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Enclosure to Berlin. Dispatch 3190  
of 30 April 1946.

Dispatch 3190 - Berlin 4/30/46 with enclosure.  
SIR, Franz Alfred + Horst Mahlauke



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER  
FOR GERMANY

Berlin, April 30, 1946

*COPY*

SECRET

No. 3190

SUBJECT: INTERROGATION OF DR. FRANZ ALFRED SIX AND  
DR. HORST MAHNKE

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit a report prepared by Bruce Lannes Smith, a member of the staff of this Mission, based on his interrogations of SS-Brigadefuehrer Gesandter Prof. Dr. Franz Alfred Six and of Six's Adjutant, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Horst Mahnke, and to refer to our secret telegram no. 1102 dated 25 April 1946.

The method used in this interrogation was similar to that used by the British Foreign Office and other agencies in the CSDIC (UK) series of extended interrogations. A working relationship with the interrogees was developed, and then they were asked thousands of detailed questions over a period of several weeks.

Mr. Smith states that both Six and Mahnke have expressed willingness to furnish a great deal of additional information in response to specific questions from specialists in the Department. When they cannot or will not answer questions from their own knowledge, they are quite willing in most cases to give apparently authoritative information as to other persons having such knowledge.

Dr. Six, head of Amt VII of the Reichssicherheits-hauptamt and Professor in the University of Berlin, was Leiter (1943-45) of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung of the German Foreign Office. Probably history will rate him as one of the most talented propagandists of the Nazi "younger generation" -- those born about twenty years after Hitler and his immediate associates.

SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Horst Mahnke has been Six's Personal Aide throughout the past nine years in the Universities of Koenigsberg and Berlin, in the RSHA, and in the Foreign Office.

Apart from the intrinsic interest of the RSHA, the Foreign Office and the Universities, the careers of these two men are of special interest on several accounts:



(1) The pattern of their disappearance and capture is significant. Nine-tenths of the leading Nazi propagandists have disappeared without trace, to the obvious embarrassment of the State Department and of the U. S. Army intelligence agencies. The way Six and Mahnke went underground after World War II and the way they were located and captured on leads developed by this Team may show how to find some of the others.

(2) Six's path to power is significant of certain major political trends of our times. His career from humble beginnings to high position is a special case of a general pattern. This pattern includes Hitler and Goebbels -- twenty years and ten years, respectively, before Six. Study of their lives can show the social patterns making it possible for obsessional men with abundant energy to impose fascism on the peoples of Great Power nations.

(3) Mahnke's career is significant for similar reasons, although to a certain extent he owes his advancement to the fact that he became the protege of a bitterer and more aggressive man like Six.

(4) This report includes the only existing systematic study of the total set-up and program of cultural propaganda carried on all over the world by the German Foreign Office, so far as the writer knows. Files of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung and related agencies for the period after mid-1943 have not been found. (According to Six, Mahnke and Six's secretary, Gerda Scholz, these files were burned in their entirety in 1945.) However, the present interrogation fills in much of the picture and furnishes leads for a great deal of additional specific questioning of Six, Mahnke, and other propaganda specialists from the Foreign Office and the Ministries of Education and Propaganda. Many such persons are now interned or may be interned later.

(5) Six and Mahnke are exactly informed about many important people. At the end of this report is a long Biographical Appendix that may be used by agencies interested in locating missing persons. It may also be used by agencies interested in screening the individuals concerned when they or their friends turn up again, as many prominent Nazi propagandists are beginning to do, and ask for jobs in information control, education, diplomacy and related fields.

(6) Interrogation of Six, Mahnke and Gerda Scholz produced unexpected information on two secret and apparently important research and police agencies of the SD Hauptamt and RSHA: the Russland-Institut in Wannsee and the Deutsche Stiftung fuer Laenderkunde. Apparently US intelligence has yielded very little information on these in the past.

(7) Six and Mahnke have information on many political and historical specialists in the University of Berlin and elsewhere who collaborated with Six for several years before he entered the Foreign Office, and throughout his period there. Many of these persons also served the SS, the Ministry of Propaganda, the Ministry of Education, and other Nazi agencies.

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(8) Mahnke appears to have been active in the SS post-war underground. Possibly Six was likewise active. The aims of this underground apparently have been:

- (1) to make money through economic enterprises, especially in the black market;
- (2) to use this money in obtaining explosives, printing equipment, and personnel;
- (3) to build a conspiratorial organization that will fight the Allied occupation as soon as it is safe to do so -- i.e., after mid-1946, when the occupiers will have been reduced in numbers and weakened in spirit.

Allied employment policy has left thousands of young, educated, aggressive Nazis with nothing to do but conspire politically and play the black market. Allied security agencies are aware of this and are cooperating with this Team in following clues developed by this investigation. Results of these clues will be the subject of a later report.

Respectfully yours,

Robert Murphy

Enclosure:

Report on Interrogation of Six and Mahnke

In triplicate to the Department  
Copy for CE - Mr. Riddleberger

File No. 820.02a  
BLSmith/dmb

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR GERMANY,  
FRANKFURT a/M

\* \* \*

STATE DEPARTMENT PROPAGANDA INVESTIGATION TEAM  
INVESTIGATION REPORT

Persons Interrogated:

- (1) SS-Brigadefuehrer Gesandter Prof. Dr. Franz Alfred Six, head (1939-43) of RSHA Amt VII, head (1943-45) of Kulturpolitische Abteilung of German Foreign Office, head (1940-45) of Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultast of University of Berlin
- (2) SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Horst Mahnke, Six's Personal Adjutant, 1939-45

Principal Subject Matter:

- (1) Careers of Drs. Six and Mahnke in Nazi propaganda, intelligence and academic activities
- (2) Comprehensive study of Kulturpolitische Abteilung of German Foreign Office, 1939-45
- (3) Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultast of University of Berlin, 1940-45
- (4) Preliminary information on Dr. Michael Achmeteli, Dr. Emil Augsburg, and the secret Russland-Institut of the RSHA and SD
- (5) Preliminary information on Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Krallert and the secret Deutsche Stiftung fuer Laenderkunde attached to RSHA Amt VI
- (6) Dr. Friedrich Berber and the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussenpolitische Forschung

Place and Date of Interrogations: CIC jail in Heidelberg, and Military Intelligence Service Center in Oberursel, Germany, 28 Jan -28 Mar 1946

Interrogated by: Bruce Lannes Smith of State Department Propaganda Investigation Team, occasionally assisted by Pfc. Walter Morawetz of G-2 Section, Seventh US Army, and by T-5 John P. Bromley, MISC

Language Used: German

How Recorded: Full notes taken during interrogation; the two prisoners had been kept apart since capture

This Report Issued: 30 April 1946

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Known Prior Interrogations: Immediately after being jailed, Six was interviewed some three hours, he states, by Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Kempner, attorney on staff of US Chief of Counsel, Nuremberg; no report of this interview was left with CIC. Mahnke was interrogated by British intelligence officers who arrested him; no record of this interrogation was available at MISC.

References:

- (1) CSDIC (UK) SIR 1723 of 17 Sep 45, on RSHA Amt VII and on Franz Alfred Six
- (2) State Department Propaganda Investigation Team interrogation of Gerda Scholz (Six's personal secretary 1938-43 in RSHA and 1943-45 in Foreign Office) issued 29 Nov 45
- (3) and (4) State Department Special Interrogation Mission interviews with Fritz Ernst Adalbert von Twardowski (Six's predecessor as head of Kulturpolitische Abteilung) issued 3 Oct 45; and with Ernst Adolf Hepp (DNB correspondent, New York, 1935-40; Press Attaché, German Embassy, Washington, 1940-41; Referent for USA in Presseabteilung of German Foreign Office, 1942-44, head of Presseabteilung, German Legation, Stockholm, 1944-45) issued 5 Oct 45
- (5) Counter Intelligence War Room's "Liquidation Report no. 22: Amt VII of the RSHA," issued 17 Nov 45

Forthcoming Report: "Six's and Mahnke's work, 1941-45, for the SD Hauptamt, the RSHA, and the SS Post-War Underground" (based on interrogation of these two individuals and on other material collected by this Team; British and US CIC authorities are now working with Team on leads already developed)

Distribution:

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  - FC (Mr. Cumming, Miss Wellington) (3)
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# INTRODUCTION

SS-Brigadefuehrer Professor Dr. Franz Alfred Six, head of Amt VII of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and Professor in the University of Berlin, was Leiter (1943-45) of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung of the German Foreign Office. Probably history will rate him as one of the most talented propagandists of the Nazi "younger generation" -- those born about twenty years after Hitler and his immediate associates.

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(7) Six and Lahnke have information on many political and historical specialists in the University of Berlin and elsewhere who collaborated with Six for several years before he entered the Foreign Office, and throughout his period there. Many of these persons also served the SS, the Ministry of Propaganda, the Ministry of Education, and other Nazi agencies. See pages 115-16 and Biographical Appendix.

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The aims of this underground apparently have been;

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Allied employment policy has left thousands of young, educated, aggressive Nazis with nothing to do but conspire politically and play the black market. Allied security agencies are aware of this and are cooperating with this Team in following clues developed by this investigation. Results of these clues will be the subject of a later report.

FRANK ALBERT SIX

Main Facts of Career (as stated by Six) :

Born Mannheim U-3-12, 12 Aug 1909  
 1930, Reifeprüfung (graduation), Obersrealschule, Mannheim  
 Mar 1930, joined NSDAP  
 1930-May 1934, studied political science, sociology, history and journalism, University of Heidelberg  
 Nov 1932, joined SA and NSStudentenbund  
 1934, Ph. D., political economy, Heidelberg  
 Thesis topic : "Propaganda of the NSDAP in Its Struggle for Power" (printed Heidelberg '36)  
 Referent (academic sponsor) of thesis: Prof. Arnold Bergsträsser  
 May 1933-May 1934, Assistant in Institut fuer Zeitungs-wissenschaft und Publizistik (Journalism Institute), University of Heidelberg  
 May 1934-May 1935, Leiter of Amt fuer Presse of Deutsche Studentenschaft, Berlin  
 April 1935, SS-Untersturmfuhrer in SD  
 Oct 1934, founded Institut fuer Zeitungs-wissenschaft und Publizistik, University of Koenigsberg  
 1935-39, Abteilungsleiter Presse und Schrifttum in NSDA Amt I-C (Spring '35-Aug '39) and Amt II (end '37-Aug '39)  
 1936, Ph. D. habil., Heidelberg; Dozent, Univ. of Leipzig  
 1936-38, Dozent and Lecturer, journalism, Univ. of Koenigsberg; 1938, so. Professor, Koenigsberg  
 Aug 1939, Direktor of Hochschule fuer Politik and of Auslandshochschule, Univ. of Berlin  
 Sept 1939, ordentlicher Professor, Berlin  
 Dec 1939, Dean of newly founded Auslandswissenschaft-liches Institut und Fakultät of Univ. of Berlin  
 1939-42, "purely Honorary activity in SD" (Leiter of NSDA Amt VII, which had been formed by combining the former Amters I-C and II; rose to rank of SS-Brigadefuehrer)  
 Apr 1940 - Aug 1941, in Waffen-SS; reached rank of Untersturmfuehrer der Reserve  
 Aug 1942, consultant of German Foreign Office on matters of recruitment and cultural policy  
 Apr 1943-45, Leiter of Kulturpolitische Abteilung of German Foreign Office, with rank of Minister First Class  
 1944, received rank of Minister and Ministerialdirektor in Foreign Office  
 Apr 1945-Jun 1946, under ground, employed as day laborer in mill  
 (Jan 1946, arrested by CIC, 7th US Army, as result of discreet investigation initiated by this Team and completed by CIC. --BLS)

HORST LAHNKE

Main Facts of Career (as stated by Lahnke):

Born Berlin Zentrum, Schumannstrasse, 28 Oct 1913

Family background "wholly middle class"

Father, Paul Lahnke, an insurance salesman in Koenigsberg, East Prussia; mother had no occupation but that of housewife

Father's father owned textile goods shop in Koenigsberg

Mother's father, \_\_\_\_\_ Groke, head of the Koenigsberg hotel-keepers' association

Mother's name Ella Groke (Lahnke) Koeller (remarried to Gustav Koeller, Landwirt, Kloster Lehnendorf bei Gardelegen, House #179A)

Lahnke spent childhood and attended common schools in Koenigsberg

No brothers, no sisters

1935, Reifepruefung (graduation), Oberrealschule Auf der Burg, Koenigsberg

1935-39, student, University of Koenigsberg

1935, first met Prof. Franz Alfred Six at University of Koenigsberg; much impressed by Six's "straight-forward, uncompromising manner" and his "objectivity"

1936, Six offered L- a job in Sicherheitsdienst, assuring him that SD wanted only wholly objective, healthy-minded young fact-gatherers; L-'s fact-gathering to be in the field of university politics (Hochschulpolitik), in which field L- wrote several analytic papers for Six

1936, joined National Socialist Studentenbund (never held office)

1 May 1937, joined NSDAP

1 Nov 1937, joined SS as Oberscharfuhrer of Untereabschnitt Koenigsberg

1937-39, continued studies at University, receiving Stipendium of 100 RM per month from Sicherheitsdienst, in return for which he "had no other duties than to write objective reports on the influence, in the University of Koenigsberg, the Koenigsberger Handelshochschule, and the Koenigsberger Kunstakademie, of Western European rationalism as compared with purely German philosophical tendencies" (i.e., reports on students and faculty members whom he considered anti-Nazi --ELG)

1938, Diplom Volkswirt (a degree based on examinations administered jointly by University and State, leading normally to a career in business, agricultural estate management or middle civil service)

HORST MAHNKE

Main Facts of Career (page 2):

Oct 1939, Ph. D., University of Koenigsberg, in philosophy and journalism; at this time planned to go into journalism or to write for the legitimate stage

Thesis topic: "Universalistic Historical Theories since the Period of German Idealism, with Special Reference to Freemasonry" (thesis unpublished; five typescript copies given to University; one copy to Mahnke's wife at Hubertushoehe bei Storkow, Mark Brandenburg) (Impounded files of Freemason groups, then a forbidden subject in Germany, mailed to L- by Six from SD Hauptamt)

Referents (academic sponsors) of thesis:  
Prof. Kowalewski (philosophy)  
Prof. Franz Alfred Six (journalism)  
Prof. Lugowski (history of literature)

1 May 1939 - 1 Apr 1943 in Berlin as Six's Personal Adjutant in RSHA Amt II & Amt VII, of both of which Six was head; had title "Referent fuer Marxismus" in Amt VII

1940-45, Dozent in Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultat of University of Berlin, of which Six was head

1943-45, Six's Personal Referent in Kulturlpolitische Abteilung of German Foreign Office, of which Six was head  
Mahnke's job in this capacity: to dispose of a huge amount of correspondence addressed to Six, presenting the Abteilungsleiter with only the necessary minimum of paper work; to handle from 50 to 100 phone calls; to greet and route visitors (This statement checks with data given by Gerd Scholz, who said Mahnke sat opposite her in the reception room practically every day, 1943-45. --ELS)

April 1945 - Jan 1946, underground, making money as a black market operator and using false papers stating him to be a stage dancer

(28 Jan 1946, arrested by 273 FS IC, British Counter Intelligence, as result of discreet investigation initiated by this Team and completed by CIC --ELS)

HOW SIX AND MAHNKE DISAPPEARED AFTER WORLD WAR II AND HOW  
THEY WERE CAPTURED

How Six and Mahnke Went Underground

Intelligence workers may find the following account of value in efforts to locate other Nazi leaders.

When the Kulturpolitische Abteilung of the Foreign Office, then in South Germany near Garmisch-Partenkirchen, was dissolved on Ribbentrop's orders in April 1945, Six, according to his own statements, changed into the old clothes of a manual laborer. With Horst Mahnke, his adjutant and closest associate during the previous ten years, he went on foot through the American lines, identifying himself as Georg Becker, a mill hand, who was fleeing the Russian advance. The roads were full of refugees and the American Army was apparently too busy for even such simple forms of screening as looking for the SS emblems tattooed under both men's armpits.

After some days he parted from Mahnke and went on alone to the neighborhood of Heidelberg, where he hid for several weeks. (Six refuses to state that he was in contact at this time with his sister, a physician living in Heidelberg, nor will he state that he got in touch with his parents at Muehlhausen, a farm village in this vicinity, and was supported in part by them for six weeks. Data from confidential informants, however, make it appear that this is what happened.)

After a few weeks, he continues, he went north to the small town of Gilserberg, near Kassel. In this vicinity he worked as a mill hand until captured, using papers made out to Georg Becker, obtained for him by his younger brother, an employee of British Military Government.

The story told by Mahnke is similar, except that he appears to have taken many less precautions in disguising his identity and remaining away from his family.

At the end of April 1945 he set out on foot with Six from Salzburg. After separating from Six, about 10 or 12 May at a village which was a ferry crossing over the Isar River between Landshut and Freising, he states, he walked to Kloster Neusendorf bei Cardelagen (House No. 179), where his wife, Lotte, nee Flew, was living with his mother, Ella, nee Groke, who is now the wife of a Landwirt named Gustav Koeller. His mother provided him with a Reich Reisepass (traveller's pass) belonging to her brother Georg Groke, a dancer in the Deutsches Opernhaus of Berlin, who left the pass behind when he joined the German Army. According to word which Mahnke says Frau Koeller has received, Groke was captured in Rumania in 1944 and presumably is still in a Russian war prisoners' camp. Mahnke somewhat resembles his uncle's photo, and Mahnke's rather high tension and slight build would indeed be consistent with his being, as stated on his pass, a "Grotesktaenzer".

