
Date: 5th October 1944

*W.S.
Page
Dorton
hxc
10/10*

1. I am forwarding to you a letter back to London and Washington together with copies of several reports which I think should go.

2. I should be grateful if you would acknowledge to the despatch of these reports, and to the terms of the letter (especially paras 1 and 7), which state the position as I understand it is desired.

3. All Allied personnel of the German Political Intelligence Section, with the exception of Lt. Joachim, has now been assigned to other duty and has left Rome. The subordinate, locally engaged staff has been dismissed or transferred to other sections of PTB. Lt. Joachim is no longer carrying out German Political intelligence and will shortly take up other duties.

4. I think it would be advisable to issue an over-all directive on German Intelligence in PTB, on the lines of that on Italian Intelligence. I am drafting such a directive which I should like to discuss with you before submitting it to PTB, AFHQ for clearance with the Psychological Warfare Committee of AFHQ. This directive would be issued in the same way as the Italian intelligence directive, but it is a more difficult problem as the concurrence of G-2 will have also to be obtained and as the question of German Intelligence obtained in the Balkans is also involved.

5. I am sending these documents over to you as they are rather bulky and you may wish to look through them before replying to para 2 above. I should however like to see you and I will tomorrow telephone and try to make an appointment. If possible I will bring the draft of the German directive with me and there are also some points about Italian intelligence which I should like to discuss with you at the same time.

W. J. Gaffney
PTB "D" SECTION

SECRET

4770

page 472
line 16-18

SECRET

4763

SECRET

1. DISCUSSION. It is not thought likely that Prince RUPRECHT has any information to disclose which is of real importance. As he himself says, he is an old man (75) and has been out of touch with affairs for some years. He is interesting chiefly as the representative of a point-of-view, that of the non-Prussian German monarchists, though it is doubtful whether this point of view is ever likely to have a large following in post-war Germany. A somewhat surprising feature is that he is less anti-Russian than might be expected. With regard to the personalities whom Prince RUPRECHT mentioned as being "good men" and anti-Hitler, the majority of them seem to be Bavarians and the assumption is that he considers them good because

the animation is that he considers them good because they cherish feelings of loyalty towards the Hawaiian Royal family.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
 INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12

CONFIDENTIAL

An Interview with Signor GEBEL

Attached is a paper written by Signor Bruno GEBEL on his activity in the German Propaganda Ministry between 1940 and 1943.

Signor Gebel is a dual national, German-Italian born in Rome of a German father and Italian mother. He is aged 29. He is of an adventurous character, joining the Foreign Legion for two years at the age of 17 before completing his studies at Stuttgart and Vienna. He joined the German Army in 1936 and after his training was seconded to the Marineministerium as an Reserveoffiziersanwärter in one of the first Propaganda Companies. In 1939 he was found medically unfit for active service and because of his perfect knowledge of Italian and fluent French was posted to the Propaganda Ministry. He became an editor in the Italian Radio Section and later became head of the Section. He attracted the attention of Goebbels who needed an interpreter for Italian. At the end of 1940, however, Gebel was sent to Paris with the rank of Lieutenant, as a member of the 6th Marine Propaganda Halb-Kompanie. His Company went on to Bordeaux where Gebel founded and edited a German-Italian illustrated paper "Gegen England". In the spring of 1941 he was on board of the commerce-raider "Pinguin" on a 97-day cruise on the S. Atlantic. He claims that seven ships of a tonnage of 23,000 GRT were sunk. He then returned to his work as editor of "Gegen England". Later in the year 1942 he was sent to the Leningrad front as PK reporter and promoted to Oberleutnant. It was during this time, he claims that a latent hostility to Nazism and antipathy to things German began to dominate him.

In August 1942 he was recalled to the Propaganda Ministry, where he was appointed as Leiter der Ländergruppe West. He was also used by Goebbels as his personal interpreter in French and Italian. In March 1943 he was once more sent on active service, to Pirano in Istria. Thence, he deserted on the Italian Armistice and came to Rome. He reassumed his Italian citizenship living unmolested throughout the German occupation.

Gebel gave the ~~impression~~ impression of being an able man, an adventurer and one who at one time had been a thorough supporter of Nazism. A hard youth, and inability to get on with his father, or achieve his early ambition of being a merchant marine officer may to some extent account for his estrangement. He told his story willingly, and left an impression of conviction and sincerity.

4700

=2=

Apart from the attached paper, Gebel made the following points during the interview.

In the Propaganda-Ministerium

There was a daily Directive meeting at 11a.m. presided over by Goebbels. Directives were discussed and the day's propaganda plan agreed. Unpleasant facts, other than those mentioned on the BEC were not discussed. In the informant's view, even the higher Directorate of the Ministry knew very little about the real course of the war. In the lower ranks, each Section was strictly divided off from its neighbour. Each knew only that amount of confidential information sufficient to enable him to do his work. Every member of the Staff, however, was authorized to keep a wireless-set at his home and to listen to foreign broadcasts. In addition, elaborate monitoring reports of enemy radio were available daily.

Of the Overseas Propaganda Departments in the Ministry, the British had a precedence. Joyce had direct access to Goebbels. The Chiefs of the other Departments had to approach him through the Head of Reichsrundfunk.

The P.K. Company.

The establishment of the 6th Marine Propaganda Halbkompagnie was 45 to 60 all ranks. Of these there were 20 reporters (Kriegsberichterstatter) 7 Editors (Redakteure) and the remainder drivers and clerks.

V.H.C. Fend.

ARMED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
 INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12
 German Political Intelligence Section

RE: Notes by Mr. GEBEL on his activity in the German
 Propaganda Ministry

Meine Tätigkeit im Propagandaministerium begann als Redakteur in der italienischen Redaktion für den Rundfunk und endete als Leiter der Ländergruppe West, nachdem ich italienischer, französischer, deutscher Sprecher, Leiter vom Dienst, Gründer und Leiter der "französischen Stunde" war. Ich schrieb ausserdem Talks und politische Hörspiele für die verschiedenen Ländergruppen.

Als Ländergruppenleiter hatte ich, bei meinem Alter, eine Stufe der Verantwortung erreicht, die man sonst nur einem langjährigen Mitarbeiter anvertraute. Trotzdem ist es mir gelungen, manche Neuerungen einzuführen, die mich auf meinem Posten immer mehr festigten.

Mein Bereich erstreckte sich über Holland, Dänemark, Belgien und Frankreich. Ich hatte die Verantwortung für die propagandistische Durchführung der Sendungen und die Gestaltung derselben, die politische Zensur und das Schreiben der Kommentare für die Übersetzung in die jeweiligen Sprachen. Ausserdem die Betreuung meines Stabes, der sich aus circa 60 Mitarbeitern zusammensetzte.

Mein direkter Vorgesetzter war der Leiter der Europa-Sender, Herr Schmidt-Hansen. Herr Schmidt-Hansen war ein englischer Sprecher, der durch seine Parteizugehörigkeit seinen Posten bekam und nicht ins Wanken kam, weil seine Intrigen von höherer Seite unterstützt wurden. Sein Können ging nicht über den Durchschnitt. Seine Hauptmacht war, die englischen Sendungen nachzuahmen und sie als eigenes Produkt wiederzugeben.

Der Intendant, dessen Name mir entfallen ist, hatte nur eine politische Bedeutung. Er war SS-Führer und trat nur dann auf, wenn die gegebenen Richtlinien nicht innegehalten wurden.

Dr. Gutterer war mein nächster Vorgesetzter. Seine Beschreibung bedarf nicht vieler Worte. Wenn das Können des Dr. Gutterer im Verhältnis zu seinem körperlichen Umfang stünde, so müsste er ein Genie sein. Er ist aber nur ein Parteigenosse.

Dr. Lynowitz ist vielleicht der beste Auslandspropagandist des 3. Reiches. Er begann seine Laufbahn mit mir. Als er Redakteur in der französischen Redaktion war, waren wir Freunde.

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Dann wurden wir Gegner, aber ehrliche Gegner. Wir strebten beide nach oben und waren gleich strebsam und ehrgeizig. In kurzer Zeit war er Leiter der französischen Redaktion und schliesslich, auf Grund seiner Kenntnisse der englischen Sprache, Leiter der englischen und ~~xxx~~ irischen Propaganda. Trotzdem er nicht Parteiangehöriger war, gelang es ihm, hohe Posten zu bekleiden. Er landete schliesslich in den engsten Kreisen des Reichsministers und übernahm die politische und propagandistische Kontrolle über den Rundfunk. Ein Mann, der wirklich etwas kann, aber auch viel kämpfen muss, da er nicht immer verstanden wird.

Dr. Goebbels! Über diesen Menschen könnte man Bücher schreiben und es würde doch nicht reichen. Leider hat er nur Verständnis für Innenpolitik. Es ist vielleicht nicht ganz seine Schuld, denn der Führer hat das öfteren betont, dass für die Erringung des Sieges nur das eigene Volk propagandistisch aufgeklärt werden muss und der Gegner nur mit den Waffen. Hitler legte keinen besonderen Wert auf eine intensive Auslandspropaganda. Die Innenpolitik verstand Goebbels zu führen. Bei manchen Gelegenheiten hat er das Rad des Schicksals wieder auf die Seite der Partei gedreht. Ihm allein ist es zu verdanken, wenn die Masse blindlings und so willenlos auf den Führer hört. Seine Redebegabung und seine Suggestion auf die Masse ist so eindeutig, dass er allein auf weiter Flur dasteht. Als Repräsentant der NS-Propaganda könnte in Deutschland kein besserer Mann gefunden werden. Er versteht es, in das Herz eines jeden Deutschen zu sprechen. Auf diesem Gebiet fühlt er sich sehr stark.