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He remained with these relatives until mid-October, when he went into the British Zone to find a home there for his wife and two children. He got in touch with his only relative in the British Zone, his brother-in-law Wilhelm Flew, of Retzmar, a village near Hanover. He also looked up Frau Franz Alfred Six, who was living at Hanover, Reulholzstrasse 8; called on Frau Alexander Werth, wife of the England-America specialist of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung, who lived in Hamburg; and visited his wife's friend, Fraulein Berta Duwe, at Brunsbuetelkoog on the chance that she might be able to find a lodging for his family.

On 27 October he returned to the Russian Zone to fetch his family, having found them lodgings at Lebrum #45, a village in Kreis Peine near Hanover. The Russians arrested him and questioned him a few days "on suspicion of espionage", then let him go. Shortly afterwards he moved his wife and children to their new home and lived with them there until captured.

On returning to the British Zone he was able to obtain a provisional pass (Vorläufiger Ausweis, Kennkarte) simply by representing himself as a fugitive from the Russian Zone and claiming that the Russians had taken away his identity papers. (CIC and this Team have come across many other cases in which identity papers were obtained by this simple trick. --BIS) Mahnke's new Vorläufiger Ausweis was No. 335, issued 9 Jan 46 by the Bürgermeister (name illegible, apparently ends in "-ur") of Lebrum, Kreis Peine, valid until 31 Dec 46, in the name of "Joerg Michael Mahnke, born 1 Dec 14 in Königsberg, Diplom Volkswirt". This and the Groke passport were in his possession when he arrived at MISC in Oberursel. He claims that he has never used any aliases except Georg Groke and Joerg Michael Mahnke. The latter name apparently was combined from the names of his sons, Joerg Thomas and Goetz Michael.

#### How Six and Mahnke Were Captured

This Team set out on Six's trail through an interrogation of Gerda Scholz, his personal secretary 1938-45, who was found by the Team to be employed at the Allied Ministerial Collection Center near Kassel. She indicated that she had last seen Six and Mahnke in the spring of 1945 in the Garmisch-Partenkirchen area, and she gave the purported addresses of Six's parents and wife.

The parents' address, as given, was in Mannheim, in the American Occupation Zone, while that of the wife was in the British Zone. Therefore the investigators decided to look for the parents first. The premises indicated by Gerda Scholz had been completely flattened by bombing, but inquiry at the Wohnungsmeldeamt and at the Polizeidirektion of Mannheim yielded two evacuation addresses, one of which was correct.

The parents were interrogated but claimed to have received no word from their son since early 1945. They confirmed the address of the wife, as given by Gerda Scholz, and furnished in addition the addresses of Six's sister (a physician in Heidelberg) and of his brother Gustav (said to be an official of British Military Government at present).

The sister was interviewed and repeated the parents' story that the family had received no word concerning him since early 1945. She also repeated their story of having heard from Six's wife that a purported Berlin radio or newspaper announcement had stated that Six was a prisoner of the Russians. (Many indications now point to the conclusion that Six and his circle have invented the story that various members of their group are prisoners of the Russians. No doubt the story is intended in part to cause Anglo-American investigators to give up the quest, and in part to sow hostility between the Russian and the Anglo-American intelligence services. When captured and questioned by this Team, for example, Lahnke told the same story, but this time with Dr. Alexander Werth as the alleged captive. Werth is another member of the circle closest to Six, and was the Kulturpolitische Abteilung's top specialist on England and the U.S.A.)

The investigators' curiosity was aroused by certain unconscious behavior of Six's parents and sister, as well as by minor inconsistencies in their various remarks. Particularly interesting from a psychological standpoint was the sister's omission, under intensive questioning, that the wife, though a conscientious and restless personality and in love with her husband, had made no effort to obtain the purported newspaper or to verify the purported radio account of his capture.

Signed statements concerning all these matters were obtained from the parents and sister, who were reminded of the severe penalties attached to giving false or incomplete testimony to the American authorities.

A confidential informant who had been in the SS (but who was believed to regard it as not at present a promising vocation) was placed in contact with parents, sister and wife. Exhibiting his SS tattoo, he indicated a desire to get in touch with his former Party comrades. His high intelligence, consciously "Aryan" appearance and obvious familiarity with Six's office (on which he had been briefed in detail by those supervising the investigation) led the relatives gradually to disclose that they had been in constant contact with Six during the past half year, and that communication among the SS fugitives was kept up by means of a courier system using young girls. These girl couriers, usually Volks-deutsche from Eastern Europe, were equipped with papers purporting to show that they were anti-Nazi Displaced Persons. Since they also spoke excellent Polish or Ukrainian, their stories would appear plausible to Allied Military Government officials.



The Team's confidential informant was given the addresses of various persons in the SS underground, accounts of their activities, and finally the address of Six.

In plain clothes, the informant and a US officer approached the mill where Six was working as Georg Becker. A small boy was sent inside to tell Mr. Becker that a former comrade wished urgently to speak with him. When Six came out, he accompanied his callers to a hidden place. There he was arrested without incident.

A former SS-man assisting this Team then went to the home of Six's wife in Hanover, where he was able to get introduced to Mahnke, who was living in that neighborhood. (This was mid-January 1946).

#### Mahnke in the SS Postwar Underground

Following, in translation, is the substance of the statements made by Mahnke to his former SS-comrade, as reported to the investigator by the latter. It is thought that these statements should be of considerable interest to other investigators:

"I am an SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer... I have not changed my whole name, only my first name and birthdate. When I travel I use a false pass made out in the name of Groke (this pass was found in his possession when he was arrested. --BLS), and I give my occupation as stage dancer (Grotesktaenzer).

"To the question, What are you doing just now? For the most part I am trading in the black market. If you need gasoline or something of that sort, you can tell me. I can deliver you three or four hundred liters (about 75 to 100 gallons --BLS) a month. Up to now I have not done business in that line, because I did not have any customers.

"Besides this, I have organized with Rupp a group of men who are 100% reliable. (Rupp is cover name of SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Roeder, who according to Six's sister was a collaborator of Six, and whom the British located and arrested on the basis of data from the present investigators.--BLS) For this purpose I have not drawn upon the circles or our old leaders, but have intentionally gone into other circles. Those whom I consider to be in my own group are former officers, especially Navy men -- swimmers from the Navy, together with some of the lower leaders of the SS. There are about twenty people in this group. All these people know me, because I visit them currently and give them new political directives. But they never know where I am going or where I live.

"My trusted men are building around themselves still other groups, to whom I do not dare to become known, lest the secrecy be broken, and lest the whole organization be broken up in case something leaks out some time.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

"We are going to begin our work on April 1, at first with sensational propaganda and pamphlets. We are especially strong in the neighborhood of Luneburg, Oldenburg and Hamburg, but we have not got much support in Hanover.

"Here I have run across little groups of Edelweiss Pirates once in awhile. However, they are groups without proper leadership and without political aims. Therefore they are not to be used for my purposes immediately. These people limit themselves to cutting down English flagpoles or similar little jobs of sabotage. Here and there they cut off the hair of a girl who does business with English soldiers. But all that is a senseless beginning and has no aim at all.

"The resistance movement in Hamburg is something quite different. These people are from the Reichsjugendführung (leadership of the National Youth Movement --BJJ) and are activistic in the extreme -- sensibly, in this case. I do not know these people myself, but have got into touch with them. On 13 or 14 Feb I plan to go to Hamburg and make myself known to these people through an intermediary. I know the intermediary very well.

"What we really lack is a unified leadership and plan. Every group operates for itself alone around here. When resistance measures are to be undertaken, even if they involve only propaganda, they should be undertaken aggressively everywhere and should be planned so they will move in the same direction. We are also short of every sort of equipment. Above all we need dynamite, printing equipment and paper. We have a lot of money, but for bigger campaigns we would have to have help. That is why I am doing my business in the black market. The proceeds go into a fund that will be used for the bigger campaigns.

"Furthermore, we have channels into the English government offices, through women. One woman in Oldenburg was especially expert. She is a Baltic German origin. Naturally you have to be extremely careful about such people, but she is 100% dependable. She worked with the English press-control officer, namely the man who, during the war, sent out the radio news program, 'Germany Calling England'. She has done a lot of useful things for us there. Among other things, she arranged, when the officer was out of the office, for Germans who were not agreeable to us to be dismissed from their jobs in the office. Later someone complained about this and she fled. However, she now has another important position.

"I have contact with some ten SS-Fuehrers and fifteen Unterfuehrers from our SS groups. They do not belong to the circle I trust most, but I can always draw them into any kind of a campaign. One whom you may know is SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Christiansen. In the RSHA there were two Christiansens. This one is Theodor. Now he is called Karl Jensen and is manager

of a farm in Schleswig-Holstein. He led the Unternehmen Zeppelin, which you undoubtedly know about. I am in direct contact with him.

"Another is Kriminalrat Unglaube, now called Zelle. He was leader of the Gestapo Aussenstelle (branch office--BLS) in Danzig. I have contact with him, too, and he is now in Schleswig-Holstein. Probably you wouldn't know the other men. They are less significant.

"One of my most trusted friends is SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Roeder, now called Rupp (SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. Rolf Gabsker-Roeder, alias Richard Ropp or Rupp --BLS) He is a very old Nazi fighter, one of the oldest in the RSHA. He was a collaborator with Six and also an employee of the Presseabteilung (Press Division --BLS) of the Foreign Office. I am organizing the whole thing in cooperation with him. He changed his name by going into the Russian Zone with his wife, then posing as a fugitive without papers. The Registration Office then issued him new papers in the name of Rupp. (Another of the numerous cases of issuance of papers to Nazis posing as paperless fugitives from the Russians. These cases have been reported in both the American and British Zones.--BLS) Rupp is now living in Altenhagen bei Springe."

Within a few days after studying these data, the British Counter Intelligence arrested Mahnke, Gabsker-Roeder and Frau Franz Alfred Six in their homes.

It is believed advisable to make Mahnke's and Roeder's connections with the post-war SS network the subject of a separate report. British officers are cooperating with this Team in investigations along this line.

SIX'S PATH TO POWER: A LESSON  
FOR POLITICAL POLICYMAKERS

NOTE: Main facts of Six's career are stated on page 4 of this report. The investigator had the unusual opportunity of interviewing Six's parents, his uncle Gustav, his sister Marianne, his wife Ellen, his Adjutant (Lahnke), his secretary of many years (Gerda Scholz), and one of his professors (Dr. Alfred Weber, University of Heidelberg economist). The investigator, in search of clues to Six's psychology and associates, also read the Brigadefuehrer's doctoral dissertation. Following is an interpretation of Six's career, based on this exceptional variety of sources. --RLS

Franz Alfred Six's rise to power is a symbol of major trends of our times. He is a special case of a general phenomenon. He was one of three children. His mother was a farmer's daughter, his father a Mannheim craftsman who made and repaired upholstered furniture with his own hands. Had German politics been kept on an even keel, little Franz Alfred probably would have become a craftsman, a small tradesman, or a small or middle professional man.

Father Six, the upholsterer, was the son of a farmer. Both parents were of conspicuously low and rural culture in a city of a quarter million such as Mannheim. The family was pinched by poverty and no member of it was graced with handsome looks or pleasant manners. The parents and the uncle were of less than average stature and of earthy peasant build. Their physical appearance and taciturnity suggest the muddy villages of Baden from which they came. The children grew a little taller, a bit less sturdy, a great deal more talkative.

From such a background, Franz Alfred had risen by the age of 30 to be a full professor in the perennially exclusive University of Berlin, and three years later to be a Minister in the even more exclusive German Foreign Office. In addition, he became a Brigadefuehrer (about the equivalent of Brigadier General) in the SS.

This spectacular climb will remind political analysts of the careers of Hitler, and particularly Goebbels, as to starting point, political techniques and end point.

The starting point was a German home on the boundary between the manual class and the lower middle class. The technique was an astute combination of Nazi Party politics and academic impostorship.

After the briefest interview with the parents and children, one would feel safe in concluding that very little informed discussion took place in the Six family. Their conversation consisted mainly of flat assertion and not of open-minded trading of opinion. Too inarticulate and too poorly informed to make rational choices in the social chaos they thought they saw around them, the parents must have taken a frightened refuge in platitudes and patriotism.

"After the World War, the whole world seemed dangerous and unexplainable to us", said Six in '46 to his interrogators. "Lannheim, a big industrial city, had a tremendous Communist and Socialist movement. Communists and Socialists were fighting the police and soldiers in the streets every week. Our shop (we lived in it) was always in danger of being smashed. The prices of consumer goods - no matter how necessary - were disastrous for poor families like ours. The Reich government was powerless to deal with either the street fighting or the inflation. The Western Powers were our consuersors and enemies. In the east was Bolshevism. But in spite of all this we never lost faith in our Germanness." Patriotism was the mysterious cure-all, and one-sided, loud-voiced assertion the means of proving it would work. This simple faith grew into the basis of Six's emotional and intellectual life.

It was true, of course, that the Western Powers were enemies, in the deepest sense. In failing to reorganize the German social structure under a powerful, humane administration, they had sowed the dragon's teeth that were to sprout millions of Nazi warrior-patriots. It was also true that in the East was Bolshevism, hourly growing stronger. Thus, reality as well as tradition appeared to support the view that only Germany could and would save Germany.

The Powers of East and West had also failed to reorganize the school system; therefore the dogmatic claims of neurotic extremist patriotism could also be put forth, unanswered, in the classroom.

Evidently the economic and social merits of a political program were secondary, in the minds of these people in Lannheim, to the question whether it was labelled "nationalist," "internationalist," or "anti-nationalist." "Nationalists" were "good"; all others were "bad". "I have always been opposed to anti-nationalist and internationalist movements", said Six to his interviewers. "They are simply impossible, inconceivable, in the light of European history." Yet on another day he spoke glowingly of the "strong intellectual current of National Bolshevism" in Germany in the late 'twenties, and said that he, like Goebbels, had very seriously considered from 1928 to 1932 the idea of becoming a National Bolshevik.

That the family were aware of their need for education in order to understand and master the chaos around them is shown by this remarkable fact: by dint of sacrifice and pennypinching all three of the children somehow managed to graduate from University. Franz Alfred majored in political science and journalism; his sister Marianne became a medical doctor; his brother Gustav took a law degree. Six, as the eldest, was at first supported in part by his brother and sister. Later, when he was in a favorable position, he enabled them to go to school.

Six worked throughout his years in college, commuting by streetcar the fifteen miles from Mannheim to the University of Heidelberg. It is not surprising that his exertions to earn a living in the depression of the late twenties and early thirties left little time and energy for wide reading and study. Thus, even the University, then one of the greatest in the world in social science and journalism (his major subjects), could not overcome the powerful dogmatism of the home and school. Indeed, if we may judge from conversations with Dr. Alfred Weber, various quarters in the University may consciously or unconsciously have abetted the rising tide of uncompromising "Germaness", out of sheer despair with the "democratic" countries' policies toward Germany.

While Six was in University, the Nazis seized the power. His thesis, submitted in 1934, is less a contribution to knowledge than a series of hoarse Nazi battle cries. (A full review appears below, Appendix 2, 6, 121-5) Six was then twenty-five, and had been a member of the Nazi Party for four years. The Western and Eastern powers were enemies, but the Party wanted him, took care of him, gave him emotional outlets and an impressive title. As a promising major in politics and journalism, he had for two years been Gaupressleiter of the NS Studentenbund. He received small sums of money from the Party - "scholarships".

One of his classmates was Gustav Adolf Scheel, son of a prominent Mannheim clergyman. After taking a medical degree, Scheel abandoned the clinic for the political platform and rose in a few years to be Reichsstudienführer, Reichsstathalter and Gauleiter of Salzburg. While attending University, Scheel was an active agitator in the local branch of the National Socialist Studentenbund. Six joined the group in 1932 and edited its written propaganda.

Numerous passages in Six's thesis testify to the power of the forces we have named: the general social disorganization; the ignorance and dogmatism of the parents and probably of the public schools; the failure of the "democratic" powers to develop a social policy for Germany; the eagerness of the Nazi Party to give recognition, good-sounding offices and "scholarship" money to promising university boys; the passive if not active collaboration of the University of Heidelberg.

From this complex there emerged the tendency to self-hypnotism, the blind reliance on "faith," the infantile belligerence, the infantile trust in the Fuehrer, the infantile one-sidedness, which gave the Nazi leaders, including Six, their peculiar persistence and vitality -- but finally led them to self-destruction. Had Six happened to be a student of psychopathology, he might not have been able to set forth in his thesis the pattern of his mental disease with the following reckless fluency:

"National Socialism gathered the strength for its struggle from faith in its own philosophy and its own task, in the correctness of its way and the certainty of the victory of the National Socialist movement. This security was faith, hope and spurs in the struggle for power. With it, amid the total uncertainty and wrongness of the political situation, the people were given a fixed point on which they could orient themselves and through which they could receive a new faith in the future."  
(P. 13)

"The absolute clarity of the stated goal, the one-sidedness, the dogmatic Either-Or, immeasurably increased in the Nazi movement not only the followers' will to fight and to make sacrifices, but also the faith in the goal and in the Fuehrer's mission." (P. 13)

"The goal of a political movement which is pressing forward is -- as has already been emphasized many times -- the weakening and finally the complete annihilation of the enemy. Concentration on a single opponent is therefore one of the necessary preconditions. If the mass of supporters is to be caused to launch an attack in a given direction, one cannot place it in opposition to two or more opponents. If a splitting of the will to fight and of the power to fight are to be avoided, and the masses moved in one direction, they have to be directed against the main opponent." (P. 18)

The Heidelberg professors put their seal of approval on this as a "contribution to science" and conferred a doctoral degree on young Mr. Six only one year after the Nazi seizure of power. Perhaps they were not altogether free of the same symptoms.

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From that point on, Six's career appears to have been one of academic impostorship, backed by the threat of terrorism on the part of his patrons in the SS. Time after time he appears to have sold the prestige of his degree and university connections to the Sicherheitsdienst. In return it gave him protection in obtaining academic positions for which he probably would not otherwise have been considered qualified. Probably the Sicherheitsdienst was genuinely impressed by what it took to be his mental abilities; for there is no doubt that his intellectual interests were very wide, though not analytic. Driven on by the frenzy of Nazi loyalty, he may not have been aware that he was more of a poseur than a thinker. At any rate, there is moisture in his eyes and a sincere tone in his voice as he tells of his ambitious plans to develop tremendous institutions of learning and research that would place German foreign policy on a "strictly scientific" basis.

His first year out of college he shuttled back and forth busily between Berlin and Koenigsberg. In Berlin he led the Presseamt of the University of Berlin Students' Association. As a Party member of five years standing and a member of the SA and the NS Studentenbund since 1932, he was no doubt able to give his propaganda an authoritative tone. In Koenigsberg he carried out a mission apparently inspired by Reinhard Heydrich, on whom he seems to have made a favorable impression after being presented (according to Mohnke) in 1936 or 37 by his friend Scheel. Heydrich wanted a Nazi propaganda organization built up for eventual use in Eastern Europe. The University of Koenigsberg in East Prussia was chosen as the center. Already exposed to some contacts with the East, it was nonetheless reliably Prussian. Six was sent there to found an Institut fuer Zeitungswissenschaft und Publizistik, similar to the one at Heidelberg from which he had graduated.

The following Spring his successful work was rewarded with a job in Berlin in the SD itself. He was made SS-Untersturmfuehrer and Abteilungsleiter Presse und Schrifttum (in RSHA I-3, later II, later VII). His job was to collect and analyze information on journalists and other writers. Later (after Amt VII had been set up) his job was to get data on "ideologists" of Marxism, Jewry, or Freemasonry.

During 1936 he shuttled from Berlin to Leipzig as well as Koenigsberg, spending a day or two each week in the outlying cities. In 1937 he lectured a day or two per week in Koenigsberg. Thus he was able to gain academic rank by "service" as a lecturer (Dozent) at the Universities of Leipzig and Koenigsberg, which "entitled" him by 1938 to a post as Associate (ausserordentlicher) Professor of Journalism at Koenigsberg. He had scarcely received this chair, however, when it was realized in the RSHA that the University of Berlin was not contributing sufficiently to Nazi intelligence work. There was a great shortage of facts, as well as publications, which would support the Nazi view of world politics.

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Hence, Professor Six was promptly appointed to organize a great Institute and Faculty of Foreign Politics (Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultät), using the already world-famous scholarly resources of the University of Berlin and adding to them where necessary. Formal authority for this was obtained from the Nazified Reich Ministry of Education. In September 1939 Six was installed at Berlin as Full Professor, and in December as President of the new Institute and Dean of the new Faculty.

A young Nazi professor, however, was obliged to seem to be a soldier as well as an organizer of research and propaganda. From April 1940 to September 1941 he served "as a common soldier" in the Waffen-SS, reaching the rank of Untersturmfuehrer der Reserve. Actually he appears to have been kept out of positions of danger by his superiors, who seem to have regarded him as more than cannon fodder. He was recalled to Berlin, for example, one day before his Waffen-SS unit went into the offensive on the Eastern front - or so he says. At any rate, he was far from the front during the last three years of the war, when the fighting was at its worst.

While he was "at the front," his activities in Berlin were carried on by deputies, though he occasionally was able to return to the city to supervise. His work in Amt VII was entrusted to three successive Deputy Amt Chiefs: a Sturmabfuhrer named Klyus Suhr (formerly of the Gestapo), SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. Paul Dittel, and a lawyer (also formerly of the Gestapo). At the University, his deputy was Dr. Karl Heinz Pfeffer. A watchful eye was kept on both the RSMA and the University for Six by his personal adjutant, Dr. Horst Lahnke, whose quick intelligence, aggressive Nazi dogmatism, and rather winning manner apparently had commended him to Six as a protégé from their first meeting in 1935.

In September 1941 Professor Six was able to return to Berlin. He divided his energies during the next twelve months between the University and the RSMA. Research work in the latter, however, was tapering off as more and more of the personnel became casualties in the adverse trend of the war. After Stalingrad, the well-informed men in the SD, accustomed as they were to collecting and analyzing facts, were aware (if we may believe the statements on this point made by Lahnke in 1946) that Germany's chances were bleak. They spent much of their time in futile efforts, he said, to write reports that could make the Fuehrer face the facts without arousing his murderous anger. They squandered further time in fruitless intrigues to get the memoranda to Hitler's attention without being killed for "defeatism." (See Wirsing, p. 49)

It was high-time for a man like Six to get out of the RSMA and into a position that would be less unfavorable after the defeat. As a professor, of course, he could be regarded as one of the less blood-stained members of the group; unlike most of his SD colleagues, he was in a position to play up the "purely scientific" and "intellectual"

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aspects of his career. He began to take less interest in Amt VII, and it in him. He devoted more energy to his work at the University, though retaining cordial contacts with Walter Schellenberg, head of Amt VI, who had excellent information sources at this time when every German was groping in the dark. It may also be that Six had a high regard for Schellenberg's political judgment.

Not only was Six able to become more a professor, less an SD man, in the face of approaching military catastrophe, but fortune (or a post-war plan developed by the RSHA?) sent him an opportunity to gain a certain degree of diplomatic immunity: in August 1942 he was called in by Foreign Minister Ribbentrop. On SS-Reichsfuehrer Himmler's recommendation, Ribbentrop asked Six to draw up plans for a training program (Nachwuchshaus) and institute for younger members of the Foreign Office. Ribbentrop also desired a program for reorganization of the "cultural political" activity carried on by the Foreign Office.

It is possible that at this time Ribbentrop was still betting on a victory while Himmler or the man (Laltenbrunner? Schellenberg?) who inspired Himmler to recommend Six was betting on defeat. It may well be that Foreign Minister Ribbentrop had vast plans of expansion while the fact-finders in the SS intelligence service expected defeat and were trying to infiltrate the Foreign Office with a view to obtaining its information sources and also to using it as a means of getting favored treatment from the Allies after the war.

Whatever the mixture of motives at high levels, Professor Six soon had his diplomatic status. In April 1943 he was made Leiter of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung of the Foreign Office, with the rank of Minister First Class. His Adjutant (Horst Lahnke) and his secretary (Gerda Scholz) were transferred from the RSHA at the same time as Six. All three held their Foreign Office positions to the end of the war.

# RELIABILITY OF STATEMENTS BY SIX AND MAHNKE

All statements in later sections of this report were made by Six or Mahnke under interrogation, unless otherwise specifically indicated.

## SIX

In the writer's opinion, no statement by Six should be taken at its face value. Six, his parents and his sister have all been interviewed by the writer and found to be unblushing though not very clever falsifiers. All exhibited extremely crude and extremely intense conceptions of patriotism, family loyalty, and "German duty". All were very close-mouthed, and Six and his sister were overtly unfriendly to their interrogators.

Six was particularly defensive in regard to data that might cast any kind of light on his activities in relation to the Soviet Union. Also, he spontaneously went to the trouble of writing a lengthy statement in which he said that nothing that might happen to himself or his family could induce him to give any information that might lead to the arrest of other Nazi leaders.

There is no doubt that all of Six's statements must be interpreted in the light of psychiatry. He is an almost perfect specimen of the paranoid personality. One old acquaintance has described Six by remarking that "he is only 36 but looks fifteen years older". The interrogators found this to be true, and felt that this appearance was associated with the anxieties with which he obviously is ridden.

He lives in a state of chronic tension. When first arrested, he became greatly agitated by a fear that he would be tied in a sack and thrown into a river. He understood this to be a standard operating procedure among American gangsters. A little later, he became alarmed by the notion that someone was going to shoot him in the back.

Several times during the interview he commented on confessions which he said had been obtained by Russian interrogators. He stated that he thought they could have been obtained only by the use of drugs. The meaning of this became clear when he refused cigarettes and a drink of water offered by the interrogator, even when the interrogator himself took cigarettes out of the same pack and water out of the same pitcher.

His other symptoms included extreme general physical tension and wringing of the hands. He showed a great dryness of the mouth accompanied by gasping and by a terrific flow of professorial-sounding vocabulary not closely associated with what was under discussion. He spontaneously said twice that he "has very weak eyes but very keen ears". (He and his mother do, in fact, wear thick glasses.) He frequently complained of violent headaches and of being sickened by the smoke of his guards' cigarettes (even after the guards had

been instructed to open the windows and ventilate the room whenever he requested them to do so).

According to Mahnke, Six was "on the point of total nervous collapse" on the day in April 1945 when they parted to go underground. Evidently Six was made desperately unhappy, as any obsessional neurotic would be, by the idea of returning to his childhood environment -- in Six's case, to manual labor. "After all these years of struggle to get an education, to build up a science, to achieve enough power to make use of science, we are now déclassé, utterly déclassé," he kept telling his Adjutant disconsolately. "Dr. Six was a broken man as he walked off alone with nothing but a knapsack full of toilet articles and an empty briefcase," Mahnke told the interrogators.

Neurotic symptoms were abundant, as one might expect, in his family background. His mother, for example, is reported by an informant to have sustained an alleged heart attack after a very gentle 45-minute CIC interrogation in her home. The mother, however, appears to be a much stronger personality than the father, who is not reported to have had a heart attack.

Six's sister, the interrogators agreed, was one of the most aggressive and arrogant women they had ever seen. Her lack of balance was underscored by the fact that she committed suicide by poisoning upon realizing that some statements made by her might have contributed to Six's being caught.

Because of this large number of neurotic indications, the writer has recommended that Brigadefuehrer Six be carefully guarded against suicide, and that all statements by him be viewed with a clinical eye.

#### Mahnke

Mahnke does not present so severe a clinical picture. To be sure, he belongs to the generation that has never heard much social philosophy except that of Nazism (he was nineteen in 1933 when the Nazis seized the power). Probably he is, however, rather more of a simpleminded East Prussian ultra-nationalist than a Nazi in his thinking. His personality is buoyant and, un-paranoid, his manners are pleasantly self-assured. His profile and curly hair could perhaps be described as romantic. "I am a sportsman-sailor (Ich bin Sportsegler)", he said with a brave, quick smile when asked why he had stayed on the Nazi ship after Stalingrad, when (according to his own statement) he had become convinced that it would sink.

His optimism appears to be sustained by an expectation that sooner or later the British and Americans will need bold fellows with good minds, like himself, for a fight against the Russians. Seemingly for this reason, he is trying to appear cooperative, reasonable, well-intentioned, intelligent and resolute. He seems willing to furnish a great deal of information that he thinks may serve this long-term purpose.

The interrogators found him an interesting contrast to the sour Professor Six. Because of Mahnke's youth, bravado, and intelligent if narrow mind, a particular interest attaches to the judgment of the SS man who cooperated in apprehending him. This former comrade has stated in writing:

"Horst Mahnke is an intelligent and fanatical Nazi. He understands how to talk persuasively and is in a position to influence people in other ways as well. In case he is set free, he will constitute a danger to political development in Germany."

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THE KULTURPOLITISCHE ABTEILUNG OF THE GERMAN  
FOREIGN OFFICE : ITS ACTIVITIES AND LEADERS, 1943-45

The statements made by Six and Mahnke about the Kulturpolitische Abteilung are of course conditioned by the fact that they entered the Foreign Office for the first time in 1943, when the defeat was so far advanced that saving one's own skin was the main consideration. Bombs were falling on Berlin every night. As became apparent from many anecdotes told by both prisoners, the main thought around the Foreign Office was not the refined technique of long-term cultural propaganda, but the simple question of how to get a separate peace.

In view of the political and military situation, and in view of the fact that, as Six pointed out, they were "outsiders" to the old-line Foreign Office members, the reader may find it remarkable that they were able to furnish so much information from memory.

Six's Account of His First Contacts  
with the German Foreign Office

Six's relations with the German Foreign Office began in August 1942, according to Six, when Foreign Minister Ribbentrop sent for him to talk over a plan for a "Nachwuchshaus" to be used in education and training of applicants for, and younger members of, the German Foreign Service. Ever since entering the Foreign Office, Ribbentrop had been planning a building and a staff for this purpose. (Ribbentrop had the idea, Mahnke stated, that the Auswaertiges Amt should be "revitalized" by recruitment of vigorous young men from the SA and SS.)

Six states that he was well known in official quarters in Berlin by this time, for his successes as a teacher and as a specialist in international relations, both at Koenigsberg and Berlin Universities. It was only natural for Ribbentrop to turn to him. (Note: Mahnke has a slightly different story on this. According to him, Six had been mentioned to Himmler, probably by Walter Schellenberg, head of RSHA Amt VI, or by Ernst Kaltenbrunner, head of RSHA, as a reliable and industrious scholar. When the question of the Nachwuchshaus came up, Himmler called Six in, had an interview with him, and then recommended him to Ribbentrop. Six declares that anyone who knew Ribbentrop would know that a recommendation by Himmler would have a 100% negative effect on the Foreign Minister. Gerda Scholz gives a third story. (See this Team's interrogation of Scholz, p. 6, para. 4.)

Six relates that he told Ribbentrop that he would be glad to draw up such proposals, whereupon Ribbentrop placed a room in the Foreign Office at his disposal and instructed the staff there to make available all necessary information. By spring the study was complete.

It outlined a course of training for candidates for the higher and middle grades of the Foreign Service. The bases of selection of these candidates were to be: (1) a satisfactory military record; (2) skill with foreign

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languages; (3) in the higher grades, passing the state juristic examination for the rank of Referendar, plus obtaining the degree of Dr. sc. pol. in the field of international relations; (4) in the middle grades, passing the Referendar examination. Fifteen such candidates were to be admitted to the Foreign Office each year for the higher grades, and fifteen for the middle grades. Each was to serve one year in a consulate, one year in a diplomatic mission and one year in the Foreign Office. This three-year apprenticeship was to be under constant supervision of the staff of the Nachwuchshaus, which would assist the candidates and prepare reports on his aptitude. During the year of service in the Foreign Office he would take more university studies. After the third year, the candidate would be eligible for the Attaché Examination. If he passed, he would receive the rank of Attaché in the Foreign Service.

According to Six, this plan so impressed the Foreign Minister that Ribbentrop asked him to become eventual head of the Nachwuchshaus. However, the war was draining away the young men who would otherwise have come into the Foreign Office. Ribbentrop therefore suggested that Six take the post of head of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung until the Nachwuchshaus could be started. (Note: The statements in the preceding three sentences were substantially confirmed in spontaneous remarks by Gerda Scholz. See this Team's interrogation of Scholz, p. 21.) Six accepted the offer. With the Foreign Minister's permission, he retained his posts as head of the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultät at the University.

How the Propaganda Facilities of the German Foreign Office were Organized, 1920-45

Six furnished the following account of the way in which the propaganda facilities of the Auswaertiges Amt were organized. His account is substantially in agreement with similar accounts furnished by Bohnke and by Gerda Scholz.

About 1920 the Cultural Division (Kulturabteilung) was created. Its function was to supervise and aid the Akademischer Austauschdienst (exchange of college students); the transmittal of funds to German religious institutions and church missions abroad; the travels abroad of German scholars, artists, and musicians; to keep the Foreign Office generally informed of German cultural activities abroad and of similar activities on the part of other Governments (for example, the British through the British Council and the French through the Institut français). This Division sent Cultural Attachés (Kulturreferenten) to most of the German diplomatic missions abroad. Chief for some years before 1938 was Prof. Friedrich Stiewe, University of Berlin, historian, a member of the Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaft. Stiewe was something of a scholar, though his writings had a highly nationalistic bias. From about 1938 to 1943 the Kulturabteilung was led by Fritz Ernst Adalbert von Twardowski, a Foreign Service career officer trained in the law.

Also about 1920 the post of Pressechef des Auswaertigen Amtes (Foreign Office Press Chief) was set up. This position was held for fifteen years or so by Aschmann, who was also Pressechef der Reichsregierung. One of Ribbentrop's first acts upon becoming Foreign Minister was to replace Aschmann as the Foreign Office Press Chief by appointing Dr. Paul Schmidt ("Presseschmidt"). Under both Aschmann and "Presseschmidt" the Foreign Office Press Chief's staff gradually expanded into a Presseabteilung with dozens of employees.

About 1938 the propaganda facilities of the Foreign Office were enlarged again by the creation of the Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung (Radio Division). With the Propaganda Ministry, it worked out the details of radio programs within the broad directives laid down by Goebbels and Ribbentrop.