In der Auslandspolitik hingegen ist er nur ein mittelmässiger Journalist. Hier versagt sein Können. Hier hat er Komplexe. Sobald er sich in Gegenwart von ausländischen Pressevertretern befindet, verliert er sein Selbstbewusstsein und wird argwöhnisch und misstrauend. Wie alle Menschen, die einen körperlichen Fehler haben, glaubt er, lächerlich zu wirken. Bei genauer Beobachtung hört man sofort aus seiner Sprache, wenn er sitzt oder steht. Ruhig und Überzeugend, wenn er sitzt, nervös und hastig, wenn er steht und Menschen vor sich hat. Jedenfalls besitzt er die Gabe des Wortes. Er spricht keine Fremdsprachen. Er verachtet Italien als Land, interessiert sich eingehend für den Balkan, hat eine mystische Achtung für England und ignoriert Russland.

Weit interessanter ist er als Mann. Seine Augen sind stets in Bewegung, obwohl seine Worte langsam fallen. Er hat eine ~~Lebens~~ ^{Lebens}lichkeit mit einem Fuchs? Er sieht alles, wartet aber den günstigsten Moment ab, um anzugreifen. Er ist der Mann, der keine Freunde

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besitzt, weil man ihn fürchtet. Er hat eben etwas Unaufrichtiges an sich. Selbst wenn er eine Wohltätigkeit ausführt, kann man ihm nicht dankbar sein. Er wird auch immer ein Einzelgänger bleiben. Er besitzt auch den Mut eines Fuchses. Im Umgang mit Männern ist er beinahe brutal und grüßt sich mit passenden und unpassenden Worten aus. Er wählt keineswegs seine Ausdrucksweise. Dies aber nur, um männlicher zu erscheinen. Er will die körperliche Schwäche durch das Wort ersetzen. Sobald er sich aber in Damengesellschaft befindet, ändert sich sein Wesen vollständig. Für eine Frau, die sein Interesse erregt, wird er wie die Schlange für die Maus. Er hypnotisiert sie einfach und hält sie solange, bis sie ihre Kontrolle verliert. Seine sexuelle Kraft muss unbedingt abnormal sein, denn er kann sie kaum beherrschen. Es kommt nicht selten vor, dass er während einer wichtigen Konferenz dieselbe einfach unterbricht, um sie erst nach Stunden fortzusetzen. Dann ist er bedeutend ruhiger und seine Gedankengänge haben wieder einen normalen Fortgang. Ist aber seine Gegenwart unbedingt erforderlich, so verliert er die Kontrolle über sie selbst und ist unerträglich.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT #12
German Political Intelligence Section

September, 14th, 1944.

An Interview with Frau Katherine Kling

1. Personal Details:

Aged about 40, half-Jewish. In 1923 she married professor Kling, then a professor of History in Königsberg University. He was a member of Stresemann's Deutsche Volkspartei. In 1934 Kling was persecuted off on the grounds of his wife's non-Aryan origin and left Germany for Italy. The pair were able to return from time to time to Germany, and also to travel. They were both in Cambridge shortly before the war. The outbreak of war found Frau Kling in Rome. Up to Jan. 1943 she lived on her husband's pension. In that month she took an appointment as interpreter with the Argentine Military Mission and remained with them until the Mission moved to Lisbon in Febr. 1943. She also began to have worked part-time in the Ministry of Popular Culture and also earned money as a translator. On Sept. 19th 1943 she was visited by three German officers and ordered to report voluntarily as an interpreter at the Commandatur. She was assigned to Col. Seifarth, Chief of the Civil Administration for Rome. He refused all along as she considered herself persecuted. She had, she explained, enough money, as her previous earnings were supplemented by grants from relatives in Switzerland.

She evidently found Seifarth and his assistant van der Meer minded alike. She was the confidant of the one and the intimate of the other. Her husband had meanwhile died in an aeroplane crash and her two sons had been killed on the eastern front (both at the age of 17, one at Stalingrad and the other in the Caucasus). She feels a deep personal hatred against the regime which has caused her so much suffering. She considers herself a loyal German, and would only give her information reluctantly and in the belief that so doing she was aiding in the rebuilding of Germany. She hoped that men like Seifarth would have a part in that rebuilding. She expressed great contempt for Dr. Dix's Committee and of "émigrés" in general.

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2. Reasons for the Interview

Since interrogation by C.I.C. in July, Frau Kling had kept in consultative contact with the Allied Authorities

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including P.W.B. She had, however, some difficulty with Dr. Nix, when she refused to register with his Committee. Advised by an Austrian journalist friend, Herr Kiesler, she made up her mind to speak with P.W.B. representatives. She was further determined when on Sept. 3rd she received a letter from van der Lieck (Letter Three) which had been posted in Florence on June 15th. In this letter van der Lieck asked her whether, "should she come into contact with people of political influence, she could not discreetly sound whether they (the Allies) were thinking in terms of co-operation with people like X (Col. Seifarth) or whether as a matter of course they would only work with hirelings".

Relevant extracts of three letters from van der Lieck dated June 7th, 11th and 15th are attached (Annex II). These, together with a photograph of Col. Seifarth were handed over spontaneously to the interviewer.

3. Information about Col. Seifarth

Informant was able to confirm statements contained in Dr. Hartshorne's note of August 24th about Seifarth's career, and added the following - (Attached as Annex I)

In 1940 Seifarth was Landrat in Posen. Thence he was transferred to the Civil Administration of Occupied France, as Head of the Administration of Bordeaux. He came under suspicion of the Gestapo, and in 1941 came up before a Kriegesgericht in Paris. He was charged with having said: "Warum sich nicht endlich mal einer findet, der dem Emil eine vor den Schläfen knallt?" (Why can't anyone be found who'd knock Adolf's block off). He had in fact said this and much worse. His colleagues stood by him in the witness-box and he was acquitted. Informant adds that the Evangelical Pastor for the German community in Paris was particularly active in lobbying support for Seifarth. The sentence was not confirmed until Seifarth was appointed to his post in Rome. Throughout his stay in France he was the friend and counsellor of von Stulpnagel.

In Sept. 1943 Seifarth was transferred to Italy. On the capitulation of Italy he became Chief of the Militärverwaltung for Rome (Sept. 17th 1944).

He exchanged frequent letters with Count von der Schulenburg when the latter was in France as representative of the Reichswirtschafts-Ministerium. In these letters both men stated from the standpoint that Germany would be defeated and would be occupied by the Allies. They wished to see a new Germany based on ideas the opposite of those which inspired the Third Reich. Germany should serve, not dominate Europe, and Germans should

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have an opportunity to work on in science and arts, the two spheres in which they were outstanding. Seifarth also exchanged similar letters with Rennert, a member of the Militärverwaltungs-dienst, and formerly in the Reichswirtschaftsministerium. A list of other correspondents of Seifarth is attached as Annex III.

In his conversations with van der Lieck and Frau Kling, Seifarth expressed his desire to work with the Allies against Hitler, and a willingness to put the Allies in touch with reliable collaborators. He listened to BBC - German service, but criticized Allied propaganda as "being run by emigrés with no knowledge of existing conditions in Germany". He himself drafted a propaganda policy for the Allies which he wished to be handed over to them. He was at continuous loggerheads with the Gestapo, especially Dollmann. Seifarth and van der Lieck connived at informant's failure to leave Rome. (This is clear from the post-script of the first letter and from letters two and three).

Seifarth's knowledge of foreign countries is small. He hates the Poles but has no strong views about any other nation. According to informant he knows nothing about Great Britain or the Commonwealth. He is a typical Prussian State official. Informant characterizes Seifarth as personally courageous, a man who would stick to his job regardless of dangers. She believes him to be now in Bologna (See letter Three, paragraph one).

4. Van der Lieck's letters.

Three letters were written by van der Lieck to Frau Kling between June 7th and June 15th. Apart from raising the question of how letters written by German officials in Florence could be safely delivered in Rome, they have the following points of interest:

First letter, June 7th

a) Description of the journey from Rome to temporary quarters in Perugia. It took from 6.30 a.m. Sunday to 3.30 p.m. Monday thanks to congestion of the roads and bombing by RAF. The staff of the Militärverwaltung was unable to keep together as a Unit. One of their members was killed by a bomb hit.

b) Van der Lieck enumerates Seifarth's Staff as: Hartmann, Funke, Bolck, Selierer, Hersloff, Schroeder (Letter 3), Nölke, Bong-Schmidt, Kerveldt, and the brother of an Italian called Aldo.

Funke, Selierer, Hersloff, Nölke and the brother of Aldo have not been mentioned in previous reports.

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c) Mention is made of German personnel who stayed behind in Rome. Hofmann is well known to PWB, and has provided much reliable propaganda-intelligence. The others, Ahnelt, Krenser and Dr. Otto Schmidt are not known to us. Informant, however had a low opinion of Schmidt. In her view he is simply a deserter. Informant worked for Schrader. She ~~took~~ her degree under his brother at Frankfurt am Main, University (See Annex III) Attention is drawn to van der Lieck's comment on Schmidt's action. "I have a good deal of understanding, but his motive is beyond me."

Second letter, June 11th.

The Military Administration has moved from Perugia to Florence. The letter contains news of friends and colleagues of Frau Kling. A release for the story of Gerschkow's loot amounting to 21 Million lire going up in smoke is being asked for.

"Daddi's mother" referred to in last line but one is the mother of professor Daddi, 6 Porta Pinciana with whom Frau Kling is now staying.

The references to the "Mountain" (line 2) and to Fabian, Stigler, Fr. Tatjana and Canelli are not at present known to us.

Third letter, June 15th

Paragraph 2 is a statement of Seifarth's outlook on the future of Germany. He expresses his willingness to work with the Allies providing their aim is to turn Germany into chaos. Van der Lieck states that he himself would be ready to emigrate to the Argentine.

Scheunemann mentioned in para 3 is an Abwehrmann (S.D.) who had long suspected informant of the intention to desert. He is described as aged about 50, irascible, but not particularly efficient.