About 1939, Ribbentrop created a new Abteilung whose main job was to furnish a quick reference service for Foreign Office spokesmen and to design posters and pamphlets.

According to Six, Ribbentrop, who had made a fortune in the champagne trade through publicity, considered himself a specialist on international political propaganda. Because he admired the technical plan of the British Ministry and Libraries of Information and, like the British, wished to avoid the word "propaganda", he named his new creation the Informationsabteilung. However, it seemed to Six that Ribbentrop was by no means clear as to the difference between commercial and political propaganda. This lack of clarity in conception was apparent from the uncertainty of the Referents in the Informationsabteilung as to the nature of their assignment.

Mahnke furnished details on the Informationsabteilung. It had a staff of some 120 or 150 persons, organized in a loose way in nine Laenderreferate (Country desks) corresponding to the nine country desks in the Foreign Office's central policymaking Division, the Politische Abteilung. It also had several Sachreferate (desks for special subjects).

Attached to the Informationsabteilung was the Deutsche Informationsstelle. This was in two sections, DI-1 and DI-2. DI-1 was a research and reference service under Dr. Friedrich Berber, Leiter of the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussepolitische Forschung, which published the periodical Auswaertige Politik and various other rather technical publications, including a book called Europa (1943). Under Dr. Berber, who was often out of the office, was Graf Dr. Caprivi, an international lawyer. (See section below in this report on Dr. Berber, pp 15-16).

DI-2 was a sort of printshop and shipping agency. Its foreman to 1943 was von Kladden and after 1944 was Redepenning. It was overgrown due to Kladden's habit of handing out patronage, and Six was very unfavorably impressed by the rather low intellectual and political caliber of its motley assortment of some 50 to 100 publicity agents, camera men, commercial artists, salesmen and layout men from the book and printing industry, and other craftsmen from the propaganda field.



By 1943 the heavy inroads of the draft upon the Foreign Service, together with the apparent need for intensified propaganda to offset the unfavorable military situation, made it seem advisable to do everything possible to increase efficiency in the four propaganda divisions (Press, Radio, Culture, Information), and especially in the latter two. Therefore the Kultur- and Informationsabteilungen were combined under the title "Kulturpolitische Abteilung" and their respective heads were given other positions (Twardowski in Turkey, Maester as Consul General in Naples). Six was installed as head of the new Cultural Politics Division.

One of his first acts, he states, was to induce Ribbentrop to dissolve the Deutsche Informationsstelle. Some of its functions as printshop and poster agency were transferred under contract to commercial firms, such as Deutscher Verlag. Quite a number of artists, printers and cameramen formerly employed in the Informationsstelle were sent to draw posters and run printshops and photo studios in German diplomatic missions abroad.

Six did not, however, reorganize functions or personnel on any appreciable scale in the former Kulturabteilung, and he dropped only a dozen persons or so from the Informationsabteilung. Nor were the Kulturreferenten abroad reorganized to any great degree, except that by 1944 Six had provided many of them with the staffs of printers, graphic artists and photographers mentioned above. (That statements in this paragraph are correct appears from Lahnke's testimony and from comparison of personnel lists before and after Six. -- BLS) Neither were the Presseabteilung under Dr. Paul Schmidt or the Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung under Dr. Gerd Ruehle particularly affected by these 1943 reorganizations.

That Kult Pol's functions were limited in the field of day-to-day "political propaganda" and concentrated on long-term "cultural propaganda" is shown, Six remarked, by the fact that no-one in Kult Pol, not even Six, could hold a press conference. That was the exclusive privilege of Dr. Paul Schmidt, head of the Presseabteilung, who held one every day at ten a.m. Kult Pol members could sit in the press conference, and could answer questions "if Schmidt called on them to do so."

Kult Pol's influence on the radio was limited likewise. "It would have been fruitless for Kult Pol to produce radio scripts, as they would not have been used. Rundfunk Pol had its own series of Laenderreferate whom it considered sufficient in this field," according to Six. Rundfunk Pol was willing, however, to send collections of its own broadcasts to Kult Pol -- in a book which could be read one week after transmissions.

#### Relations of Propaganda Functions of German Foreign Office to those of the SS

Himmler was a man who had never studied journalism or acquired an appreciation of the power of propaganda, Six declared. Evidently the Reichsfuehrer-SS always

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thought of himself as a police chief rather than a politician, until he became deeply alarmed by the turn of military events in the last year of the war and tried belatedly to keep the Fuehrer from plunging Germany into suicide. "So far as Six knows," Himmler never held press conferences and never had a Pressereferent, even when he was Minister of the Interior. Thus no conflict in the propaganda field existed as between the Foreign Office and the SS.

According to Mahnke, Six brought no-one with him into the Foreign Office from the SS or RSHA except his Adjutant Mahnke and his personal secretary Gerda Scholz. In 1944, however, he had an SS man, Sturmbannfuehrer Walther Kolrep, detailed to Kult Pol to handle church problems, a field which Six had considered neglected under Gesandter Langmann's supervision.

Until 1944, Kolrep had been a member of Amt IV (Gestapo), specializing on problems of both Catholic and Protestant churches. At that time he joined Abteilung Deutschland of the Foreign Office, from which he was placed on detached duty with Six. (Note: Kolrep, employed at Ministerial Collection Center, has furnished this Team with an autobiography substantially confirming the above statements. He gives his SS rank, however, as SS-Hauptmann, and states that he was given the church assignment under Six because Gesandter Langmann had been called to the colors. --ELS)

Relations of Propaganda Functions of  
the German Foreign Office to those of  
the Auslandsorganisation (AO) der NSDAP

Mahnke declared emphatically that there were no liaisons between AO and Kult Pol during the entire period of his work there; "they were on a war footing". No-one in the Foreign Office wished to have much contact with AO Chief Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, because of his possible involvement in Rudolf Hess' flight to England. Mahnke stated, however, that under the terms of an agreement between Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and Gauleiter Bohle "a considerable number" of AO men were given jobs in the Foreign Office. Mahnke "does not know" how many were in other Divisions but he "thinks" there were only two in the Kulturpolitische Abteilung: the Dirigent, Gesandter Schleier, and the head of General Referat I, Gesandter Langmann. Schleier, a former cheese salesman, had been AO Landesgruppenleiter (national chief) in France and Holland. At the end of the war he became head of the Foreign Office Ausweichstelle at Rueschhausen. Mahnke stated that he had been told by Konsul Leopold that Schleier had "disappeared" in Spring 1945, taking with him the funds of the Ausweichstelle.

Langmann, a clergyman in the Deutsche Christen Church, had been AO landesgruppenleiter in Uruguay. At the end of 1944 he was called into the Volkssturm. (The last statement was confirmed by Walther Kolrep, his successor with

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respect to religious affairs. See above, p. 27). News reached the Foreign Office, "probably from Langmann's wife", according to Mohnke, that he was killed in action near Breslau.

The AO's propaganda, according to Six, Mohnke and Bohle, all of whom this team has interrogated, was carried on intotal independence from that of the Foreign Office, and was much more aggressively Nazi.

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~~SECRET~~KULT POL'S RELATIONS WITH THE MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA :  
A HISTORY OF RIVALRY AND CONTROVERSY

Discussion of Kult Pol's propaganda campaigns must begin with a discussion of the Abteilung's relations with the Ministry of Propaganda. The latter held a great deal of both nominal and de facto power in the field of propaganda abroad, despite the administrative agreement forced upon Goebbels and Ribbentrop in 1939 by the Partei Kanzlei in efforts to put an end to their jurisdictional disputes.

It is probable that even under Ribbentrop the propaganda personnel of the Foreign Office were somewhat less eccentric, extremist and aggressive than those in the Ministry of Propaganda. Nor had the Ministry's personnel travelled or lived abroad or studied international relations on the same scale as the Foreign Office personnel. Six and Mahnke agreed that in their time there were icy relations between Ribbentrop and Goebbels, and constant quarrels between the specialists at lower levels in the two agencies.

In Six's time the Ministry's liaison to the Foreign Office was Hans Draeger, who about 1942 or 43 succeeded Prof. Heinrich Hunke as head of Abteilung Ausland. "Draeger made no effort to cooperate with Six; he simply competed without consultation with Kult Pol," according to Mahnke. The FO's liaison to the Ministry was Gerd Ruehle, head of Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung, who "was chosen by Ribbentrop in preference to Six because Ruehle, a dogmatic Nazi fighter, was less likely than Six to start a fight with Goebbels", Mahnke declared.

The Ministry was in a position to dominate German literature, music and art, not only by means of intimidation but by means of incentives. It had a great many prizes to offer in all these fields, both directly and through controlled groups such as the six Reich Chambers (Music, Literature, Film, etc.). The Foreign Office had no prizes or other special incentives to offer, and therefore could not hope to compete. Inasmuch as the Ministry controlled the German output of symbols from composer to consumer, and even had a virtual monopoly over the paper supply, there was nothing the Foreign Office could do except express in private its objection to the Ministry's wild-eyed "Blut und Boden" (Blood and Soil) conceptions of international politics and its "Holzhammermethoden" (wooden-mallet tactics) in propaganda.

Despite the mutual hostility of the two agencies, there were Ministry of Propaganda representatives in four of the German missions, 1939-45: Stockholm (Ulrich von Gienanth); Italy (Faber); Denmark (Gernand); and France (Peter Gast). (According to State Department Special Interrogation Mission interview with Ernst Adolf Hepp, p. 7, such representatives were "assigned to the missions in Budapest, Washington, Paris, Stockholm and Bern". The Interrogation Mission's interview with Gienanth yielded still another list: "Copenhagen (Gernand); Bucharest (Kosen) General Baron von Gregory); Rome (Faber); Paris (Anothe)." --BIS) While these men were technically "subordinate" to the Kulturreferenten at their respective missions, they actually operated with complete independence of their Foreign Office superiors, according to Six and Mahnke. And while their functions were supposed to be limited to films, theater and music, they may well have attempted secretly to influence press, radio, churches, political parties and other propaganda channels.

Six furnished a lengthy account of inter-agency fights over the German Libraries of Information, while Lahnke described controversies between the two Ministries with respect to policy on motion pictures, literature, music, radio, the Jewish question, the symbolization of Bolshevism, the possible split between the eastern and western Allies, and the question of lynching captured Allied aviators.

Of course any such statements by Six and Lahnke should be discounted because of their natural desire (now that they are interned) to make it appear that other Nazis were much more extreme. However, it seems probable that there is much truth in their stories of endless wrangling. It is plain enough that Goebbels, who had been a street-corner orator for years, held a lower view of the mental attainments of the "mass man" than Ribbentrop, Six and Lahnke, who had moved mostly in the commercial and academic strata.

#### a. Controversy over the German Libraries of Information

Six stated that he was not at all informed about the Libraries of Information before he joined the Foreign Office. He then learned that they had been set up by Ribbentrop in various countries about 1939 or 1940, perhaps in imitation of the British and French Libraries of Information. They had at once produced an outburst -- based on sheer rivalry -- from the Propaganda Ministry, which took the stand that they might hand out propaganda inconsistent with the current Goebbels line and thus weaken German influence abroad.

As a result of Goebbels' pressure on circles close to Hitler, they were all closed by the end of 1943 except the one in Sweden, which remained active to the end of the war. The Propaganda Ministry tried to install one of its own men in that one, but Six was able, he says, to arrange to have the Foreign Office prevent his going to Stockholm. None the less, the Propaganda Ministry, through its control over authors, paper, printing and bookbinding, could and did in fact mainly determine the contents of the Information Libraries.

Six claims to have been hostile to the Libraries of Information from his first acquaintance with their work. He took the view that the material they handed out was both superficial and extreme as compared with the material furnished by the German Scientific Institutes abroad which were administered directly from Kult Pol. To the extent that the Information Libraries were valuable, they were an extravagant duplication of the Institutes. After the Libraries were closed, Six expanded the reference libraries and pamphlet collections of the Institutes so they would fill the gap. Thereupon the Propaganda Ministry exploded again and claimed power over this phase of the work of the Institutes. It had a Referat for these libraries even though it was not supposed to do so. But Six and Ribbentrop were able to block its claim by asserting that the Foreign Office should rightfully have a monopoly of cultural propaganda abroad.

#### b. Controversy over Motion Pictures

Lahnke claims that he and Six supported Konsul Dr. Leis, the Film Referent in Kult Pol K, in constant fights over

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motion pictures. The Foreign Office view was that nothing but entertainment films should be exhibited abroad, while the Goebbels organization favored humorless, inaccurate and one-sided newsreels conveying a distorted impression of the feats of the German Army in putting down the hordes of Bolshevik sub-men (Untermenschen).

Germany made in 1943, according to Mahnke, some 50 entertainment films. Six said it made from 70 to 100. Only about ten of these were shown in neutral countries, and perhaps a few more in occupied or German-allied areas. In part, also, Mahnke declares, this small use of films abroad was due to a lack of clear thinking in the Propaganda Ministry as to the use of purely entertainment films in winning friends for Germany.

Six remarked with apparent bitterness that the Ministry of Propaganda, through the Reichsfilmkammer, dominated the German movie industry 100%. The Foreign Office did not see the scripts at all, and did not see the films until they were ready for export, when the Ministry would suddenly ask approval.

As an example of the fight in the newsreel field, Mahnke stated that Six, when on the Eastern Front in the summer of 1941, had persuaded OK IV officers to reopen Greek Orthodox churches. This was intended to express Germany's willingness to tolerate the cultures of Eastern Europe. Wehrmacht war reporters, at Six's instance, filmed the reopening ceremonies and sent the reels to the Ministry of Propaganda. There the films were simply filed, as the Ministry took the view that the culture of these eastern "sub-men and infra-humans" should not be played up in such a favorable light. Probably these reels were kept in the Archive of the Propaganda Ministry to the end of the war, according to Mahnke.

#### c. Controversy over Literature

Precisely the same issue came up with regard to literature. Mahnke asserted. He stated that the Foreign Office held that German printed propaganda abroad should be confined to White Books of diplomatic and historic documents and to belletristic and scientific materials. (This statement is in apparent contradiction to his statements that among the main propaganda campaigns of Kult Pol during his incumbency were the preparation of a pamphlet of the alleged Katyn massacre and of the purely inflammatory books by the anonymous "Vindex" on the Bolshevik "menace". --BLS) The Propaganda Ministry asserted that there was not paper enough for dissemination of the works of German literary men and scientists, but found plenty of paper for inflammatory pamphlets and for translations of Mein Kampf into various languages.

#### d. Controversy over Music

The Propaganda Ministry held that no musicians should be sent abroad who were not ardent Nazis, lest they get into conversations that would weaken the German argument. The Foreign Office took the view, according to Mahnke, that a sharp distinction should be drawn between pure art and politics, and that Germany would make more friends if its musicians abroad were non-talkative and non-political.

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## e. Controversy over Radio

The Foreign Office invariably lost out in its fights over radio policy, which were along the same lines. The Ministry of Propaganda controlled the broadcasting stations and was in a position to go ahead with its own programs against the advice of the Foreign Office. Usually Kult Pol did not get copies of broadcasts until a week after transmission. Particularly in the last year of the war, when many persons in the Foreign Office were trying to tone down the Goebbels faction with a view to getting a separate peace in the west, the radio was likely to carry international "news" that was completely surprising to the Foreign Office. (As far as the writer is aware, Gerd Ruehle, head of the Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung of the Foreign Office, has not been interviewed. Possibly his testimony would cast a different light on this. --BLS)

## f. Controversy over the "Jewish Question"

In the last half of 1944, Goebbels told Hitler, according to Lahnke, that anti-Jewish propaganda would have to be intensified, abroad as well as at home. Hitler agreed and gave the order to Ribbentrop. Ribbentrop, "always a 'yes-man' with Hitler", had Dirigent Schleier of Kult Pol set up an Inter-Abteilung Anti-Jewish Committee, the first in the history of the Foreign Office. Abteilungsleiter "Presseschmidt" and Six opposed this on the ground that it might cost Germany her few remaining friends. Radio Abteilungsleiter Ruehle may also have opposed it, but Lahnke is not sure; for Ruehle, an old Party street fighter, was the one Abteilungsleiter who had in his staff a specialist for anti-Jewish campaigns -- one Prof. Marr, who may have been on the faculty of Berlin. (Probably Lahnke refers here to WIA Prof. Dr. Lahr, who is listed in Geschaeftsuebersicht des Auswaertigen Amts, Sep '43, p.27, as "Ru XI: Referent fuer besondere Informationsangelegenheiten" (Referent for Special Informational Affairs). --BLS)

"Presseschmidt" and Six succeeded in sabotaging the Committee by having "urgent engagements" when ever it was to hold a meeting, Lahnke stated. Schleier expostulated, but the war ended before he could take action. (From a general knowledge of the personalities of "Presseschmidt" and Six, it seems likely that they would have been opposed to anti-Jewish propaganda after they realized that the war was lost. --BLS)

## g. Controversy over the Symbolization of Bolshevism

On the basis of his "objective" research in the RSHA and in the University of Berlin, Six became convinced even before the war, according to himself and according to Lahnke, that Goebbels was following an extremely dangerous line with respect to Russia. Following directives apparently based on Hitler's as well as Goebbels' delusions, the Ministry of Propaganda symbolized the Soviet Union as "degenerate", illiterate,

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administratively corrupt, economically inefficient, militarily weak, and morally worthless -- in short, ready to collapse after a six weeks' war. This increasingly persuaded the troops and the home front, and to some extent the Western powers, that Russia need not be taken seriously, even after Stalingrad. Six would have taken the line, he now declares, that the Russian state was inwardly very powerful and the Russian soldier a hard, well-trained, modern-minded fighter -- anything but the frowzy, disloyal peasant of Goebbels' fantasy. Nor would Six have played up "imaginary" Russian atrocities to the same extent, he claims.

#### h. Controversy over Lynching Allied Aviators

It came as a complete surprise to the German Foreign Office, Lahnke states, when the German radio announced that German mobs would kill Allied aviators on the spot. This was Goebbels' doing and would never have been approved by the Foreign Office, for by this time nearly everyone in the latter agency was secretly sure the war was lost.

#### i. The Rival Press Clubs

The divergence of views between the Ministry and the Foreign Office was symbolized by their erection of two separate press clubs for foreign correspondents. The Ministry of Propaganda Press Club pre-dated that of the Foreign Office by several years (Ribbentrop set his Club up about 1939), and was much less exclusive. "In fact, its premises in Potsdamer Platz were noisy and rather like a large hotel." The Foreign Office used the genteel premises of the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft in mid-Berlin for a time, and then moved into one of Ribbentrop's private houses in Lenzallee (?) in Dahlem. There it had facilities for meals for some forty persons; a music room; a library; and some small private conference rooms. Its tone was rather exclusive and quiet. Six himself was never invited to the Club until he joined the Foreign Office.

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SIX'S ACCOUNT OF THE FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION  
OF THE KULTURPOLITISCHE ABTEILUNG

As indicated by the chart on page 35, two chains of command came downward from the Foreign Minister.

With respect to "purely cultural" functions of Kult Pol (the functions formerly exercised by the Kulturbteilung and now exercised by Generalreferat I of Kult Pol), the line of command passed directly from Ribbentrop through Staatssekretär Gustav Adolf Steengracht von Loyland to Abteilungsleiter Six, and from him and his Dirigent, Minister Schleier, to the Kulturreferenten.

With respect to "informational" functions, by which Ribbentrop meant propaganda through books, pamphlets and posters, the chain of command was more complicated. Ribbentrop appointed as his personal Commissioner of Information (Beauftragter fuer Informationswesen) Dr. Karl Legerle. (Interrogation Report 1603 of 18 Sep 45 from Captured Personnel and Material Branch, MID, U.S. Army, quotes "a captured German Ambassador-at-Large" as stating that Legerle was "a well-known German journalist" who "formerly wrote leading articles for the Berliner Boersenzzeitung. Ribbentrop brought him into the Foreign Office on contract as an expert on public relations...attitude toward the Party unknown (probably critical)." --BLS)

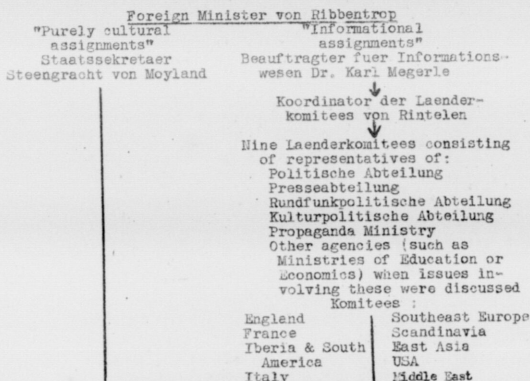
Under Legerle, on the same level as Steengracht, was Co-ordinator of Country Committees (Koordinator der Laenderkomitees) von Rintelen, whose function it was to coordinate the "informational" activities with the other (political and economic) activities of the Foreign Office. This was done through nine Country Committees (Laenderkomitees) on each of which were representatives of:

Politische Abteilung  
Presseabteilung  
Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung  
Kulturpolitische Abteilung  
Propaganda Ministry  
Other agencies (such as Ministries of Education or Economics, when issues involving these were under discussion).

These Laenderkomitees, meeting once or twice a week, issued directives to the Country Referenten concerned in Generalreferat II of Kult Pol.

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# FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE KULTURPOLITISCHE ABTEILUNG OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, 1943-45



## Abteilungsleiter of Kult Pol

Dr. Franz Alfred Six '43-5  
Personal Referent Dr. Norst Mahnke '43-5  
Secretary Fraeulein Gerda Scholz '43-5  
Secretary Fraeulein Nippert, mid '44-5

Dirigent Gesandter v. Haerten to July '44  
" " Schleier '44-5  
Deputy Dirigent & Administrative Officer  
General Konsul Noeldeke  
Kult Pol H (Haushalt): Legationsrat Betz

### General Referat I (Sachreferate)

Kult Pol Gen I : Langmann 43-4  
\*K- P- S (Schools) : Quandt 41-5  
Q's asst.: Steimer 43-5  
\*K- P- U (Univs.) :  
Schaeffer-Ruemelin 35-44  
Achenbach 43-4; Koehler 44-5  
\*K- P- W (Science) : Roth 35-45  
\*K- P- Spr (Langs.) : Koehler 44-5  
\*K- P- Lit (Lit.) : Metzner 43-5  
\*K- P- K (Art) : Schattenfroh 43-5  
Leis 45  
Asst. for Music : Schatz 43-5  
Asst. for Theater : Kuehnli 43-5  
Asst. for Art : Leis 43-5  
#K- P- Zw (Int'nat'l Orgs.) :  
Blahut 43-5  
K- P- Soz Wi (Social-economic) :  
Soz : Dittmar 43-4  
Wi : Sundermann 44-5  
K- P- NZ (News) : Neubauer 44-5  
K- P- V&O (Treaties, organiz'ns) :  
Ahrends mid-end 43  
K- P- Arch (Archives) : Krieger  
43-5; Hemmerling 43-5

### General Referat II (Laenderreferate)

Kult Pol Gen II: Richter 43-5  
L-I (Eng.) : Werth 43-5  
L-II (France, Low Count., Switz.) : Bran 43-5  
L-III (Iberia, Latin Am.) : Haettinger 43-5  
L-IV (Italy): Becker 43-5  
L-V (S/E Eur.): Boehm 43-5  
B's asst.: Feist 44-5  
L-VI (Scand.) : Wistinghausen 43-5; Uexkuell 43-5  
L-VII (Mid-East): Trott zu Solz 43-4; Dittmann 43-4; Leipold 44-5  
L-VIII (Far E.) : Donath 41-5; Leipold 44-5  
L-IX (No. Amer.) Werth 43-5

\* Had liaison to Reich Education Ministry

# Had liaison to Reich Propaganda Ministry

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Functions of Individual Referate  
in Kulturpolitische Abteilung

(Statements by Six; Mahnke independently made closely similar statements except where otherwise specifically indicated.)

GENERAL REFERAT I : Gesandter Langmann  
His assistant for religious affairs,  
late '44-45 : WHA Walther Kolrep

General planning and coordination of "purely cultural" activities; maintenance of statistics on cultural developments; drawing up detailed instructions (Sprachregelungen) for Kulturreferenten abroad; management of all Kult Pol's relations with churches (on account of Referent Langmann's special interest and connections in the religious field; Langmann had been a clergyman in the Deutsche Christen church)

Kult Pol S (Schulen; Schools)  
Vortragender Legationsrat Quandt,  
'40 or '41 to '45  
His assistant, before '43 to '45: Konsul  
Dr. Steiner

In close collaboration with Reich Education Ministry : selection of teachers, designing of curricula and examinations for German schools abroad from kindergarten through secondary school levels

Education Ministry's liaison man for this :  
Ministerialrat Langerfeld

Kult Pol U (Universitaetswesen; Universities)  
Legationsrat Achenbach, '43-44  
Legationsrat Koehler, '44-45

Supervision of Deutsche Institute abroad; of Akademischer Austauschdienst (exchanges of professors and students between German and foreign institutions of university rank); and of Lektorate (language professorships held abroad, usually on two-year contracts, by Germans under joint appointment by Deutsche Akademie and German Foreign Office); transmittal abroad of stipends and other funds in connection with the above; joint work with Deutsche Bibliothek in sending books abroad for these purposes

Education Ministry's liaison man for this :  
Oberregierungsrat Scuria of  
Hochschulabteilung

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Kult Pol Spr (Sprache; Languages)

Originally managed the Lektorate (see above, Kult Pol U); in Six's period (late '43) was merged with Kult Pol U

Kult Pol W (Wissenschafts- und Vortragswesen;  
Science and Lectures)

Vortragender Legationsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Roth, '43-45

Facilitation of scientific lectures delivered abroad by German specialists; of scientific congresses; of work of research institutes (Kaiser Wilhelm Institute) abroad; of efforts of German scientific groups to obtain results of research done abroad; gifts or exchanges of medical supplies (such as Germany's "gift" of medical supplies to Franco Spain)

Kult Pol Lit (Literatur)

Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter \_\_\_\_\_ Metzner,  
'43-45

In close collaboration with Propaganda Ministry : book exchanges; facilitation of translations; promotion and distribution abroad of German books; appearances abroad of German poets, dramatists; publication of Kult Pol's own series of literary classics ("Dichter-Kassetten" and "Europa Editionen")

Propaganda Ministry's liaison for this :  
Regierungsrat \_\_\_\_\_ Hoevel of Schriftums-  
abteilung

Kult Pol Zw (Zwischenstaatliche Vereinigungen;  
International Organizations)

Legationsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Blahut, end '43-45

Supervision of social life of international organizations; after '33 each social group involving foreigners was supervised by a committee of one representative each from Foreign Office (head of Kult Pol Zw), Propaganda Ministry (head of Abteilung Ausland) and Education Ministry (position uncertain), plus one man from the group itself; after about '34 all such groups were unified in the Vereinigung der Zwischenstaatlichen Verbaende (VzV) (Committee of International Organizations), of which SS-Gruppenfuehrer Werner Lorenz was President '43-45 and the Leiter of Kult Pol Zw (Blahut) was one of two Generalsekretaere; the other Generalsekretaer was from Propaganda Ministry; among these organizations were such groups as :

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Deutsch-Asiatische Gesellschaft,  
in Hamburg (consisted largely of  
pro-Chinese businessmen led by  
Heifferich, who had large business  
interests in China)

Deutsch-Daenische Vereinigung ("composed  
mainly of linguists")

Deutsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft,  
main offices in Berlin, many branches  
(a large organization comprising mostly  
authors, historians, poets, artists,  
many of whom advocated rapprochement  
with France)

Deutsch-Italienische Gesellschaft, in  
Munich (consisted mainly of artists,  
writers)

Deutsch-Japanische Gesellschaft, main  
office in Berlin, branches elsewhere  
(consisted mainly of orientologists,  
historians, exchange students,  
academicians)

Kult Pol K (Kunst; Art)

Referent : General Konsul \_\_\_\_\_ Schattenfroh,  
'43-end '44

Konsul Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Leis, '45

Film specialist : Konsul Dr. Leis, '43-end '44

Theater and art specialist : Herr \_\_\_\_\_ Kuehnli,  
'43-45

Music specialist : Konsul Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Schatz,  
'43-45

In close collaboration with Propaganda Ministry:  
German reciprocal activities abroad in the  
fields of movies, music, graphic arts, theater  
(including circuses)

Propaganda Ministry's liaisons for this :  
heads of Musik-, Film-, Theater-, and  
Bildende Kunst Abteilungen (Kult Pol K's  
subdivisions were set up to correspond with  
these Divisions in Propaganda Ministry)

Kult Pol Soz-Wi

According to Six:

Kult Pol Soz-Wi (Sozialwirtschaft; Social  
economics) was a reference service providing  
Kult Pol with socio-economic data. It was  
headed by \_\_\_\_\_ Dittner to the middle  
or end of 1943, after which its functions were  
transferred to the Foreign Office's Wirtschafts-  
abteilung.

According to Mahnke:

Kult Pol Soz (Sozialfragen; Social questions) was under Dittmer and Baron Uexkuell (also of Kult Pol I-VI); on the basis of general directives received from higher offices or from the Laenderreferate, Soz designed anti-Bolshevist posters, slogans and pamphlets to be sent abroad.

Kult Pol W1 (Wirtschaft; Economics), headed 1944-45 by Frau Sundermann, a former worker in the Arbeitswissenschaftliches Institut of the Deutscher Arbeitsfront in Berlin; was a reference service providing Kult Pol with socio-economic data from published reference works and government reports

Kult Pol V & O (Vertraege & Organisationen; Treaties & Organizations)  
Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. Ahrends, mid-end '43, after which V & O was combined with Gen Ref I

V & O may have been a sinecure created for Ahrends, a brother-in-law of Twardowski, former head of Kulturabteilung; it had few functions apart from negotiating routine cultural treaties

Kult Pol NZ (Nachrichtenzentrale; News Service Office)  
Dr. Neubauer, '43-mid '44

Maintenance of clippings and other material obtained from clipping offices in Foreign Office's Presseabteilung; receipt of DNB, Reuter, Associated Press, United Press and Tass news services by Meltschreiber (wire) and delivery of such news to interested Referate; compilation of a daily press summary ("Pressepiegel") '43-mid '44, when Presseabteilung took that function

Kult Pol Arch (Archiv; Archives)  
Dr. Neubauer, mid '44-45

Filing of Kult Pol's active documents;  
forwarding of inactive documents to  
General Archiv of Foreign Office

GENERAL REFERAT II : Wissenschaftlicher  
Hilfsarbeiter Hans Georg Richter

General planning of pamphlet, poster and book  
propaganda  
Foreign Office liaison office to Ministry of  
Propaganda  
"Cooperation" with Ministry of Propaganda in  
planning for German Libraries of Information

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General Referat II consisted of nine "Laenderreferate," Kult Pol L-I through L-IX (see chart, page 35 corresponding to the nine area desks in the Politische Abteilung and in other Divisions of the Foreign Office. Their functions were to keep abreast of all news from their respective areas, and to translate into memorandum, poster, book or pamphlet form, appropriate to their areas, the propaganda directives (Sprachregelungen) which they received from the nine Laenderkomitees (see chart, page ) above them. Within the limits imposed by discretion under the Fuehrerprinzip, they could also submit to the Laenderkomitees their own suggestions for improving the Sprachregelungen.

#### "Free" Writers Hired by Kult Pol

Referenten in Kult Pol were allowed to hire a certain number of "free" intellectuals as consultants or as ghost writers. When hiring them, the Referenten were not required, according to Mahnke, to consult with other Referenten, or with their own Abteilungsleiter. Nor were they required to consult with the Ministry of Propaganda unless these "free" intellectuals wrote under their own names. In the latter case, the writers had to be approved by the Propaganda Ministry as members of the Reichskulturkammer.

Mahnke states that he cannot remember the names of any such writers except Giseler Wirsing (see p 49 below), Arnold Bronner (p. 49 below) and Herr Heuchert. In 1943, the latter submitted some manuscripts on the dissolution of the Third International to Baron von Uexkuell, "the anti-Bolshevik Referent" (Mahnke's own words -- BLS).

General Functions of Kulturreferenten  
in German Diplomatic Missions Abroad

In nearly every German diplomatic mission abroad, Kult Pol had a representative known as the Kulturreferent. After obtaining the approval of Kult Pol and of the head of his mission, the Kulturreferent engaged typically in such activities as:

Summarizing the press and other significant publications of the area to which he was accredited, with a view to indicating the successes, failures and potentialities of German cultural propaganda and that of nations competing with Germany in the same area.

Arranging travel facilities, receptions, etc., for travelling German cultural representatives and reciprocal representatives coming to Germany from other countries.

Supervising a small printshop and photo studio set up in his mission by Kult Pol for the local reproduction of pamphlets, news releases, posters, etc., designed in Kult Pol.

Representing the German Government at numerous lectures, play openings, literary teas, scientific demonstrations, academic ceremonies, etc.

Keeping in close touch with the Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Institute which existed in nearly every European country, and facilitating their work.

As Six entered on duty during the summer of 1943 when German troops in the Balkans were in mass retreat, an important task of the Kulturreferenten in that area was to conclude arrangements for shipping several hundred professors, physicians and research workers, together with several thousand students, into Germany, "to save the lives of the intelligentsia of the Balkans." The professors were given positions in German universities and institutes. The students were placed on Reichsministry of Education stipends, housed in barracks or other emergency quarters, and given an opportunity to continue their studies.

When recruiting or assigning Kulturreferenten, the Foreign Office Personalabteilung preferred, said Six, the "all-around diplomat" to the specialist in cultural matters. Inasmuch as this policy had been followed since about 1925, Six found that most of Kult Pol's representatives abroad were not extremely aware of the possibilities of propaganda, and took no technical interest in it.

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### Kult Pol's Sources of Intelligence

From the Presseabteilung and from Kult Pol NZ, Kult Pol received daily batches of clippings, with interpretative summaries ("Pressespiegel"). It also received daily radio monitoring reports from Sonderdienst Seehaus, and magazines, books, memoranda from its missions abroad. Materials collected by its own personnel it shared with the Presseabteilung. In cooperation with the Presseabteilung it sent reviews and summaries of them to other Foreign Office Divisions. Evidently Kult Pol's intelligence material was studied by rules of thumb, and not by scientific methods.

There were, according to Six, no specialists in public opinion polling or in propaganda theme analysis in the entire Division. In response to the remark that this appeared extraordinary in view of the large number of specialists on technical measurement of public opinion and propaganda content who were to be found on the pay-rolls of such agencies as the U.S. Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information, he commented that Nazis of the older generation such as Hitler, Ribbentrop and Goebbels were so sure of their political intuition that they had nothing but contempt for quantitative social psychologists.