ANNEX I: Dr. Hartshorne's Report on Col. Seifarth, August 24th, 44
ANNEX II: Three letters from Lieut. van der Lieck to Frau Kling
ANNEX III: List of Col. Seifarth's correspondents on political topics.

ANNEX I.

ARMED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
 INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12
 German Political Intelligence Section

August 24th, 1944.

Militärverwaltungsoberrat Seifarth

This rank is equivalent to Lt. Col. in the Civil Affairs Administration. S. had held this rank for several years, although he was a simple private in the Army. This rank is third in the hierarchy of civil affairs officials, full Col. being equivalent to Militärverwaltungschef and coming under the top rank of Intendant.

S. is about 43 years old.

Until 1939 he was Landrat in Schleswig-Holstein. It is believed that he may have had direct contact with Goerdeler^{who} until 1935 was Preiskommissar under first Brüning and then Schacht in the Prussian administration. S.'s claim to know Brüning is thus possible though not probable. His official contact would have been through Goerdeler, but if knew Goerdeler well there is a strong possibility, taken together with his recent actions, that he may have been involved in the Putsch of July 20th. Shortly after the fall of France in 1940, S. occupied a high position in the Civil Affairs Administration of France, where he no doubt came in direct contact with the Military Governor Otto von Stulpnagel. It is known that he was arrested by the Gestapo for having expressed himself too freely before a group of fellow officials in his administration. It was his practice to have informal gatherings for political discussion "nach dem Dienst". When he came to Rome he continued this practice in the Hotel Flora. At any rate he was confined for a short time to a concentration camp in Germany as a result of the Paris charge.

Although he is known to have preferred the French to the Italians and to have regarded the French as the model of a latin nation, he was transferred to the Italian theatre in 1943 where he occupied the position of General Maelzer's deputy for civil affairs. After the withdrawal from Rome he is believed to have retained control over all the area south of the Apennines. If this supposition is true, the fall of Florence would mean the final disappearance of his sphere of influence. As a result of his long career as Prussian Landrat he developed a certain conservative bureaucratic habits which lead him to lay great stress on having a clear field of administrative command. This may have been a contributing factor to his desire to come across at the present time.

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S. was very impatient with Italians and never spoke the language. He always used an interpreter though he could understand Italian. His secretary was a certain Mülke from Saa-Tirol who's sister married an Englishman.

S. can be characterized as an autocratic somewhat pedantic Prussian civil servant type, correct but unstable in his personal behaviour. He has never been an active Nazi and is known to have intense dislike for the SS.

van der Lück

A Sonderführer with rank of Lieutenant, assistant and interpreter to Seifarth. 35-38 years old with grey hair. Very intelligent. Opportunist type, more of a Nazi and less of a Prussian civil servant than S. His main job in Italy was public relations officer for Civil Affairs Administration in Rome. In addition he had charge of the legal control of the black market from the standpoint of the military. If this estimate is correct van der Lück is to be handled with great caution.

The following persons also worked in the Civil Affairs Administration in Rome, under Seifarth, and may presumably be further likely candidates for defection:

Graf Serveldt: aristocratic Nazi. Job was liaison with the Italian ministries in Rome. Same rank as Seifarth (Militärverwaltungsoberrat) but subordinated to him. (There were 10-20 officials of this same rank for the whole of Italy).

Bolok: same rank as S. but subordinated to him, in charge of industry and public utilities.

Hartmann: Militärverwaltungsoberrat; responsible for water and light. Hartmann and Bolok used their influence to prevent the destruction of many of the public utilities plants of Rome.

Kochler: Oberrat, anti-Nazi, in charge of transport in Rome.

Bong-Schmidt: Oberrat, strong Nazi, executor of the Sauckel program for labour recruitment in Rome. Had worked in Russia and France. Ran a big racket, collecting bribes in exchange for guarantees that the individual would not be deported to Germany.

Proposed message to be read in proper cover context from Radio

Londra:

"DONATELLA VUOLE SPOSARE SUBITO".

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E.Y. Hartshorne

ANNEX II.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12
German Political Intelligence Section

September 12th, 1944.

RE: Letters of Van der Lieck to a friend in RomeFirst letter:

Perugia

Mittwoch, den 7. Juni 1944.

..... soeben habe ich erfahren, dass ich morgen mit Seifarth nach Florenz fahren soll. Ich hoffe, Stiglar zu erreichen und ihm diese Zeilen für Dich geben zu können. Er wird sie Dir irgendwann übermitteln. Gebe Gott, dass du dann gesund bist und Freude empfindest. Zunächst eine kurze Schilderung unserer Fahrt. Sonntag. Abfahrt von dem Flora etwa 5.30 zum Vatikan, von dort ein Stück Anselia. Wir boggen seitlich auf eine kleine Strasse aus und blieben den ganzen Tag in einem kleinen Bauernhof liegen. Unsere Staffel hatte 6 Wagen 1) Hartmann, 2) Seifarth, Funke, 3) Bolok, Selierer, 4) Hersloff mit einem Untereffizier, 5) Bong-Schmidt u. Begleiter, 6) Schlusswagen Merveldt und ich mit dem Bruder Aldo. Der Tag in der Tenuta war friedlich. Rom war aus der Ferne noch zu sehen. Ich habe stets an Dich gedacht und überlegt, wie Du den so schweren und gefährlichen Tag verbringen würdest. Da der General angeblich noch in Rom sein sollte, wurde Bong-Schmidt noch einmal als Verbindungsmann hineingeschickt. Er fuhr um 10 h und kam um 13 h zurück. Er war nochmals im Corso, wo die PAI ihn bereits kühl behandelte. Als letzter hat er die Büros noch einmal besichtigt. Die Marketererei war bereits geplündert, von den PAI-Leuten. Zum Schlusse liess er sich von Signorini im Flora noch ein Mittagessen servieren, obgleich die Empfangskommission für die anderen bereits im Hause war. Dann bedeutete man ihm aber, er müsse sich zurückziehen. - Wir selbst aassen in der Tenuta und ruhten uns aus für die Nachtfahrt. Um 7 h wollten wir los; aber da erschienen etwa 40 Jagdbomber und machten einen tollen Angriff auf die Cassia etc. Wir lagen ziemlich nahe, so dass wir die Wirkung gut beobachten konnten. Es war furchtbar. Als wir um 8 h losfuhren und bald auf die Cassia kamen, sahen wir aus nächster Nähe, was sie angestellt hatten. Die Fahrt in der Nacht ging nur sehr langsam vorstatten. Die Kolonne kam bald auseinander. Der Wagen von Hersloff und unserer hielten aber fest zusammen. Fest eingeklammert zwischen den Fahrzeugen der zurückflutenden Armee kamen wir in der Stunde nur etwa 10 - 15 km vorwärts. Brennende Autos und abgeschossene Panzer hielten den Strom immer wieder auf. Zwischen durch

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flogen einzelne Flugzeuge über uns; wir mussten in die Büsche ohne jedoch etwas Ernsthaftes zu erleben. Gegen 4 h morgens waren wir in Viterbe. Von dort ab war die Strasse etwas freier. Die Fahrer waren aber schon sehr müde und mit der Dämmerung drohte neue Gefahr aus der Luft. Hinter Bolsena machten wir halt, stellten unsere beiden Wagen in das Schilf des Sees und schloßen so gut es ging. Wir badeten und besorgten uns Nachschverpflegung in der Ortskommandantur. Niemand hatte etwas mitgenommen. Für Zigaretten machten uns die Bauern Spiegelsaler und Salat, und wir waren ganz vergnügt. Um 9 h ging es weiter in Richtung Orvieto. Da dort die Brücke zerstört war, fuhren wir einen weiten Umweg über Piculle und kamen erst um 3.30 h in Perugia an. Seifert und Hartmann waren bereits Montag um 5 h angekommen. Polch um 5 h nachmittags. Nach und nach trafen die anderen ein. Wenn mit seiner Staffel ziemlich vollständig. In der Ill. Zitr. wurde ein vorläufiges Büro eingerichtet. Die Sa kam erst am Dienstag und Mittwoch. Sie bezog selbständig Quartier, 10 km östlich. Dann wurde Bilanz gezogen.

In Rom zurückgeblieben sind:

Anheit

Sof. (G.) Hofmann, Dolm. des Generals

Sof. (G.) Kresser, Dolm. von Polch in der letzten Woche, Südtiroler

Ein Gefreiter der Abt. Arbeit

Dr. Otto Schmidt, der sich am Samstag nachmittag von seinen Sperrposten zur Zahnbehandlung beurlauben liess und seitdem verschwunden ist. Sollte es zu ihm je sehen, so sag ihm, dass ich manches für ihn eingesteckt habe. Ich habe für vieles Verständnis, aber seine Motive lehne ich ab.

Leider haben wir einen anderen Verlust gehabt, der ehrenvoller und trauriger ist. Reffler ist 5 km nördlich von Spoleto von einer Bombe getötet worden. Sie hat ihm den Unterleib zerrissen; er war auf der Stelle tot.

Er zeigte schon bei der Abfahrt eine sonderbare Unruhe, die ihn auch veranlasste, sich von den anderen zu trennen und eine andere, gefährlichere Route zu wählen.

General M. ist auch hier. Aber niemand hat etwas Ordentliches zu tun. Wir warten auf Befehle. G. ist bemüht, seinen Stab wenigstens in Teilen zu retten. Deshalb fahren wir morgen nach Florenz, um mit den entscheidenden Leuten in Verbindung zu kommen.

Hoffentlich erreiche ich Stigler dort. Einmal wird auch er hinter der Linie sein; dann wird er Dich sehen und mein Bote sein.....