Indeed, Six himself did not seem to be well abreast in this field, although he tried to appear so -- in order, presumably, to impress the investigator. Six's own thinking is obviously materialistic rather than psychological; he almost invariably selects economic rather than psychological arguments or examples to support his views.

Some persons in Kult Pol such as Dr. Alexander Werth, Referent for England and USA, took an intelligent interest in polls and in social psychology in general, according to Six. But Six added that there was no real mass psychologist in the entire Division, or, so far as he knew, in the Press or Radio Abteilungen. Neither was there a social psychologist in the closely affiliated Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultät of the University of Berlin.

On the other hand, the personnel of Kult Pol were quite familiar, he said, with the usual unsystematic publications on general world politics; as examples he mentioned that the Presseabteilung regularly furnished copies of Round Table, Foreign Affairs, New York Times, Time, Life, and the Chicago Tribune. He had not heard, he said, of Foreign Policy Reports (perhaps the leading U.S. publication in general international relations) or of Public Opinion Quarterly (no doubt the leading U.S. publication devoted to studies of public opinion and propaganda). In the course of two years, he had seen one or two copies of the American Journal of Sociology around Kult Pol.

Kult Pol also received guidance from German journalists abroad, who "considered it an honor" to

be called upon for advice or information by the Foreign Office. Six "was not able" to recall the names of any journalists who had come to Germany from the U.S.A. just before the war. The chief Foreign Office consultants on America, he declared, were Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann of the University of Berlin, and Dr. Colin Ross. (In this connection, Lahnke named in addition Dr. Giselher Wirsing.) A "sketch of Russian character" was written for the Foreign Office by "a fat Sudetendeutscher poet" whose name Six has "forgotten;" this individual had been held by the Russians as a war prisoner in 1916-17, a fact which in Six's opinion had warped his judgment.

KULT POL'S PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS ABROAD  
The Pattern of Kult Pol Propaganda : Sweden,  
"The Model Cultural Mission"

The full pattern of Kult Pol's activity can best be described, according to Lahnke, by reference to its work in Sweden. The Nazi program of cultural propaganda was more fully developed in that country than anywhere else, and the Kult Pol work there was regarded in the German Foreign Office as a "model" to whose standards the cultural political activities elsewhere were eventually to be raised.

Kult Pol L-VI (Scandinavia) : LS von Wistinghausen

Key man in the Kult Pol hierarchy with respect to any particular country was, of course, the Landesreferent. Head of Kult Pol L-VI (Scandinavia) was Legationssekretär \_\_\_\_\_ von Wistinghausen, on whom Lahnke furnished the following data:

"Wistinghausen, born about 1907, came from an aristocratic Baltic family 'which was intermarried with all the aristocrats in the Baltic area.' His father was a journalist on a German paper in Lithuania, and during World War II the father held a position in the field of press control under the Ostministerium in Riga.

"The Legationssekretär joined the NSDAP before 1933 and was a Sturmabfuhrer in the Oberste SA-Fuehrung, but had no function therein. He was never in the SD.

"Like many Baltic nobles, Wistinghausen studied agricultural economics and took a degree as Diplom Landwirt. Before 1933 he studied at a university in the U.S.A. For four, five or perhaps six years before 1939 he was Leiter of the Akademische Austauschdienst in Denmark. In 1939 he entered the Foreign Office's Kulturabteilung, in which he had risen to be General Referent when in 1943 it was merged into Kult Pol. His career may have been helped by his close friendship with Ministerialdirigent Schroeder, Leiter of the Foreign Office Personalabteilung.

"He speaks Russian, English and Danish. He is married (no information on his wife) and has three or four children. Lahnke first met him in the Foreign Office in 1943, and last saw him in Berlin in April 1945."

Six claimed to know very little about Wistinghausen, but the few statements he made were consistent with Lahnke's.

One may conclude, therefore, that the Scandinavian Referat was in the hands of a Baltic noble of about 38 who, by 1945, had specialized on that area for at least ten years, during five or six of which he had been in the Foreign Office.

#### Kulturreferent Thorner in Stockholm

Next in the chain of command was the Kulturreferent in Sweden, Gesandtschaftsrat Leinz (or Karl Leinz?) Thorner. According to Lahnke, Thorner was a man of 36 or 37, son of a retired professional military officer. Probably his education was in the law. Lahnke "has no information" about his early jobs, but believes he joined the NSDAP before 1933 and never was in the SD or SS. He was an Adjutant in the Dienststelle Ribbentrop before Ribbentrop became Foreign Minister. Thereafter he was Attaché and Legationssekretär in Washington until just before the USA declared war. Returning to Germany in 1941, he was assigned as Kulturreferent in Stockholm; and in the field of cultural politics he turned out to be one of the most competent men in the Foreign Service.

Probably he was part Jewish, or thought to be. At any rate, the SD investigated him on suspicion of Jewish connections, but Six retained his services nonetheless. He was re-investigated, this time by the Foreign Office in 1944, when two employees of the Kulturreferat in Stockholm were accused in the Swedish press of espionage on behalf of SD. Lahnke claims to have interviewed the two in Thorner's presence in Stockholm, and to have told them in Six's name that if they engaged in espionage they would have to leave the Kulturreferat, yet Lahnke "cannot remember their names." After the spy scare, one of them, who had been in charge of Tysk Revyen, Swedish-language magazine published by Kult Pol, was transferred to the Wehrmacht.

Thorner was married (no information on wife) and had three children. He remained in Sweden to the end of the war and probably was interned there, said Lahnke.

Six's statements on Thorner, again much less complete than Lahnke's, agree in substance.

#### Staff of Kulturreferat in Stockholm

Six and Lahnke were both so vague as to Thorner's staff in Stockholm that it may be well to present their statements verbatim and allow the reader to guess for himself.

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Mahnke's statements:

Thorner had a staff of three professionals and perhaps 10 or 15 technical and clerical helpers. Mahnke "could not remember" the names of any of the professionals, but said they could be learned by asking Thorner, who probably is in internment, or by reading the Swedish press, which carried several stories in 1944 on their alleged activities as spies.

The first professional assistant, whose duties Mahnke "does not know" and who "was there only a short time," was a Consul who had been "in charge of problems of German sailors in north Sweden."

The second, who was in charge of the magazine Tysk Revyen, had been Stockholm representative of the Mercedes-Benz Automobile firm until the war broke out, when he became a journalist attached to the German Legation.

The third, in charge of Europa Editionen, had been a book dealer in Norway and had a Norwegian wife. He had been a Vertrauensmann of the SD in Norway, but had an argument with Terboven, the top Nazi official there. After spending some time in a concentration camp in Norway, he was released and sent to Sweden to work in the Legation. Toward the end of the war, he quit working for the Germans, but "according to the Hamburger Sender was placed in hotel detention with other German Legation employees, and there shot himself." The post he had held in the Legation had previously been held by Studienrat \_\_\_\_\_, who married a Swedish girl in 1944.

(It might appear from the State Department Special Interrogation Mission interview with Ernst Adolf Hepp, issued 5 Oct 45, that the above four men also were unknown by name to Hepp. Further questioning of both Hepp and Mahnke might fill out the picture considerably. --BLS)

Asked about Swedish collaborators, Mahnke "did not know of any," except possibly one \_\_\_\_\_ Tigerstedt, a well-known publicist of Swedish origin and Finnish citizenship. Tigerstedt, according to Mahnke, was very influential throughout Scandinavia and took in general a firm anti-Bolshevik line. In the main his views were parallel to those of the Nazis, "but he was not an unconditional friend of Germany."

Six's statements:

Thorner had a deputy (name unknown) who had lived many years in Sweden; this deputy deserted when called to the colors, and probably hid in Sweden until the end of the war.

There were "two or three other men on Thorner's staff, and one woman who had worked with him a long time." Six "could not recall" the names or careers of any of these.

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Channels of German Cultural Propaganda  
in "The Model Cultural Mission"

a. The German Scientific Institute

The heart and center of a cultural mission, according to Six's conception, he said, was always the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut, administered by the Foreign Office with scholarly officers appointed by the Ministry of Education. Germany began to found such Institutes about 1925 and by 1943 there was one in every European capital with which Germany had relations, Mahnke stated. Six added that "there were no German Scientific Institutes outside Europe, except in Japan, as the other non-Europeans were not regarded as cultural relatives."

The President of an Institute was always a widely recognized research man, appointed for a term of only two years, so that a considerable number of different scholars would have the opportunity to engage in such work.

The President submitted an annual report to Kult Pol U and received its advice.

Under the President, the Institute was divided into four Abteilungen:

- Library (Bibliothek)
- Science (Wissenschaftsabteilung) (The Institute's President was always Leiter of this Abteilung)
- Language (Sprachabteilung) (Leiter, on a two or three year term, was appointed by Deutsche Akademie)
- Academic (Akademische Abteilung) (Leiter named for a two or three year term by Ministry of Education from among younger German university professors)

Functions of the Abteilungen:

The Library received regular consignments of books from the Preussische Staatsbibliothek. It also distributed Foreign Office publications and the fortnightly Fortschritt und Forschung, publication of the Education Ministry.

The Wissenschaftsabteilung promoted research and publication by recognized German and foreign scholars in such fields as history, archaeology, laboratory sciences and philosophy; facilitated travel and lectures for scientific authorities; and arranged art exhibits.

The Sprachabteilung promoted instruction in German for foreigners and in foreign languages for Germans.

It provided on one year contracts a certain number of German language teachers accredited by the Deutsche Akademie and by the German Ministry of Education, to teach in middle and higher schools abroad (Sprachlektorate).

The Akademische Abteilung engaged in the selection and supervision of high school and (especially) university students going abroad or coming to Germany for study. It helped conclude their travel arrangements, furnished them with foreign exchange, and compiled reports on their personal conduct and political reliability. It also "offered suggestions" as to curricula, tests and personnel of the German school system in its country, which usually ran from kindergarten through secondary school and led into opportunities to go to Germany for university study financed by stipendia offered by the Akademischer Austauschdienst. Both Germans and foreigners were allowed to attend the German schools, which were regulated by the ordinary school laws of the country they were in, as well as by the "suggestions" made from Germany.

In Stockholm the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut occupied five rooms on one floor of a building in the University district. Its president, Professor Giesecke, was described by Six as a "celebrated authority on agricultural economics." He had, said Six, a staff of two men, whose names Six "could not remember." (According to the Nepp interrogation, Attachment II, one was Dr. Bauersfeld, "deported as Gestapo agent late 1944." --ELS) Mahnke remembered that the Institute had a Geschaeftsfuehrer (business manager) who was a philologist and previously had been head of the Akademischer Austauschdienst in Sweden. But Mahnke did not give this man's name or names of any other personnel of the Institute.

The Institute in Sweden published no magazine, but its lectures were printed, and it offered language instruction and the use of a good library. (Wholly unconnected with the Institute's library was the German Library of Information, which had a separate building in the business district, Six declared.) The Institute's library specialized in scientific publications, but also promoted high-quality translations of classical and light literature.

#### b. Church channels

There was in Sweden as in most other European countries a Gemeinde (congregation) of the German Evangelical Church. The Pfarrer (pastor) of a Gemeinde is always, according to Mahnke, a German citizen, which means that the Foreign Office can make use of his loyalties. In general, the Evangelical congregations took a passive or mildly cooperative attitude toward Nazism, and Kult Pol did not feel called upon either to stimulate or reprove them. An incident that occurred

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in the middle of 1944 shows that there was at least a friendly relationship, as described by Lahnke, between Six and Haackel, Landesbischof of the Deutsche Evangelische Kirche. Six made efforts to have Haackel, who was head of the Kirche's Foreign Office, sent on a "tour of inspection" to the Gemeinde in Stockholm and Finland. In the course of this tour, Haackel was to try to put out peace feelers. However, Ribbentrop, on orders from the Parteikanzlei, prevented Haackel's getting a passport. In consequence of Six's failure to send out this intermediary, Lahnke himself was sent to Stockholm repeatedly in 1944 as a "courier," with instructions from Six to try to find out through the Kulturreferent, Gesandtschaftsrat Thorner, just what peace feelers were going on there. (Thus one gets the impression that Stockholm may have been built up as a "model cultural mission" with a large staff so as to furnish cover for political intermediaries in case of an urgent need to deal with the western or eastern powers. --BLS)

Six stated that in Sweden the Gemeinde supported a Swedish-German school with a mixed German and Swedish student body. An outcry in the Swedish press against the school about 1944 led to an official declaration by the Swedish Ministry of Education that the school was adequately controlled by the Swedish Government as to curricula and tests, and was safe for Swedish children to attend.

c. Translations of German standard works and pamphlets

First and foremost of these was Lein Kampf, which was translated on Foreign Office initiative into a great many languages. Ribbentrop had the idea, Lahnke asserted, that circulation of this volume in other countries and among Allied war prisoners would win recruits for an "Anti-Bolshevik Foreign Legion" fighting alongside the Germans. The Foreign Minister was supported in this notion by Vortragender Legationsrat Geheimrat Lesse, Leiter of the England Komitee and a former DEB reporter. Lahnke stated contemptuously that the Referenten in Kult Pol were unable to persuade Ribbentrop, who was always a "yes-man" to Hitler, that Lein Kampf would win more enemies than friends outside Germany, or that the experts on the various foreign countries would be able to turn out books that would carry more weight with foreigners. "Ribbentrop won about three recruits for his Legion," said Lahnke, acidly.

Another of the principal "general circulation" books, prepared and distributed by the Foreign Office in mid- or late '43, was a White Paper on the alleged Katyn Massacre. The Foreign Office employed a committee of twenty or twenty-five "free" European professors (French, Swiss, Swedish) to draw up a report stating

that several different chemical and anthropological methods had shown that the "ten thousand" Polish officers whose bodies had been found at Katyn could not possibly have been killed during the German Occupation, but could have been killed during the Russian occupation. (Gerda Scholz also mentioned this book as one of the principal Foreign Office accomplishments during her period of work there. --BLS)

Also circulated in many languages was a series of small books prepared for the Foreign Office by the journalist Giselher Wirsing in consultation with Six's circle. These were issued under the pseudonymous authorship of "Vindex." There was some difficulty about the Swedish translation of "Vindex's" book on Stalinism, the translator of which was seized and interrogated by the Swedish Criminal Police; however, according to Lahnke a new translation was made, printed and circulated in Sweden. Evidently the police did not interfere a second time.

Even before 1943 the Literaturreferent in the Foreign Office's Deutsche Abteilung had arranged for translations to be made and distributed abroad of Wirsing's Losslose Kontinent (Measureless Continent), a travel book about the U.S.A., somewhat political in tone.

In his capacity as a private journalist, Wirsing published in 1944 a cultural-philosophical treatise entitled Die Zeitalter des Heros. This gained a fairly wide circulation in Sweden owing to Wirsing's reputation as a remarkably well-informed observer. The book was attacked by the Propaganda Ministry as "defeatist, too pessimistic, and not sufficiently anti-Bolshevik," but Lahnke felt, he stated, that Swedish public opinion must have been favorably impressed by Wirsing. On the whole, said Lahnke, Wirsing was one of the outstanding German publicists, a truly high-grade journalist, who held approximately the same views as the circle around Six.

Another journalist who wrote booklets for the Foreign Office, according to Lahnke, was Arnold Bronnen. A "liberal" (non-Socialist, non-Communist), Bronnen was ordered by the Reichsschrifttumskammer in 1933 to cease writing. From then to 1945 he lived in a villa in Bavaria, possibly on his wife's money. Secretly he wrote for the Foreign Office a booklet on the alleged "Katyn massacre," and he may have been the author of another Foreign Office pamphlet on Skorzeny's freeing of Mussolini from the Allies. However, even at this late date he was still regarded as a "liberal" in Germany; "the SD would have objected if it had known the Foreign Office worked with Bronnen."

Also placed in general circulation by the German cultural missions were the publications of the

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Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut of the University of Berlin (see this report, pp. 103-08)

Kult Pol managed the distribution abroad of books in the inexpensive paper-covered Nachdruck editions, and also the Deutsche Dichter-Aussetten. The latter were four-volume editions of literary classics, printed for and distributed by Kult Pol.

Kult Pol, according to Lahnke, was especially pleased with the Europa Mitteilungen as a channel of cultural propaganda. These were translations of German standard works intended to appeal to the middle class. Representative titles: Goethe's Faust; Grimm's Fairy Tales; a biography of Koch, the German scientist famous for typhus research; novels of the contemporary (probably non-Nazi) poet Carossa; lyric poems by Hinding. Probably there were no "Nazi classics" or biographies of Nazi heroes in this series, Lahnke declared.