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P.S.
Alle Fragen nach Deinem Verbleib (aus unserem Stab und von
Scheunemann, der auch hier ist) habe ich mit dem WEK beantwortet.
Sch. meinte, Du würdest Dich sicher bald melden . (!) Wie mag es
Dir in Rom ergehen? Wenn Du nur Glück hast! Dein Brief nach Freiburg
wurde heute der Feldpost übergeben.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT #12
German Political Intelligence Section

SS: Letters of Van der Biuck to a friend in Rome
Second letter

Sonntag, den 11.6.44

...wir sind am 9. Juni nachmittags in Florenz angekommen, haben sofort Verbindung mit dem Berg aufgenommen. Die Besprechungen dauerten bis in die Nacht. Wir bleiben hier, und zwar in der Stadt. Wie lange? Ich rechne mit höchstens 14 Tagen. Ich habe viele Aufträge bekommen und ist oben sehr geschätzt. Das meiste wird Böck mit seinen Unterorganisationen leisten müssen, aber auch Fabian und Bong-Schmidt werden zu tun bekommen. Wir wohnen in Badini, 5. und ich auf einem Zimmer. Die Stadt ist überbelagt. Das Gros ist seitens von Perugia nach gekommen. Ich habe Aufträge, die in einer Villa am Stadtrand unterzubringen. Nun noch einige Bemerkungen zu den einzelnen, die du kennst. Ulrich, der zuletzt Armeeattaché bei der 12. Armee war, ist durch Bomben getötet worden. Gerschkow hat in Viterbo Pech gehabt. Sein Wagen wurde in Brand geschossen. Dabei sind 21 Millionen Lira in Scheinen verbrannt. Das peinliche Flugzeug erlebte sich dann den Scherz, Herrn G., der tot im Gras lag, persönlich anzunehmen. Er ist aber am Leben geblieben, noch etwas verschüttet, doch beginnt er bereits, wieder zu Sektgelagen einzuladen. Schwerträger macht einen etwas traurigen Eindruck. Er hat in der Aufregung vergessen, seinen Safe im Exzeleior zu entleeren und behauptet, sein ganzes Vermögen verloren zu haben. Fabiana wohnt in Albergo Roma. Sie ist die alte. Wir haben ihre Grube ausgetauscht. Ich habe ihr erzählt, dass du eine Verbindung mit dem WSA hattest. Nach meinem Eindruck glaubt sie jedoch, du seiest in Rom geblieben. Ich habe mir keine besondere Mühe gegeben, sie vom Gegenteil zu überzeugen. Scheinmann ist nicht mehr bei uns, da er zum Stab des Generals gehört, der jetzt einen neuen Auftrag erhalten hat. Er wird somit kaum dazu kommen, sich noch mit dir zu beschäftigen. Die sowjetischen Männer dort geblieben sind, verlieren in etwas an Interesse, was nur gut ist. Gestern Abend war ich bei etwas Lada's Mutter, die mich sehr nett empfangen hat. Er selbst wird heute Abend mit seiner Familie kommen. Da es mir leider nicht

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gelingen ist, Siglar zu erreichen, (die von Dir angegebene Tel.Nr. existiert nicht) will ich meine Briefe an Dich Daddi geben. Ich freue mich auf das Zusammentreffen mit ihm. Wenn wir länger hier bleiben, will ich ihm weitere Nachrichten übergeben? Wie sag es Dir gehen? Bist du in Sicherheit? Stehen Deine Freunde zu Dir? Ich habe grosses Vertrauen zu Canelli. Sei nur recht vorsichtig, ich bin auch in grosser Sorge.....

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
 INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12
 German Political Intelligence Section

RE: Letters of Van der Lieck to a friend in Rome

Third letter

Florenz, 15.6. 44

.....es ist möglich, dass ich heute oder morgen Abend von hier fort muss. Da die Verwaltungsgeschäfte so ziemlich still liegen, stehe ich Bolck für seine Transportgeschäfte zur Verfügung. Ich soll als Kolonnenführer mit einer Anzahl LKW nach Lucca, dort verladen und direkt nach Bologna. Nach hier zurück komme ich nur, falls die Entwicklung sich noch länger hinzieht, was niemand recht glauben will. Das Schicksal des Stabes ist noch immer nicht entschieden. Heute Abend wird der Personalchef von Vercelli erwartet. Heber Mervelat und Schrader ist bereits verfügbar. Sie sollen als Verwaltungsgruppenleiter nach Frankreich. Alles hängt davon ab, wie sich zu der Frage stellt. Zukünftig hat im Grunde genommen nur Bolck. Wenn Seifarth geht, wird man ihm vielleicht eine neue Aufgabe anbieten. Auf Engel sprach an Pfingsten von Athen. Sollte er in Frankreich eingesetzt werden, wäre ich der geeignete Dolmetscher. Ob es ihm gelingen würde, mich sonstwem mitzuteilen, ist fraglich. Dass er sich ohne darum geben wird, weist Du.

Sir haben gestern ein langes Gespräch über die Lage geführt. Er ist derjenige, der Dich nach mir am meisten vermisst. Er behauptet sehr, dass er nicht zum Schluss besser mit Dir kombiniert hat. Ihm liegt viel an einer Klärung der eventuellen späteren politischen Verhältnisse. Du kennst seinen Standpunkt und weist, dass er bereit ist, mitzuarbeiten, wenn eine einigermaßen tragbare Linie verfolgt wird. Er ist Fachmann für innere Verwaltung und könnte als solcher auch in schwerer Zeit vieles leisten, wenn man ihm Vertrauen entgegenbringt. Du wirst mich verstehen. Wenn Du je Verbindung mit Leuten bekommst, die politisch Einfluss haben, könntest Du vielleicht mit Vorsicht sondieren, ob man die Mitarbeit von Leuten wie X überhaupt ins Auge fasst, oder ob man von vornherein nur mit gekauften Subjekten arbeiten will. Wenn man ein völliges Chaos will, unter Missachtung unserer primitivsten nationalen Würde, bleibt ja nur die Auswanderung. Da bitte ich Dich für mich persönlich. Ich würde gerne nach Argentinien gehen, zumal ich dann eine Möglichkeit sehe, mit Dir zusammenzubleiben. Von Rom hören wir nur sehr wenig. 1000 Faschisten sollen er-

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geschossen worden sein. Man macht Seiferth Vorwürfe, dass er sie nicht rechtzeitig abtransportiert habe. Dann erzählt man, dass im Viertel Parioli Plünderungen stattgefunden hätten. Am glaubhaftesten ist wohl die letzte Nachricht, dass die Argentinier Getreideschiffe herangebracht haben. - Hilzer ist heute früh hier eingetroffen. Scheunemann ist auch wieder da. Er hat natürlich sofort nach Dir gefragt, und ich sagte die Sache mit dem VEM wiederholen. Ich habe nicht den Eindruck, dass er nachbohren wird. Ich stelle die Sache immer so dar, als ob Du um 1 h von Corso ins Gefängnis genommen wärest und ich seitdem nichts mehr von Dir gehört habe. Die Schlussbemerkung lautet: "Hoffentlich hat die Verhandlung mit dem VEM geklappt." Manchmal habe ich doch Sorge um Dich. Die Gefahren, die Dir von deutscher Seite drohten, sind ja wohl glücklich überwunden worden. Aber wie verhalten sich die Italiener und Amerikaner Dir gegenüber? Wenn ich nur hoffen dürfte, dass Du in Sicherheit bist. Sehr noch beschäftigt mich der Gedanke, dass Du Dir Sorgenheiten über uns machen musst. Du wirst unter den berechtigten und unberechtigten Anwürfen leiden, unter den einen als Deutsche, unter den anderen als Mensch, der Ungerechtigkeiten nicht zu ertragen vermag. Das allerschmerzhafteste Erlebnis sind vielleicht die in Rom gebliebenen Deutsche. Ich möchte bei Dir sein und Dir helfen, das alles zu überwinden. Du hast meine Anteilnahme zwar nie als Korrektiv für Dich anerkannt; aber ich würde nicht aufhören, Dir helfen zu wollen.....

ANNEX III.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
 INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12
 German Political Intelligence Section

List of Col. Seifarth's correspondents on political topics.

NOTE: Seifarth was able to use official channels for these letters and so avoided censorship.

Graf von Jer SCHUMBERG (hingerichtet) member of Reichs-Wirtschafts-Ministerium.

RENNERT, Friedrich, Militärverwaltungsrat, zuletzt Paris

SEIFARTH, Friedrich Constant, Militärverwaltungsoberrat, Landrat in Posen

van der LIECK, Karl, Sonderführer, Studienrat in Köln, Quickbornweg 7.

Johann von KUEHNENBERG, bekannter Schriftsteller, Ostpreussen, wrote "Die graue Mainenz" and book on William II.

JURISCH, Karl (Seeverkaehr-Jürgensen & Jurisch), Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Trautenaustasse 2

KERSTEN, Otto, Oberregierungsrat, Karlsruhe

BECKER, Otto, Direktor der Rheinmetall-Borsig, Berlin-Friedmann, Wiesbadenerstrasse 13

von SCHREIER, Hans Feder, Berlin W6, Rheinmetall-Borsig, Zentrale Verkauf Waffen (Brüder im Ausserministerium, hingerichtet)

ROSSA, Erich, Reichsernährungsministerium, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Fehrbellinerplatz 3, in charge of Getreideaustausch Germany-Italy

HUFNAGEL, Militärverwaltungsoberrat, z. Zt. Verona

MUELLER, Dr. Joseph, Rechtsanwalt, Major im Stab des Admirals Canaris, former head of S.D.; München, (wahrscheinlich verhaftet)

GERUM, Dr. Kurt, Chef des Gesundheitsamtes der Stadt Frankfurt a.M.

NIPPER, Hans, Hauptmann einer Wehrmachtserfassungsabteilung, z. Zt. La Spezia, Beruf Ingenieur in Hannover. Brother of Heinrich Nipper, s.o. Prof. Dr. Ing., Metallguss und Technologie gesamten Glaserwesens.

FLAIA, Dr. Ernst, Abteilungsleiter bei der I.G.-Farben, Frankfurt-Griesheim, Rützelstr. 1.

FABRITIUS, Dr. Josef, bis 1938 Landeshauptmann-Stellvertreter, d. h. zweithöchster Beamter des Landes Tirol, Innsbruck, Conradstr. 6.

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OHNEACHT, Dr. Franz, Fachmann für Schul- und Kulturfragen, Hall bei Innsbruck.

STRUTH, Dr., Köln, letzter Redakteur des "Feuerreiter".

KRONE, Dr., Pressemann, Berlin-Rehnsdorf

KASCHOF, Dr., Düsseldorf

FOHM, Dr. Itha, Schul- und Kulturfragen, Innsbruck, Peter-Mayrstr. 22

WITKOP, Dr., Universitätsprofessor, Freiburg i. Breisgau

SCHRAEDER, Hans, Universitätsprofessor, Frankfurt a.M.; Relation to Siemens family; prepared Frau Kling for doctorate; expert on Pholidina.

HOFFMANN, Dr. Paul, Universitätsprofessor, Berlin-Charlottenburg

ROST, Dr., Universitätsprofessor, Berlin.

SCHNEDE, Richard, brother of Professor Schede, Head of Archeological Institute in Berlin; opposite politics to his brother.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP SECTION
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH-UNIT N°12
A.P.O. 512 U.S. Army

September 1944

To:
From:

Subject: Memorandum by Stefan ANDRES

Attached is a paper by Stefan Andres making suggestions for the revival of German literature and writing. Hartshorne has asked me to send on to you. He was down at Positano before receiving his SHAEP assignment and met Andres there.

Of the authors recommended by Andres, Egon VIEHHA is already in our hands and a paper on him has been sent you. (Sept. 7th)

On the fall of Luxemburg we despatched a telegram to you mentioning ELSCHEROTH.

A second reliable German informant knows Gabriele von KÖNIG-WARTHAUSEN. She considers her reliable, yet not suitable for active propaganda. She is an "intellectual" and a novelist rather than a newspaper writer.

ENTWURF über Ziele und Arbeitsweise eines Institutes zur
Reinigung und Neuordnung und Neubelebung
des deutschen Schrifttums.

Zur Prüfung vorgelegt dem P.W.B. von Stefan ANDRES.

1.

Ueber den Namen des Institutes.

Diese scheinbare Kleinigkeit ist wichtig. Jede Anlehnung oder gar Übernahme nationalsozialistischer Aemternamen muss aus vielen Gründen sorgsam vermieden werden. Also nicht etwas wie "Reichs=schrifttumsstelle" oder "Reichsstelle zur Förderung des deutschen Schrifttums", wie es im Nationalsozialismus hiess, sondern etwa schlicht und zivil: "Die Schrifttumswarte". Im Folgenden nenne ich das gesamte Institut mit diesem provisorischen Namen.

2.

Die Arbeitsziele.

a) Das deutsche Schrifttum wird in allen Gebieten gesäubert von nationalsozialistischer, militaristischer, nihilistischer (denn Nihilismus ist die eigentlich deutsche Gefahr!) Denkweise, angefangen von dem Werk der Universitätsprofessoren (bzw. der Historiker, Rasenkenner und Biologen) bis zu den Schulbüchern, bis zur Bibel! Das Institut kämpft auch gegen Schmutz und Schund (pornographische und kriminalistische, sadistische Literatur).

b) Die sauberen und tapferen Verleger und Autoren werden, soweit es dem Rahmen des Institutes möglich ist, in ihrem Dienst am Volk gefördert, beraten und angeregt. (siehe unter Arbeitsweise)

c) Die nationalsozialistischen und militaristischen Verleger und Autoren werden bestraft und kaltgestellt. (Ueber die Art und Weise des Vorgehens gegen solche Schuldigen siehe unter Arbeitsweise)

d) Schaffung neuer Schulbücher (und Schulfilme)

e) Schaffung von Aufklärungsschriften über die Zeit Friedrichs II. von Preussen, Bismarcks, Wilhelms II., des Naziregimes, über die deutsche Schwerindustrie und die Generale.

f) Überprüfung des kommenden deutschen Büchermarktes auf antidemokratische, kriegsfreudige, nihilistische und sadistische Literatur; auf falschen Heroenkult und übertrieben nationale Eigenbegehrlichkeit, Mänererbände usw.

g) Ausstellung von Preisen für Bücher, welche die neue Strasse eröffnen.

3.

Die Arbeitsweise.

Das Institut wird, wie die furchtbare äussere Lage Deutsch=

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lands es erfordert, klein anfangen und zuerst mit der notwendigsten Aufräumarbeit - also mit der negativen Seite seiner Tätigkeit - beginnen.

Als Personal ist erforderlich:

- a) Der den Alliierten verantwortliche Leiter
- b) Ein erfahrener Verleger
- c) Ein juristischer Beirat
- d) Eine Bibliothekarin
- e) Eine Sekretärin
- f) Wenigstens zwei Stenotypistinnen.

Das wären im Ganzen sieben Personen. Mit drei bis vier größeren Räumen könnte man sich am Anfang behelfen.

Die Arbeit beginnt folgendermaßen:

- a) Das Institut fordert, sich auf seine ihm von den Alliierten verliehene rechtliche Autorität stützend, sämtliche deutschen Verleger durch Rundfunk und Presse auf, jede Art von verlegerischer Arbeit einzustellen, bis die Reinigungsaktion vorüber ist und sie einzeln zur Wiedereröffnung von der Bücherwarte Bescheid erhalten.
- b) Die Forteverlage werden durch die alliierte Polizei beschlagnahmt und ihr Vermögen an einen von den Alliierten eingesetzten Treuhänder übergeben.
- c) Alle Verleger werden durch Presse und Rundfunk aufgefordert, ein vollständiges Verzeichnis der seit 1933 (und nicht erst 1933!) erschienenen Werke samt Auflagenhöhe und Verkaufspreisen innerhalb von 14 Tagen einzuschicken. Die Verleger werden darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass sie sich im Falle von Widersetzlichkeit, Verschleierung und Kapitalverschlebung usw. der Strafverfolgung seitens der alliierten Polizei aussetzen. (Dieser Punkt wird leider unerlässlich sein).

Die eingehenden Listen der Verleger über die erschienenen Werke werden sorgfältig auf die im neuen Sinne kulturfeindlichen Tendenzen überprüft. Zu dieser ersten Prüfungsarbeit muss das Institut aus hilfsweise etwa zwanzig demokratische deutsche Intellektuelle beschäftigen. Aus diesen externen Mitarbeitern können die brauchbaren später unbedingt notwendigen Nachschützen ermittelt werden.

- d) Die einwandfreien Verleger erhalten den Bescheid, dass sie ihre Arbeit wieder aufnehmen können.
- e) Die nicht einwandfreien Verleger werden wie folgt bestraft. Da sie mit dem nationalsozialistischen Gedankengut Geschäfte gemacht haben, werden sie mit Gelbstrafen belegt. Diese Strafe kann aus der Auflagenhöhe ermittelt werden. Der Reinerlös des Verlegers z.B. wird als Strafhöhe eingesetzt. Selbstverständlich erhält der Autor dieselbe Strafe, die auf ähnliche Weise errechnet wird. Eine solche Strafe genügt m.E. bei Verlegern (und Autoren), die im ^{4. Verlags} auch wertvolles deutsches Schrifttum veröffentlichten (z.B. der ^{4. Verlags} Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Jena, ehemals einer der besten deutschen

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Verleger, hat einige unangenehme nationalsozialistische Bücher veröffentlicht, die Bestseller wurden. Es wäre m.M. nun ungerecht, den Verlag deshalb zu schliessen, da seine Vergangenheit ihm immer noch ein gewisses Ansehen gibt. In solchen Fällen schlage ich, falls die Geldstrafe, die oft sehr hoch sein wird, nicht der Gerechtigkeit genüge tut, eine zeitweilige Schliessung und einen Personalwechsel im Verlag vor. Ich möchte hier betonen, dass es schade wäre, durch zu hartes Zugreifen altangesehene Verlage verschwinden zu lassen. Sie sollen zahlen und bliesen, aber dann mit neuen Verlagsleitern beginnen. Das Gleiche gilt nicht von den Autoren. Sie werden ebenfalls zahlen, aber dass man Leute etwa wie E.B. Zwinger oder Hanns Johst oder Klunck weiter schreiben lasse, scheint mir unbillig; sie könnten unter demokratischer Maske nur zu Ketzlern werden. Eher möchte ich es für möglich, dass man z.B. etwa den Bildhauser Breker, der ein persönlicher Freund von Hitler war oder ist, wenn man ihm seine Schlösser und seinen Reichtum genommen, weiterarbeiten lässt, als einem Schriftsteller Pardon zu geben. In der Plastik und Malerei kann der Verrat am Geiste niemals so weit getrieben werden wie in der Literatur. Diese Männer haben das deutsche Wort in den Dienst des "Fierens" gestellt, und es gibt es keinen Pardon. Natürlich kann man solche erbärmliche Kreaturen deshalb nicht töten, es um kein juristisches Instrument gegen sie zur Verfügung steht, das Todesstrafe forderte. Da aber viele dieser Schriftsteller hohe Stellen bei der SS bekleiden, steht es bei den Alliierten, die Deportation gegen sie anzuwenden. Nazi-Schriftsteller, die sich nicht ausgesprochen in politischen Ämtern und Chargen betätigten, können m.E. nur mit Geldstrafen belegt werden. Man wird ihnen auch nicht "das Schreiben verbieten", denn das wäre eine Nazi-Methode; doch können die deutschen Verleger wenigstens darauf aufmerksam gemacht werden, in Zukunft keine Autoren mehr zu veröffentlichen, die sich politisch kompromittiert haben und Hitlers Handlanger waren. Für die "Schrifttumswarte" zeichnet in diesem Fall der Verleger als verantwortlich.

f) Die aus beschlagnahmten Parteiverlagen und Strafgebern von Naziverlegern und Nazi-Autoren bei dem Treuhänder eingehenden Vermögens- und Geldwerte werden durch eine Kommission verwaltet, die aus einem alliierten Offizier, dem Treuhänder und dem juristischen Beirat der "Schrifttumswarte" besteht.