There were in Baltimore, said Six, "two or three publishing houses that specialized in German literature," but he pleaded ignorance as to their names and key men. (Lepp named "Dagens Bocker Publishing Company in Baltimore," stating that it produced "scientific books and belletristic literature." --BLS)

d. The general cultural magazine, Zeitrevue

In Sweden there was no "outspokenly German" magazine, according to Six, but a prominent feature of German cultural propaganda there as in various other missions was the Swedish-language edition of Zeitrevue, an illustrated monthly magazine of belles-lettres, semi-popular in style, 25 or 30 pages in length, in a format similar to Time. The Swedish edition, called Tids Revyen, used no Swedish authors, "being intended to give a conception of modern German culture." However, it did offer Swedish translators rather generous "honoraria" for translating German authors. It was produced by a Swedish publishing house whose name and key personnel Six "could not remember." (Lepp stated that the magazine was published by Odal Publishing Company, was at first called Tuska Roester, later Tids Revyen, had a circulation of 50,000, and received a German subsidy of some 25,000 kroner monthly. He did not name the key personnel. See Attachment II of Lepp interrogation. --BLS)

e. The "scientific" magazine Politische Wissenschaft

Six's main aim in life, according to himself and Lahnke, has been to bring the social sciences to bear upon the problems of the world. He founded the "international scientific" quarterly magazine Politische Wissenschaft, published by the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut. Inasmuch as it used contributions by

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non-German scientists, its circulation was forbidden by the Propaganda Ministry, which cut off its paper supply. Thereafter it was published by the Foreign Office, with Foreign Office paper. Six was allowed to have it distributed abroad through the German Scientific Institutes.

It was to have been the organ, Lahnke said, of a European Academy of Social Sciences, which was to have research institutes in every nation. Its contents, he asserted, were purely scientific.

Six was editor. Managing editor was Dr. Karl Heinz Pfeffer, Deputy Leiter of the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut. Associate managing editor was Fraeulin Dr.

Pischel, an employee of the same Institute. Lahnke "did not know" in that field or where she had taken her degree. She is about 34, and lived with her parents in Berlin/Dahlem. She and Pfeffer together, he said, kept up a rather large correspondence with the magazine's authors. "As Lahnke had other duties at the Institute," he "could not say" who these authors were. He suggested that back files of the magazine might be obtained in the Kulturreferat of the captured German missions in Spain, Portugal or Sweden, in case they had been burned or had disappeared from the University of Berlin.

Politische Wissenschaft began to appear about the end of 1943 in an edition of some 2000 copies, and six quarterly issues were published, "as nearly as Lahnke could remember."

Apart from translations of Der Kampf, Mirring, and "Vindex," this was the only German political literature circulated abroad by the Foreign Office, according to Lahnke.

#### f. The caricature magazine Vox

From about 1940 to 1943, the caricature magazine Vox was produced by the Informationsabteilung, translated into several languages, and distributed "everywhere." When Six and Lahnke entered the Foreign Office it was discontinued. They claim to have no exact information as to who ran it (altho Princess Wasiltschikoff, editor of Vox, in her diary, refers to meetings with Six --BIS).

#### g. Ministry of Propaganda representatives for film, theater, music

In four German missions abroad (Stockholm, Paris, Copenhagen and Italy) were representatives of the Ministry of Propaganda, whose job was to expand German influence in film, theater and music, said Lahnke. In Stockholm this representative was Ulrich von Cienanth. (According to the Lepp interrogation, p. 3, "Cienanth was in charge of radio and motion pictures." --BIS)

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The stage was not much used in German cultural propaganda in any foreign country, as it was considered too difficult to put plays across to non-German-speaking audiences. Operas, however, were an important channel. Opera companies in Germany were expected to give a certain number of plays annually in neighboring countries. For example, the Hamburg Opera played in Stockholm and the Breslau Opera in Yugoslavia. Also, German singers were often sent on loan to opera companies abroad, as was the case in Stockholm.

The film market in Sweden was of little avail to German propaganda, Six declared, as it was substantially dominated by US and British movies. "Perhaps the Swedes liked the US productions best," he said, "and perhaps it was also a question of commercial connections. The Americans were in a better position to buy the favor of Swedish exhibitors. At any rate, amazingly few German films were shown in Sweden; only two or three houses in the whole country exhibited them."

#### b. Language professorships (Sprachlektorate)

According to Mahnke, there were Sprachlektorate in Stockholm, Goeteborg, Malmoe, and Uppsala, presumably with one Lektor in each. (Hepp gave in Attachment II the following statement on Sprachlektorate:

"Head: Siebelt DJUREN  
Lektors: Ernst BLAUERT (Lund)  
Otto WEHRLE (Stockholm)  
Hans-Georg KONITZSKY  
Johannes KLEIN (Goeteborg)  
Miss Sebacher (Stockholm)"--BIS)

#### i. Other guest teachers and professors

Mahnke added that there were perhaps ten German guest professors per year in Sweden in 1943 and 1944. Nearly all of these were in medicine and other natural sciences, "as the Swedes would have been suspicious and the Germans would not have expected success" if there had been German guest professors in such fields as history, social sciences and journalism.

In addition there were in these years, he said, about five language teachers and fifteen other teachers in German elementary and secondary schools in Sweden on the usual two-year contract.

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j. Presseabteilung work in German Legation.  
The Presseabteilung of the German Foreign Office had a delegation in Stockholm which was separate from the Kult Pol delegation under Thorner. (Hepp was head of the Presseabteilung group; for further details see his interrogation. ---BLS)  
This group produced a Pressebulletin which was an ordinary mimeographed handout; the magazine Tele, and a subsidized newspaper, Folkets Dagbladet, which used Swedish journalists. (For extended details on these three publications, see Hepp's interview, pp.3,5,6.---BLS)

k. Reciprocal foreign activity in Germany  
According to Six's conception of the model cultural mission, the foreign country should engage in Germany, he said, in precisely the same kind of cultural work that was carried on abroad by the Germans. However, Mahnke and Six agreed that this ideal was never realized, even in the case of Sweden, though both claimed that it would have developed had Germany won the war. Italy and Rumania, and possibly Hungary were the only countries that had Institutes in Germany, despite the existence of German Institutes in all European countries with which Germany had relations.

Nearest approach to a corresponding Swedish cultural program in Germany was the German-run Nordische Gesellschaft, according to Mahnke. It was not confined to German-Swedish relations, but dealt with all Scandinavians in the Reich. The President of this "purely social" Zwischenstaatliche Gesellschaft was Dr. Braeger, head from about 1943 to 1945 of the Abteilung Ausland in the Ministry of Propaganda, and an opponent of Six and Mahnke (according to them) on the ground that, although they held high SS positions and had been Party organizers from boyhood, they were not "radical Nazis" of the Goebbels type.

Just how the Nazi totalitarian state could engage in full reciprocal relations, cultural or any other, with persons of another nationality was a question Six and Mahnke did not seem to answer, or even to face, with frankness. "That was," they said, "a matter of long evolution."

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KULT POL PROPAGANDA IN EACH OF THE OTHER MISSIONS ABROAD

The main pattern of organization and staffing of Kult Pol's missions abroad may have been sufficiently indicated by the description of the Swedish model. The activities of the other missions may be presented telegraphically. See Biographical Appendix for details on individuals named.

e. SCANDINAVIA

GENERAL: Mention has been made of LS \_\_\_\_\_ von Wistinghausen, Kult Pol Referent I-VI, responsible for all Scandinavia (p. 43 above).

Mention has also been made of the Nordische Gesellschaft, the main organization in Germany for German-Scandinavian cultural relations, of which the president was Draeger, head of the Auslandsabteilung of the Propaganda Ministry. Mehnke states that Draeger apparently was something of an expert on Scandinavia, had many relations with individuals and groups there, and early in 1944 reported to the Foreign Office on contacts he had made during a trip there. Mehnke read his report, which indicated that he was widely acquainted with professors, artists, journalists and others in the cultural field throughout Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland. Mehnke states that he has no detailed information on Draeger's career, but knows that Draeger was in Goebbels' closest circle and probably stayed with Goebbels in Berlin to the bitter end. Before going to the Propaganda Ministry, Draeger had served under Frick in the Ministerbureau of the Innenministerium, Mehnke said.

SCANDINAVIA

Denmark

Mehnke's statements:

Kulturreferent : Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Seacht, before '43 to 45

His staff : 1 bookprinter, various typists, all  
"insignificant personalities"

Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut :  
University of Munich professor of Nordic  
philology (name "forgotten")

Institute of little importance during war, as "all  
Danes in contact with it were terrorized"

Last lecturer '44 : Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ Heisenberg, Nobel  
prize physicist, atom investigator

German school in Copenhagen served some 150 students,  
kindergarten through Oberrealschule; main project  
of Kulturreferent in Six's time was making plans  
for rebuilding school

Pressereferent, before '43 to 45: \_\_\_\_\_ Schroeder;  
"rather influential" with Danish press, but Foreign  
Office published no newspapers or other periodicals  
in this country; "no information" as to size of his  
staff or who they were

No guest professors; probably universities were all  
together shut throughout occupation

Ministry of Propaganda representative, before 43 to 44:  
Gesandtschaftsrat \_\_\_\_\_ Gernant (not to be con-  
fused with Ulrich von Gienanth, Min Prop representa-  
tive in Stockholm); responsible for film, music,  
theater

Only one German exchange student in Denmark : Frä. \_\_\_\_\_  
Alender, a Westphalian (no information as to her  
family background) who was to have finished a thesis  
(no information as to subject) in 1945 at Ausland-  
wissenschaftliches Institut in Berlin; "a person of  
average ability" whose work was much interrupted by  
illness

Nordische Gesellschaft in Germany included many Danes

About 1934-39, LS \_\_\_\_\_ von Wistinghausen, Kult Pol's  
Referent for Scandinavia, had been Leiter of the  
AksDemischen Austauschdienst in Denmark, made many  
friends

DENMARK (CONT)

Six's statements:

Former German Legation was transformed during occupation into a bureau under Special Reichskommissar Best, but Six was instructed to continue the traditional cultural relations, which had been fairly elaborate

Much of the usual cultural life -- lectures, concerts, art shows, theater -- went on despite nationalist resistance

Kulturreferent Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Schacht, born about 1900, educated as a lawyer, undoubtedly was a career diplomat; he had been in the Foreign Service a long time and was not outstandingly expert in cultural politics; he was, in fact, a 'normal man'

Head of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut :  
\_\_\_\_\_ Hoeffler, a professor of Germanic  
philology

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FINLAND

Mahnke's statements:

No great cultural political activity in Finland on the part of the Germans until Six entered Foreign Office, as Minister \_\_\_\_\_. Blücher opposed it; probably there was not even a Kulturreferent until Six sent in Gesandtschaftsrat Freiherr \_\_\_\_\_ von Ungarn-Sternberg (See Biographical Appendix) (p. 165).

Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut : Dozent \_\_\_\_\_, specialist in Scandinavian philology from Nordisches Institut in Greifswald; probably a Dozent was used instead of a Professor because so few could use Finnish language.

Institute newly founded late '43 or early '44, housed in rented rooms in a public building (address?).

Staff consisted of Dozent and one typist

With Ungarn-Sternberg's coming, the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut put on an intensive campaign of professorial lectures, chamber music, visiting poets, library promotion, Sprachlektorate

Institute published no magazine

No Finnish publishing house was connected with Kult Pol; in Six's time no translations for Finland were undertaken

"A few" Sprachlektoren existed in middle schools and university and in some cases as private teachers

Ministry of Propaganda had no representative in Finland

No data as to Pressereferent

Only German exchange student in Finland : Fräulein \_\_\_\_\_ Schmeidler, Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut's exchange student of international economics at Univ. of Helsinki one-half year '43-44; daughter of Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ Schmeidler of Technische Hochschule, Berlin; she was born about 1920; was to have taken Ph.D. about '45 (no data as to thesis); "a gifted student with no particular political interests; had done her duty in NS Studentenbund just like every other student in ANI"; returned to Germany '44



FINLAND (CONT)

Six's statements:

Finnish culture, primarily non-European, Finno-Ugric and agricultural, is fiercely individualistic and self-conscious; long Swedish occupation has influenced it heavily in a Scandinavian direction, especially in folk schools and religious manifestations; Finns "had a horror" of propaganda, whether from the Anglo-Americans or from the Germans, but Germans were able to negotiate the usual reciprocal cultural treaty

Kulturreferent ; Legationsrat or Gesandtschaftsrat  
von Ungarn-Sternberg

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Helsinki, whose staff of two or three persons (including typists) occupied three or four rooms, had a lending library and information services

Leiter of Deutsches Institut in Helsinki after '43; Prof. Grellmann, Finno-Ugric specialist from Deutsch-Finnisches Institut of University of Rostock or Greifswald; his predecessor (name "forgotten") had been a Lektor in Finland

German Library of Information was proposed for Finland but never established

Finnish Protestant State Church always close to German Protestant church

Finno-German theater agency traded artists between the two countries

Lektorate in Helsinki and Abo

Three or four Finnish professors in Germany (names "not known" to Six)

Reciprocal Finnish Institute in Berlin

NORWAY

Six and Mehnke stated that Kult Pol had absolutely no contacts with Norway; that area was monopolized by Reichskommissar Terboven

(See, however, item on "Zarske, Wilhelm," editor of Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen, in Who's Who in Germany and Austria, 31 Mar 45. --BBS)

LOW COUNTRIES

Six and Mahnke stated that these were the responsibility of the German occupational forces and that Kult Pol had nothing to do with them. The Foreign Office had representatives there, but these were confined to the role of observers.

BELGIUM

In Belgium, said Six, \_\_\_\_\_ von Menzinghausen, who had been Kulturreferent from about '38, continued to keep an eye on cultural developments. His reports complained that he could not function because of prohibitions laid down by the military commanders, who had their own Kultus - und Erziehungsreferenten (Religious and Educational Officers) and their own Informations-offiziere (Public Relations Officers).

The military had closed the University of Brussels and the Deutsches Institut and stamped out nearly all other cultural activities.

Toward Spring '43, Menzinghausen was recalled to Berlin.

Six never visited the Belgian mission.

HOLLAND

Situation similar to that in Belgium; no Kulturreferent. All power in hands of Reichskommissar for Netherlands. Foreign Office had only one observer in the country, Six declared.

Questioned as to who, if not Kult Pol K (Kunst), had responsibility for the removal of art objects from Netherlands museums, Six stated emphatically that he had never heard of such an action, and that no such proposals had ever, to his knowledge, been made to Kult Pol.

IBERIAN PENINSULA AND LATIN AMERICA

## GENERAL.

Referent in Kult Pol for Iberian Peninsula and Latin America, 1943-45, was Dr. Haettinger. According to Mohnke, he was born about 1915 and came from a German family (probably business people) in South America (perhaps Brazil). He held doctorates in both theology and philology, spoke good Spanish and Portuguese, and probably had entered the Foreign Office immediately after graduating from university. Mohnke said Haettinger was "not a significant personality except for his language ability," and added that "Haettinger's representatives abroad, Petersen in Madrid and Breisky in Lisbon, probably worked on their own initiative." He was unmarried, and Mohnke "did not know" his political record or even whether he was a Nazi Party member. Haettinger was, said Mohnke, probably the only Kult Pol member with foreign citizenship (Brazilian). Six stated that Haettinger had no assistants in his capacity as head of Kult Pol L-III.

## LATIN AMERICA.

Kult Pol had no Referents, "as far as Mohnke was aware," in Latin America, 1943-45. Six stated positively that it had none. Both said the cutting of communications and pressure on Latin Governments by British-American action had made German cultural work there impossible. Later, when asked a leading question as to the name of the person who had charge of cultural work in Buenos Aires in 1944, Mohnke seemed to start to give a name, then said "I can't remember who it was." Pressed on this point still later, he said a Gesandter or Gesandtschaftsrat.

Meynen had been "a kind of Gescheefstraeger" (Charge d'affaires) for such matters in Argentina in 1944, as Mohnke had seen certain reports on cultural politics in that country which Meynen had signed and presumably had written. Meynen came to Berlin in 1944 and showed these reports to various people in the Foreign Office. Mohnke "remembered indistinctly" that the main subject was German schools and that the reports may also have mentioned churches. (There were several Deutsche Gemeinde in Latin America). However, Meynen was not responsible to Kult Pol but to the Politische Abteilung, and as 1944 was a very busy year in Berlin, Mohnke had not paid much attention to reports from Latin America. He was not acquainted with Meynen and had no data on Meynen's career, he said, but was ready to assume that Meynen did not engage in collaboration with the Latin American press, "as that would have been a job for the representative of the Presseabteilung."

Six claimed never to have had any relations with von Thermann, former German Ambassador to Argentina; they had met only once, Six stated, on a ceremonial occasion when Thermann was made Deputy President of the Deutsch-Spanische Gesellschaft.

Before the war there was an important Deutsch-Argentinische Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft in Argentina. Six stated; during the war "Kult Pol had no contact whatever with it."

LATIN AMERICA (CONT)

In tracing Kult Pol's connections with Latin America, it may possibly be interesting to note that according to Mahnke the wife of WHA Hans Theodor Leipold, Referent I-VIII (Far East), is a German-Mexican, daughter of a merchant in Mexico, and "probably still has her Mexican passport." She was living with Leipold at Wilhelmshaven/Federwardgraben, Zoppoterstrasse 7, when Mahnke visited the latter there just before Christmas 1945. WHA Leipold and his wife have no children, Mahnke stated.

Mahnke "believed" that Germany had no Wissenschaftliche Institute in Latin America and that Latin America had none in Germany, although the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, mainly staffed with Germans, had a number of Iberian and Latin American collaborators and perhaps some employees from those areas.

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PORTUGAL.