Ich möchte an dieser Stelle den Beauftragten des FCB für Deutschland bitten, dass diese Vermögenswerte nicht von den Alliierten etwa als Kriegskontribution usw. abgeführt werden, sondern dem deutschen Schrifttum erhalten bleiben. Manche Verleger und Auto-

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ren wurden vom Naziregime beraubt, viele gute sind durch das Naziregime und den Krieg vollständig ruiniert worden - und es ist nicht abzusehen, wann der neue deutsche Staat wieder in der Lage sein wird, dem deutschen Schrifttum auf irgendeine Weise wieder zu helfen. Nach einer ganz oberflächlichen Schätzung meinerseits könnten durch diese Strafmaßnahmen gegen die Schuldigen wenigstens 50 Millionen Reichsmark bei dieser Treuhandkommission zusammenkommen. Man bedenke, dass Adolf Hitler als Autor von "Mein Kampf" allein schon etwa 5 Millionen zu zahlen hätte... und der Eherverlag ist wenigstens allein 20 Millionen Reichsmark wert. Das sind allerdings wie gesagt ganz diplomatische Schätzungen meinerseits, die Summen werden wohl viel höher sein.

Warum es mir recht anzuregen, dass jeder Berufszweig in Deutschland sich aus der von Nationalsozialisten hinterlassenen Vermögenswertebildung auf seinem Gebiet wieder regenerieren muss. Das scheint mir ebenso gerecht wie volkswirtschaftlich richtig. - Überdies, die "Schrifttumswarte" hat im weiteren nicht hochfliegende, aber doch ernstzunehmende und weitreichende Pläne, deren Verwirklichung Geld und abermals Geld kostet. Ich lehne aber nicht die finanzielle Hilfe der Alliierten beanspruchend ab, wo Selbsthilfe möglich ist, scheint mir dieser Vorschlag nötig.

g) Zusammenberufen eines Verleger- und Autorenkongresses. Inzwischen hat die "Schrifttumswarte" in Gemeinschaftsarbeit ein Arbeitsprogramm über die dringlichste Verlegerarbeit der ersten Jahre: Buchhaltung, Propagandaschriften usw. entwickelt, das sie dem Verlegerkongress als Anregung vorlegt. Bei diesem Anlass soll der Verleger mit der Vorgehensweise und Arbeit der "Schrifttumswarte" besser bekannt gemacht werden. Es werden bei diesem Kongress Preise für Autoren und Verleger ausgesetzt für die besten deutschen Schulbücher z.B. Charakter und Aufgaben dieser Bücher werden besprochen. Ruinierten Verlegern von Wert wird finanzielle Hilfe geleistet, falls sie gute Manuskripte vorweisen können. Zum Aufbau von Verlagshäusern mobilisiert die Schrifttumswarte sinnloses Kapital vor. Zu diesem Kongress sollen Verleger und Autoren, die dem deutschen Geistesleben nahe stehen, eingeladen werden, damit Weltluft herrsche und lebendige Aussprache entstehen kann.

Der Kongress sollte am besten in einer alten, unzerstörten Stadt, etwa in Bamberg oder Würzburg, stattfinden und sofort nach der ersten dringlichen Aufräumarbeit, also ein Jahr nach dem Waffenstillstand, dass die deutschen Verleger und Autoren wieder neu aufgeschöpft und an die Arbeit gehen können. Dieser Kongress scheint mir besonders in psychologischer Hinsicht sehr wichtig, denn endlich nach zwölf Jahren könnten sich Schriftsteller und Verleger

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ohne Spitzel treffen und wirklich zueinander reden, wie es ihnen ums Herz ist.

Die "Schrifttumswarte" würde - und dadurch auch die Alliierte Besatzungsarmee, als deren Instrument ja die S.W. zuerst, wenn auch für Deutschland! arbeitet, - innerhalb des deutschen Geisteslebens an Zutrauen gewinnen, und das ist unerlässlich zu jeder fruchtbaren Zusammenarbeit. Da übrigens München wahrscheinlich auch ganz zerstört ist, müsste die "S.W." ebenfalls zuerst ihren Sitz in einem der erwähnten alten unzerstörten Städtchen Deutschlands aufschlagen. Bamberg oder Würzburg eigneten sich hierzu wohl am besten. Den geplanten Verleger- und Autorenkongress etwa in den Sälen der Würzburger Residenz abzuhalten, das wäre ein Symbol für den Willen des neuen geistigen Deutschland zu einem Schönheitsideal und einem friedlichen und freudigen Ruhen in sich selbst, wie die Welt es vom Deutschland der Zukunft erwartet.

Positano, am 27. August 1944

(Stefan ANDRES)

Erweiterung der Liste von wünschlichen Mitarbeitern für das PWB:

Dr. Egon VITTA, (Regierungsrat, Verwaltungsbeamter und Schriftsteller; war bisher Schriftleiter der Zeitschrift "Italien", aufzufinden über Broschek u. Co. Verlag, Hamburg 36, Grosse Bleichen 36/52)

Gabriele Frein von KOENIG-WARTHAUSEN, (Schloss Warthausen bei Biberach, Württemberg; war Bibliothekarin des Kaiser Wilhelm-Institutes, Rom, Hertziana)

Mr. TREUER, bei Fam. Graef, Berlin SW 68, Brandenburgstr. 35/I. Kunsthistoriker

Franz WILKE, Mainz-Conzenheim, Goetheplatz 6/II; war tätig im Musikverlag Schott's Söhne, Mainz; ist Musiker, Komponist und was in deutschen Musikleben bestens beachtet.

Prof. Pierre BESCHERT, Luxemburg, Herrchenstr. 10; katholischer Theologe, sehr bekannt in Luxemburg, über ihn kann man die richtigen, zuverlässigen Mitarbeiter in Luxemburg finden.

Dr. Max von BRÜCK, bisher Leiter des Genilletons der Frankfurter Zeitung; über einen der Herren von Mitarbeitern der Fr. Ztg. aufzufinden. Geeignet zum Wiedererlangen der deutschen Sprache, kann die notwendigen Mitarbeiter geben. Baron von Brück ist ein sehr wichtiger Name!

Hani JARLES, diesen Namen gab ich Ihnen schon an; hier ihre Anschrift in Bayern: Murnau in Bayern. (Verlegerin)

July 4th 1944

Report on "Free German" Group in Rome

PWB has now been in contact with numerous German civilians here since the early days of the liberation. The time has come for a first monthly report on these activities. A separate report has been filled on the far more active Austrian Group in Rome.

Brief History of PWB contact with German Group

On June 6th, the day after our entry into Rome, LT. Pearson and I were invited to an apartment belonging to Principe Vittorio Massimo (V. Eleonora Duse) where we met a number of Austrians (Percy Eckstein, Fräulein Moser, Fräulein Helga Siersch) and Germans (Bobby Todd, Actor; Christa Guttentberg, physician; and Vera Bergmann, film actress). It was decided that delegates representing both the German and the Austrian groups should present themselves to PWB German Intelligence HQ (Palazzo Firenze) the following day, at 900 and 14 hours respectively.

On the morning of June 7, therefore, the following three gentlemen appeared before me as spokesmen for an as yet non-existing "Free Germany Committee" which they hoped to create: Dr. Willy Nix, Chairman; Herr Bobby Todd, Secretary; Dr. Gustav Hocke, Press Adviser. (See Appendix A for curricula vitae) They presented a brief program (Appendix B) and asked for our aid in securing temporary exemption from internment passes from the police. (These were secured). Of the three men, Nix did 95% of talking and made much the most vigorous impression, while Todd and Hocke seemed somewhat ill-at-ease and opened their mouths only to request that their names not be published under any circumstances, as they still had relatives in Germany. Nix, on the other hand, said the Nazis had taken everything from him they could, except his life, and they had destroyed his health in Sachsenhausen and other concentration camps so that he was not only willing but anxious to enter the fight against them openly, having been fighting them clandestinely for years.

On the basis of these preliminary conversations a report was sent back to Naples and the information on both German and Austrian groups forwarded to London and Washington by cable. A directive was requested. Meanwhile all publicity on the two groups was suppressed, and eventually this policy was confirmed by A.C.C. Meanwhile O.S.S. Rome had been instructed to take an interest in the Austrian group, but not special directive has been received to date as regards the Germans.

Now, after almost a month, the group has had its first organization meeting (Sunday, July 2nd) and has been officially approached by a representative of the Russian Embassy in Rome, who evidently

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Meeting of July 2nd.

A small group of Germans met privately in the apartment of Dr. Hocke, Via Gregoriana 36, on Sunday morning July 2nd. The meeting lasted from 1100 to 1300 hours. Fifteen persons were present: Nix, Todd, Hocke, Vollbach, Stock, Marsteller, Schott, York, Fiedler, Tutz, Wangemann, Olicz, Bruggendyk, Lampe, Muckermann. (See Appendix C for details.) In addition, the undersigned attended as an observer by invitation. As on June 6th, Dr. Nix did most of the talking. He said the foremost task of the group was to define itself and its own purpose. He realized that at the present time the group had no political standing whatsoever and could certainly not claim any kind of official recognition from the Allies. Nevertheless he was sure that the group included resources in information and ability which could be of use to the Allies and that it should therefore do its utmost to make a distinct contribution to the task of shortening the war and preparing the way for reconstruction in Germany. As anti-Nazi Germans, many of them with long records of underground activity, they were particularly called to the task of helping the German people to see the folly of further resistance and find their way out of the hopeless situation the "madman of Braunau" had left them in. Specifically, said Dr. Nix, the Group should work on "black lists" and "white lists" of German personalities, beginning with those in Rome and working northward. It should also regularly listen to Allied broadcasts to Germany and present comments to PWB. It should also project plans for German reconstruction, and in particular work out principles for discriminating between those Germans hopelessly compromised with the Nazis and those "non-Nazis" who, while not "anti-Nazis", might still be acceptable as collaborators. Even the Allies recognized, he argued, that at some stage Germany would have to be governed by Germans. Finally Dr. Nix mentioned that he was trying to secure financial aid from some of the Catholic orders who had done so much for persecuted elements during the German occupation. Some 20,000 to 30,000 Lire had already been disbursed.

The only other speaker was Todd, who discoursed at some length on the problem of the "Wiederaufbau" of Germany and Germans in the world. What could be done to help Germany "find her way back"? This led to an inconclusive discussion of how one would discriminate against certain groups of Nazis or near-Nazi pariahs without falling into the errors of totalitarian mentality.

After a minor outburst against the "Austrians" balance was restored by a plea for unity of all anti-Nazis under the slogan: Mut, Disziplin, Disziplin.

A small group of Germans met privately in the apartment of Dr. Hocke, Via Grezoriane 36, on Sunday morning July 2nd. The meeting lasted from 1100 to 1300 hours. Fifteen persons were present: Nix, Todd, Hocke, Vollbach, Stock, Kamstaller, Schott, York, Fiedler, Tutz, Wangemann, Olicz, Bruggendyl, Lampe, Muckermann. (See Appendix C for details) In addition, the undersigned attended as an observer by invitation. As on June 6th, Dr. Nix did most of the talking. He said the foremost task of the group was to define itself and its own purpose. He realized that at the present time the group had no political standing whatsoever and could certainly not claim any kind of official recognition from the Allies. Nevertheless he was sure that the group included resources in information and ability which could be of use to the Allies and that it should therefore do its utmost to make a distinct contribution to the task of shortening the war and preparing the way for reconstruction in Germany. As anti-Nazi Germans, many of them with long records of underground activity, they were particularly called to the task of helping the German people to see the folly of further resistance and find their way out of the hopeless situation the "madmen of Braunau" had left them in. Specifically, said Dr. Nix, the Group should work on "black lists" and "white lists" of German personalities, beginning with those in Rome and working northward. It should also regularly listen to Allied broadcasts to Germany and present comments to FWF. It should also project plans for German reconstruction, and in particular work out principles for discriminating between those Germans hopelessly compromised with the Nazis and those "non-Nazis" who, while not "anti-Nazis", might still be acceptable as collaborators. Even the Allies recognized, he argued, that at some stage Germany would have to be governed by Germans. Finally Dr. Nix mentioned that he was trying to secure financial aid from some of the Catholic orders who had done so much for persecuted elements during the German occupation. Some 20,000 to 30,000 Lire had already been disbursed.

The only other speaker was Todd, who discoursed at some length on the problem of the "Wiederaufmachung" of Germany and Germans in the world. What could be done to help Germany "find her way back"? This led to an inconclusive discussion of how one would discriminate against certain groups of Nazis or near-Nazi pariahs without falling into the errors of totalitarian mentality. After a minor outburst against the "Austrians" balance was restored by a plea for unity of all anti-Nazis under the slogan: Mut, Einigkeit, Disziplin.

General Estimate of the Group.

The fifteen men who met together July 2nd cannot be considered as an organized group in any sense. No one there, even the inner circle (Nix, Hocke, Vollbach, Todd, Wangemann) knew more than half of those present before June 5th. They are now getting acquainted for the

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first time and are still in the process of "investigating" each other. Nix is the only generally recognized leader, and even he is accepted, because of his forceful character, rather than accredited. This loose character of the group in part accounts for the present absence of democracy within it. The pattern of the proceeding was almost Nazi except for the Party insignia and ritual. Not only did Nix, most of the talking, but he often broke into a declamatory tone more adapted to a forum than a private living room. Furthermore, his anxiety to achieve unity led him perhaps to overstress subordination of individuals to the group. Any information transmitted by individuals to the Allied authorities should be vetted by the chairman and given the stamp of group approval, *in id.* That this stand is resented and will be contested by at least some members is indicated by one of their comments to me after the meeting: "Wir wollen ja nicht mehr papstlicher als der Papst scheinen."

Except for Nix I did not observe any active political types, though they may emerge later. Todd is essentially a comic actor and writer. Vollbach is a decent, quiet, scholarly professor and curator. Hocke is a once successful journalist (Rome correspondent of the "Lublinische Zeitung") who has faced increasing difficulties over the past years because of his differences with the Nazis: he will probably want to assist in rebuilding Germany, but will eventually return to his comfortable flat in Rome. Wagemann is a mediocre journalist now being used as contact-man by Nix because of his fluent English. The rest are definitely peripheral and uncertain elements. No women and no Jews were present.

The program of the group includes making a personnel file of Germans in this area - a useful factor - and undertaking a certain amount of welfare work in the German community here. Plans for radio or journalistic activity are still "in the air" and must, of course, develop, if at all, only under PWB supervision. The present position adopted by PWB is that the group and its members can be of use as sources for political intelligence. Thus far the contact has, I believe, proved useful to PWB, and through PWB to C.I.C., S.C.I. and other Allied organizations.

Note on the Contact with the Russians

As a result of a previous telephone call to Nix from the Russian Embassy (conducted in Italian), four representatives of the group (Nix, Wagemann, Todd and Muckermann) presented themselves to a certain Miskievitch (1st Secretary? - Consuliere) at the Russian

first time and are still in the process of "investigating" each other. Nix is the only generally recognized leader, and even he is accepted because of his forceful character, rather than accredited. This loose character of the group in part accounts for the present absence of democracy within it. The pattern of the proceeding was almost Nazi except for the Party insignia and ritual. Not only did Nix, most of the talking, but he often broke into a declamatory tone more adapted to a forum than a private living room. Furthermore, his anxiety to achieve unity led him perhaps to overstress subordination of individual members to the group. Any information transmitted by individuals to the Allied authorities should be vetted by the chairman and given the stamp of group approval, *in kind*. That this stand is resented and will be contested by at least some members is indicated by one of their comments to me after the meeting: "Wir wollen ja nicht mehr päpstlicher als der Papst scheinen."

Except for Nix I did not observe any active political types, though they may emerge later. Todd is essentially a comic actor and writer. Vollbach is a decent, quiet, scholarly professor and curator. Hocke is a once successful journalist (Rome correspondent of the "Blutische Zeitung") who has faced increasing difficulties over the past years because of his differences with the Nazis; he will probably want to assist in rebuilding Germany, but will eventually return to his comfortable flat in Rome. Wagemann is a mediocre journalist now being used as contact-man by Nix because of his fluent English. The rest are definitely peripheral and uncertain elements. No women and no Jews were present. The program of the group includes making a personnel file of Germans in this area -- a useful factor -- and undertaking a certain amount of welfare work in the German community here. Plans for radio or journalistic activity are still "in the air" and must, of course, develop, if at all, only under PWB supervision. The present position adopted by PWB is that the group and its members can be of use as sources for political intelligence. Thus far the contact has, I believe, proved useful to PWB, and through PWB to C.I.C., S.C.I. and other Allied organizations.

Note on the Contact with the Russians

As a result of a previous telephone call to Nix from the Russian Embassy (conducted in Italian), four representatives of the group (Nix, Wagemann, Todd and Muckermann) presented themselves to a certain Miskievitch (1st Secretary? - Consuliere) at the Russian Embassy on July 1st. The conversation took place in English. The Germans were asked what they knew about the Free Germany Group in Moscow and whether they were interested in knowing more. Nix agreed to write a letter to be transmitted to Moscow by Miskievitch, to be delivered at the Embassy July 4th. In exchange, Miskievitch

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vitch offered to introduce someone to Nix who could tell him more about the Moscow group. Name of this informant is not known, but he is believed to have mixed Russian-German-American background.

E. Y. Hartshorne

E.Y. Hartshorne
German Intelligence (Political)
PWB, R.A.C.

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E. Y. Hartshorne

E.Y. Hartshorne
German Intelligence (Political)
PWB, R.A.C.

4726

APPENDIX A

Lebenslauf

Roma, Via del Babuino 155
Tel. 681 677

HANS CARL ROHRER-

genannt C. BOBEY T O D D
geboren am 22. Juni 1904

in Hinterzarten (Schwarzwald) von arischem Vater und
jüdischer Mutter,
beheimatet in Nürnberg (Bayern).

Universitätsstudium: Theater- und Filmwissenschaft an der Uni-
versität München (Prof. Dr. A. Mitscher),
anschliessend Leiter des eigenen Theaters "Die 4 Nachrichter"
mit Ensemble
als Regisseur, Buchverfasser, Komponist und Hauptdarsteller,
ferner gleiche Tätigkeit bei Film und Rundfunk.

Im Jahre 1935 wurde mir sowohl aus rassistischen Gründen, wie wegen
"politischer Unzuverlässigkeit" die Arbeitserlaubnis entzogen.

Seit Mai 1936 in Italien.

2 Jahre Assistent an der ital. Film-Akademie in Rom (C.S.C.)
Versuch, der Einladung von Mr. Carl Laemmle nach Hollywood zu
folgen, scheiterte an mangelnder Garantiesumme in U.S.A.
Seit 1938 tätig in der ital. Filmindustrie für Regie, Produktions-
leitung und Filmgeschäft.

Am 2. Mai 1943 wurde meine Mutter im Zellengefängnis zu Nürn-
berg von den Nazis mit Gas vergiftet -
ich bin kein Nationalsozialist.

Ich stelle meine Kräfte im Kampf gegen den Nationalsozialismus
zur Verfügung, sei es für das Deutsche Freiheits-Komitee, sei es
für die örtliche Anti-Nazi-Propaganda in Rundfunk, Film und
Theater.

Ich habe seit nunmehr 9 Jahren engste Beziehungen zu allen auf
diesem Gebiet in Betracht kommenden führenden Personen und Fir-
men und kann somit als beauftragter Verbindungsmann auf all
diesen Gebieten dienen.

Sprachen: ausser Deutsch, fliessend Italienisch, sowie Kennt-
nisse in Englisch und Französisch.

C.B. Todd-Rohrer

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C.B. Todd-Rohrer

4788

APPENDIX A

Lebenslauf

14.I.1906 geboren in Solingen/Rhld. als Sohn des Dr. Nix von Lilien-Wal-
 dau. Ich besuchte bis zu 10 Jahren die Volksschule in Herford,
 1925 Westfl.; später das Gymnasium in Osnebrück, welches ich 1925
 mit dem Abiturium verließ.
 1926-1931 studierte ich Staatswissenschaft und Medizin in Berlin, Goet-
 tingen und Münster.
 1932 Herausgeber der Zeitschrift "Die Abkehr", eine Kulturpoliti-
 sche, antinationalsozialistische Monatsschrift.
 1933 Verbot der Zeitschrift durch Hitler. Flucht nach Oesterreich;
 war tätig im oesterreichischen Propagandendienst unter dem
 Generaldirektor Erukenhauser, Leiter der amtlichen Wiener Zeit-
 tung; schrieb in verschiedenen Tageszeitungen.
 1934-37 Zweimal im oesterreichischen Rundfunk über Sozialfragen ge-
 sprochen. Ende des Jahres nach Deutschland gebracht und von
 der Gestapo in Recklinghausen in Haft gehalten; des Hoch- und
 Landesverrates angeklagt. Nach drei Monaten fürchterlicher
 Haft, deren Spuren ich noch an mir trage, wurde das Verfahren
 eingestellt ohne Begründung und ich wurde der Staatspolizei
 zurückübergeben. Ich kam in das Konzentrationslager von Ester-
 wegen und später in das Konzentrationslager Sachsenhausen bei
 Berlin-Oranienburg. Ende 1936 Entlassung aus dem Lager und für
 wehrunwürdig erklärt. Durch Vermittlung von Freunden gelang
 mir eine neue Flucht ins Ausland nach Klagenfurt in Oester-
 reich, von wo ich nach Italien entflo.
 1938 In Italien lebte ich als Arzt und gründete mit anderen die
 antinationalsozialistische Bewegung, nachdem ich 1940 ausge-
 bürgert wurde.
 1943-44 In den letzten 6 Monaten neue Verfolgungen der SS wegen poli-
 tischer antinationalsozialistischer Tätigkeit und Begünsti-
 gung englischer Gefangener, wegen Vermittlung der Unterstützung
 an die englischen Gefangenen über die Königlich-jugoslawische
 Gesandtschaft (Mons. Moscatello). Durch rechtzeitige Warnung
 floh ich aus dem extraterritorialen Haus der Schwestern der
 Schmerzhafte Mutter (Suore dell'Addolorata) Borgo S. Spirito 41
 nach der Villa S. Francesco, Via dei Monti Parioli 64, wo ich
 auch heute noch wohne. - Meine wirkliche Wohnung in der Via Pa-
 lestro 49, int. 14, wo ich auch bei der römischen Quästur gemel-
 det bin, habe ich seit dem 9. September 1943 nicht mehr betreten.

Dr. Willi Nix

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Dr. Willi Nix

4734

APPENDIX A

Gustav R. Hoeke

Via Gregoriana 36

CURRICULUM VITAE

I was born at Brussels in 1908 by Belgian mother and German father, and studied in Germany and France. In 1934 I became Bachelor of Arts and took the journalistic career, since I was not permitted to enter any university career, on account of my anti-Nazi attitude which prevented me from joining any of the party formations.

I became literary and cultural editor of the Kölnische Zeitung of Cologne: one of the most renowned newspapers of high standard, then still surviving from the pre-Nazi era. I had continual difficulties with the Nazi authorities because of the way in which I understood my task as an editor. In 1936, I was put under formal accusation and fined, because in one of my articles I had attacked the Nazi race theories. In 1939, the Gestapo raided my office, because I had expressed myself against the War. I was also suspect on account of having married an Englishwoman. I was repeatedly examined by the Gestapo officials, and escaped prison by a hair's breadth.

I therefore applied for a post as foreign correspondent outside Germany and was sent to Rome, as correspondent of the "Kölnische Zeitung". The way I criticized Fascism in my reports, soon got me into trouble with the Fascist authorities, and the Italian Embassy in Berlin brought in a formal complaint against me. I was warned by the authorities and severely watched; my articles were subjected to a particular censorship. Finally, my situation in Rome became untenable, and I was sent to Sicily as interpreter. There I got ill, and after an absence of eight months I returned to Rome and resumed my journalistic activities. The chief of the Nazi press in Rome, Langen, soon menaced me with expulsion, and the same man denounced me with the Gestapo, in July 1943, as being related to the antifascist movement. On September 8th I had to fly, in order to escape being arrested by the Germans. Since then I have lived hidden, partly with friends, partly in a convent, and I never went into the street for nine months. The Gestapo repeatedly raided my apartment and searched for me in Rome as well as in Germany.

The war separated me from my wife, daughter of Professor Leonard Turner, Technical College, Coventry. She and our little daughter are living with her parents at Coventry where their house has been destroyed by a German bomb. In the meanwhile my own father's house at Cologne has been destroyed by Allied bombing.

As a German and fervent Anti-Nazi, I wish to collaborate with the Allies in order to rid Germany of Nazi tyranny.

Should references about myself be required, I want to name as such Mr. Montgomery, chargé d'affaires at the British Legation in the Vatican, and Mr. Packard, United Press Correspondent in Rome.

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Dr. Gustav R. Hoch. 4703

APPENDIX B

Deutsches Freiheitskomitee in Rom

Nach erfolgter Befreiung Roms ist nunmehr auch das Deutsche Freiheitskomitee in Rom in der Lage, an die Öffentlichkeit zu treten und weist sich in der Hoffnung, unter dem Protektorat und der wohlwollenden Beihilfe der alliierten Behörden, als bislang einziges in Südamerika bestehendes Komitee für die deutschen Belange, sich nunmehr zu unbehinderter und fruchtbarer Tätigkeit entfalten zu können.

Das Komitee will weder Partei- noch Haspolitik betreiben, sondern vielmehr eher eine solche im Sinne der kommenden äusseren Befriedung und des inneren Wiederaufbaues durch zweckdienliche Einwirkung auf die Angehörigen eines so gut wie besiegt, von schlechten Ideen und Führern ins Unglück getriebenen und in jeder Beziehung erschöpften Volkes und Landes. Unsere Aufgabe geht daher u.E. von hier aus in zwei Richtungen, nämlich: nach Norden zu den Deutschen im Reich und an den Fronten, nach Süden zu den hier überall verbliebenen deutschen Militär- und Zivilpersonen.

Gleichzeitig ist es natürlich unser Wunsch, mit den beiden anderen Komitees in London und in Moskau in Fühlung zu treten.

Unsere Organisation würde sich demgemäss - immer in Voraussetzung entsprechender Regelung von Seiten der zuständigen Behörden und deren Einverständnisses - wie folgt ergeben:

I. Aktives Komitee

Vorstandskollegium

Verwaltungs- und Europersonal

II. Reichsdeutsche ~~und~~ Zivilpersonen in FreiheitIII. Reichsdeutsche ~~und~~ Zivilpersonen in Internierung

IV. Reichsdeutsche Militärpersonen in Gefangenenlagern im Bereich "Süd".

In Gruppe I. und II. sollen unsere von der alliierten Behörde als einwandfrei anerkannten und in Freiheit belassenen Zivilpersonen deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit im Süden zusammengefasst werden, die - gleich welcher Parteirichtung - bereit und in der Lage sind, am Kampf zur Wiedergewinnung der demokratischen Freiheit in Deutschland mitzuwirken.

Unser Arbeitsprogramm wäre:

a) Propaganda gegen den Heim des Nationalsozialismus, gegen nutz-

Deutsches Freiheitskomitee in Rom

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Unser Arbeitsprogramm wäre:

a) Propaganda gegen den Fasim des Nationalsozialismus, gegen nutz= lose Fortführung des Krieges von Seiten Deutschlands, entspre= chende Beseitigung der deutschen Furcht vor der Niederlage und deren "erniedrigenden und erdrückenden" Folgen, sowie früh= zeitige Vorbeugung gegen die alteingewurzelte militaristische "Vergeltungsidee" in Wort und Schrift und mit Einbeziehung aller sonstwie geeigneten Propagandemittel, in Zusammenarbeit

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und mit möglichstster Unterstützung der zuständigen alliierten Behörden.

- b) Betreuung und gleichgerichtete Propaganda für die Gruppen II, III und IV durch das Komitee, möglichst unter Einsatz hierfür speziell geeigneter Personen aus Gruppe II, sowie auch ausserstehender, hierzu dienlicher Kräfte und Einrichtungen wie Rundfunk, Film, Musik und dergleichen mehr.

Wir hoffen zuversichtlich auf eine wohlwollende Würdigung unserer Absichten und eine offizielle Anerkennung unseres Komitees, um so zu unserem Teil mithelfen zu können am Siege der Freiheit und der Dauerhaftigkeit des Friedens.

Rom, den 8.VI.1944

Der beauftragte Arbeitsausschuss
des Komitees

Dr. Willi N i x

0109

Anti-Nazi Committee
For Col. Fisher

Foreign Interests

M E M O R A N D U M.

The Swiss Legation, German Interests Section, presents
its compliments to the Political Section of the Allied
Control Commission and has the honor to bring to its attention
that some German nationals have reported that they have been
stopped in the street by other German citizens and told that
unless they join the German Anti-Nazi Committee they will be
arrested by the allied authorities and sent to a concentration
camp.

Rome, July 3, 1944.



Handwritten signature or initials.

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377.