Mehnke's statements:

Kulturreferent '43-45 : Gesandtschaftsrat \_\_\_\_\_ von Breisky (See Biographical Appendix). No data on his staff of about 10 persons, except that it included no other persons of professional rank

Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut:  
Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ Meyer (Romanist)

Institute had building of its own after '40 but published no magazine, no monographs

Next most important German cultural activity in Portugal: Esfers, a magazine corresponding to Tysk Revuen in Sweden, edited by Breisky, printed in Lisbon (probably in German Legation); no data as to circulation or budget

Three or four Sprachlektorate (Lisbon, Oporto, elsewhere)

Rather large German school system in Portugal, but Mehnke, who "has never been in Portugal," states that he knows nothing about them

No such book series as Europe Editionen appeared in Portugal; Mehnke "is not aware that any German literature appeared in Portugal after 1943," though Wirsing's Hitlerismus and other German Foreign Office brochures were distributed there, he states

In Lisbon was one of the two film theaters maintained abroad by the German Foreign Office (name "Forgotten"); externally this was a private enterprise, but it was supported and directed by the Wilhelmstrasse

In Portugal were two German-dominated bookstores; one was Buchhandlung Peliken; Mehnke "has forgotten" the name of the other

Mehnke "is not aware" that the Portuguese propaganda and press ministry ever opposed any of the work of the Institute, the Sprachlektorate, Esfers, the bookstores, or those who distributed German brochures

Six's statements:

Kulturreferent "for several years" until '45: Gesandtschaftsrat \_\_\_\_\_ von Breisky, born about 1900, a cultured, well-read jurist who spoke Portuguese. Breisky's only professional assistant; WBA Herr \_\_\_\_\_ Roth, born about 1910, on whom Six "has no information" Breisky may have had some "technical assistants" whose names "are not known" to Six

Portuguese were "very reserved" throughout the war in their dealings with German cultural propaganda

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## PORTUGAL (CONT)

DeutschesWissenschaftliches Institut, set up about '42, incorporated the former Portugiesisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft, whose membership had consisted mainly of scientists; Institute published a 'purely scientific' quarterly

Main emphasis in German-Portuguese relations was language study; almost no professors of any sort were exchanged during the war (one German professor was at Coimbra, one at Lisbon; no Portuguese professors in Germany)

In Portugal, some Germans took part in 'Altora Cultura Gesellschaft' (sic --SLS), translatable as Foreign Culture Society, whose members were mostly Portuguese scientists

A so-called reciprocal Portuguese Institute was set up in Cologne, but it never had on its staff a Portuguese professor; its staff consisted of one Lektor (Romanist Language teacher)

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SPAIN

Mehnke's statements:

Kulturreferent for Spain, ca. '40-45; Gesandtschaftsrat  
Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Petersen (See Biographical Appendix)

His staff : Perhaps 9 or 10 persons, including some  
"technicians" (printers, clerks, etc.)

Only staff member whose name Mehnke remembers:  
Legationsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Paul, in charge of the  
many German schools in Spain (See Biographical  
Appendix)

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut was in Madrid, had  
one branch, in Barcelona

Madrid Institute had no Leiter, '43 or earlier to '45;  
Prof. Dr. (Karl--BIS) Vossler, most famous German  
Romanist, probably Catholic but "non-political" was  
slated for this job, but on account of age (65 or 70)  
and poor health could not make the trip by plane as  
would have been necessary

Madrid Institute was therefore run '43-45 by Geschäfts-fuehrer  
Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Jureschke; Mehnke "has no information"  
as to who else was on Institute's staff, or as to  
publications issued by Institute

Leiter of Barcelona branch: Lektor \_\_\_\_\_ ("name  
forgotten")

German Foreign Office did not publish a Spanish-language  
edition of Zeitrevue

No German exchange professors in Spain '43-45; about three  
Lektorate (one in Madrid, one in Barcelona, one in  
Seville)

Mehnke "does not know" whether, as has been alleged in  
some quarters, the presses of the Falangist newspaper  
Arriba were used to print German educational or pro-  
paganda material

German "Schulnetz" in Spain consisted of 10 to 12 schools  
in various cities

Four female exchange students from Auslandswissenschaftliches  
Institut in Berlin, studying economics, political theory  
or journalism in University of Madrid during the war, did  
not return to Germany before the end of the war, "because  
of the lack of transportation" (Possible Nazi post-war  
intermediaries or observers? -- BIS)

Sending to Spanish institutions and physicians of medical  
instruments and drugs was an important part of German  
cultural propaganda throughout the Franco regime; such  
goods were not obtainable from Germany by Spaniards  
through regular trade channels

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SPAIN (CONT)

German propaganda in Spain was hindered by the fact that after the Allied occupation of Southern France there was only one plane a week to Spain and it did not always have space for Kult Pol or Presseabteilung correspondence

German Pressereferent in Madrid : \_\_\_\_\_ Lazer (See Biographical Appendix)

Kulturreferent Petersen had much trouble with AO Landesgruppenleiter \_\_\_\_\_, a riveitous individual who wanted to set up his own radio programs and newspaper, contrary to the Foreign Office policy of keeping German propaganda out of the limelight; in 1944 the case was referred to the Foreign Office, where it was "settled" in favor of the Kulturreferent

Mehnke cannot give many details "because he has never been to Spain", has never met Jureschke, Lazer or the Landesgruppenleiter

Six's statements:

Under Kulturreferent Petersen were only two persons, both women; "there were not other people in the Kulturbteilung in Madrid" (Compare Mehnke's statement. --B13)

German-Spanish cultural relations were regulated in detail by treaty; religious instruction in German had to be given by Spanish clergy, for example, in the several German schools in that country; these schools were closely supervised by Spanish Ministry of Education

Much German scientific literature has been translated into Spanish; German, not English or French is recognized in Spain as the official language for natural sciences; thus German professors unusually respected in Spain

Six went to Spain and Portugal with Heettinger, Referent Kult Pol L-III (Iberian Peninsula and Latin America) for a ten-day trip about December '43 or January '44 to attend 25th anniversary of founding of German school in Barcelona

The Pressereferent (Lazer? --B13) "must have been in Spain a long time, for his Spanish was excellent"; but Six "saw so little of him that he did not even learn the Pressereferent's name while in Spain"

Travelling German musicians made frequent appearances in Spain

Spanish thinker with most influence in Germany: Ortega y Gasset, author of Revolt of the Masses, who probably did not lecture in Germany during the Nazi period but "may have written for Nazi magazines"

Six "has no idea" whether Consejo de la Hispanidad ever sent lecturers, orators or publications to Germany

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## FRANCE

Mahnke's statements :

Kult Pol Referent L-II (France), from before '43 to '45 : Dr. Bran, born about 1909, a co-worker of Otto Abetz in Dienststelle Ribbentrop; Bran had been a Hitlerjugendfuhrer while still a university student; "a real student of French questions" and an enthusiast about France, he had written many articles in such journals as Zeitschrift der Deutsch-Franzoesischen Gesellschaft, in which organization he was a leader both in Germany and France; he had been a close friend of Six since their student days, but Mahnke "does not know" what Bran's work was before Bran joined the old Informationsabteilung which became part of Kult Pol: (See also Biographical Appendix)

Also a specialist on France in Kult Pol was Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. Achenbach, Leiter fall '43 to fall '44 of Kult Pol U (Universitaetswesen); he was Pressereferent and later Politischer Referent in German Embassy, Paris, about '39 to '43 (See also Biographical Appendix)

Kulturreferent in Paris, mid-'43-44 : SS-Brigade fuhrer General Konsul Prof. Dr. Gerlach

His staff : About 20 persons, including staff of Institute and Lektoren; of these Mahnke "Remembers none because he has not been to Paris since 1940"

Head of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Paris : Dr. Lepting, who was simultaneously for many years a leader in the socially and culturally influential Deutsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft in Paris, and who wrote his Habilitationsschrift (advanced Ph.D. thesis) in Six's Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultaat (subject: French history) (See also Biographical Appendix)

Sprachlektorate outside Paris were designated branches of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut, had libraries and guest lecturers of academic grade, were located in Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux.

Dr. Ernst (?) (Ernst Wilhelm-BLS) Eschmann, Professor of Frankreichkunde in Auslandswissenschaftliches Fakultaat at Berlin, was in Spring and Summer '44 Leiter of Zweigstelle at Bordeaux or Rouen, where there was in addition a Lektor (name "forgotten"); this was the only Zweigstelle that had a real scientist on its staff; Lektoren were never research specialists like Eschmann but language teachers.

Institute's magazine : Hefte des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Institutes (cultural-historical)

Nazis published no popular or semi-popular magazine in France, though French magazines sympathetic to them appeared

In Paris was one (sic-BLS) German bookstore (name, address, manager "forgotten")

Mahnke "had no information whatever" as to whether facilities of Librairie Hachette had been used, as alleged in some reports, to print German propaganda during the occupation

Mahnke "had no data" as to French authors promoted by or cooperating with Kulturreferent, though admittedly nearly the whole French publishing industry was in the German-occupied zone and such authors would have been administered by the Kulturreferent, except with respect to newspaper articles, which would have been administered by the Pressereferent

Mahnke "had no information" as to German inspired lectures, concerts, theaters, although admittedly a big monthly chart of German-directed cultural activities was worked out among General Referent I Langmann, Kult Pol W's Leiter Roth and Landesreferent Bran, and laid before Abteilungsleiter Six

Film, theater, music and the German Library of Information in Paris were supervised, under Kulturreferent Gerlach by the Ministry of Propaganda Representative, General Konsul Dr. (Peter--BLS) Gast, Ministerialrat in the Ministry; the propaganda material was prepared in Berlin for these fields and was merely administered by Gast

In German Embassy was a printshop for "informational" materials; Mahnke "has no data" as to other presses used in France by Germans

Mahnke "has no idea" what were the operations in the field of radio, as this was not Kult Pol's job

Six's statements :

Kult Pol Referent I-II (France, Low Countries, Switzerland) : Dr. Bran, born about 1920, a professional book publisher and dealer (no information as to name of firm), who wanted to go back into the book business, not to stay in Dienststelle Ribbentrop and was a close friend of Otto Abetz

Six confirmed Mahnke's statements above concerning Achenbach; Achenbach was appointed by Six, the latter declared

Important Franco-German cultural channel: Deutsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft, based on young Frenchmen and Germans with linguistic, literary, or artistic interests who knew something of each other's cultures

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Otto Abetz, for example, was much influenced by it as a young schoolteacher, later became Nazi Germany's principal cultural representative in France; this influence appeared in the reconciliation policy pursued by Abetz from the time he entered (about 1934) the Dienststelle Ribbentrop until he fell (after 1939) into disgrace with Nazi irreconcilables; Abetz had a French wife, was an "artist type", had studied in an art institute, had no general education such as one might expect of a university graduate

President of Deutsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft : Freiherr General a.D. Sixt von Arnim, prominent military theorist; Sixt "had no idea why Arnim was thought appropriate as leader of this cultural group"; Bran never commented on that point"

Link among those who wanted collaboration between France and Germany : The Gesellschaft's Deutsch-Franzoesische Monatshefte; Bran "probably worked on this before coming to Foreign Office"

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Paris published Deutsch-Franzoesische Hefte, a two-language quarterly with contributors from both countries

Institute supported no French magazines or newspapers, general or scientific; "it was not necessary to support them"; perhaps Presseabteilung supported certain French periodicals

German Ministry of Propaganda designed and produced all "cultural" radio programs in consultation with Rundfunk Pol

Film exchange was based on treaty, administered by Ministry of Propaganda, which seldom if ever consulted Kult Pol

Travelling German symphony orchestras were a great success in France

Germans developed a "systematic stipend policy" affording French teachers and students opportunities to study in Germany, and continuing contacts with them after their return

A center of German cultural activity during occupation: Ecole libre des sciences politiques, where on Sixt's recommendation (he says) "not a single book was removed from the library and there was not a single compulsory change in the personnel of the faculty"

Many hundreds of French war prisoners were freed through Kult Pol's influence to study medicine and natural sciences in German schools, and many German "soil

scientists" were sent to work in France; the freed prisoners lived in barracks, had plenty of time to study, received about 30 Marks monthly as pocket money

German School in Paris also a center of social and intellectual life

Prof.            (Ernst Wilhelm --BLS) Eschmann of Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut, University of Berlin, published about '41 in a series edited by Six a book entitled Die politischen Anschauungen Frankreichs, part of Six's ten-year-plan of research on the ruling classes of Europe; Eschmann had been an assistant of Alfred Weber, University of Heidelberg economist and social theorist

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## ITALY

### Mahnke's statements:

Kult Pol's Referent L-IV (Italy) '43-45 was Herr (not Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Becker, born about 1920, a student of Italienkunde at Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät who did not have time to complete his doctorate before the war ended; "when there were difficult problems to work on, Dr. Blahut of Kult Pol Zw was the real head of L-IV"; Becker had been selected by Professor Albert Prinzing, who had been Leiter for Italy in the old Informationsabteilung before going to Italy in 1943 to head the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Rome (later in Venice).

### Kulturreferenten in Italy:

To Fall '43: Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. Hoffmann, born about 1905, career diplomat, who went to Paris fall '43 as Politischer Referent

Winter '43- Spring '45: General Konsul \_\_\_\_\_ Schaeffer-Ruemelin, born about 1895, career diplomat, who had headed Kult Pol U (Universitätswesen) four or five years before '43.

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Venedig was founded '44 amid ceremonies attended by Six and Mahnke; Mahnke "cannot remember" the name of Prinzing's predecessor as Leiter

### German cultural propaganda also included:

- 1) Deutsches Kunstinstitut in Rome (Leiter: Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ Hoppenbruch), which was handed in trust to the Vatican when Hoppenbruch evacuated to north Italy in '43
- 2) Meeresbiologisches Institut in Naples, founded ca. 1900

In Milan was a private German book firm (name "forgotten") which retailed books and may also have had a printing plant

In various cities were German schools (no details)

In '43 no German guest professors were in Italy; but Sprachlektoren were in Fiume, Florence, Genoa, Meran, Milan, Trieste, Udine and Venice and possibly elsewhere

Germany had no film theater in Italy, but the famous South Tyrolean actor Louis Traenker lived in Venice in 1943 and apparently had some sort of job in the big Italian film plants there; he was administered by \_\_\_\_\_ Faber, the Ministry of Propaganda representative; Traenker told Mahnke there early in '44 that he (Traenker) was no longer persona grata with Goebbels and might be discharged

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## ITALY

(cont.) Reiter-SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Konsul Dr. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Meissner (son of Staatsminister Meissner) operated in Fasano from before '43 to '44 the "Propagandistischen Sektor" (i.e., poster and pamphlet production) of German cultural propaganda in Italy; this was not a very lively enterprise, however, as Meissner, born about 1908, owed his job to his father and "had his father's thoroughly bureaucratic temperament"

Meissner published in Italy with an Italian staff (names "unknown") a fortnightly four-page caricature sheet (name "forgotten") in newspaper format; no other publications were issued in Italy under the Kulturreferent's supervision except the general ones which were distributed by nearly all German missions

Mahnke "has no information at all" on German radio operations in Italy

The two Italian institutes in Germany under the reciprocity treaty creating the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Italy and its affiliates;

- 1) Petrarcahaus (in Cologne), an institute for art history which published works of Italian poets and offered lectures on art, literature and history (leiter "unknown" to Mahnke)
- 2) Studia Humanitatis (in Berlin) led by Prof. Grassi, a cultural propaganda center of the "New Humanism" school founded about '42 by Bottai, who had been dismissed about '39 from his post as Italian Minister of Education; German Foreign Office soon decided Grassi's office was not in conformity with the Kulturvertrag, as it represented a drive to establish the cultural primacy of Italy over all of Europe and to set up a 'European ethic' based on the 'classic Roman-humanistic tradition'; the Grassi group had no building of its own, but used rooms in the Philosophische Seminar of University of Berlin for lectures and meetings

Grassi, an Italian philosopher and philologist, was a member of the Philosophische Fakultät of the University of Berlin; had about ten disciples in Berlin, none of whom were influential intellectuals; disappeared after summer '44 and was said by University officials to have returned to Italy "for personal reasons"

ITALY (cont.)

Statements by Six:

Cultural arrangements were regulated by a very lengthy German-Italian treaty  
Deutsches Institut in Rome (later in Venice), of which Prinzing became head about March or April '43, had function of coordinating a group of agencies which had been in Italy for many years; among these were:  
Archaeologisches Institut  
Deutscher Akademische Austauschdienst  
Historisches Institut  
Kaiser Wilhelm Institut fuer Kunstwissenschaft

Schools were a very important cultural-political channel in German-Italian relations

Large German schools in Rome and Milan admitted Italian as well as German students

Nearly every Italian university had at least one German language teacher, and vice versa

There were two or three students from Germany in each Italian university, but dozens (sic --BIS) of students from Italy in each German university

Prinzing was also from '39 Professor of Italienkunde in Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät, University of Berlin

Motion pictures were another channel in which Italy was outstanding, due to Mussolini's particular interest in them as a means of reaching not only the elites of the world but the large masses

Italy sought to become the center of European film production

International Film Exposition (usually annual) was always held in Venice near the great Italian film studios

German Foreign Office, however, was less alert than Mussolini to importance of films, made no special effort to control them, had no special agency to try to do so

Goebbels, of course, made films one of the main interests of the Propaganda Ministry, but Six "is not informed" as to their use in cultural politics abroad--a subject on which the Ministry acted independently of the Foreign Office

General Konsul Wuester, who had been brought into Foreign Office by Ribbentrop as head of Informations-abteilung, was sent to Naples as General Konsul in '43 when Six became head of Kult Pol; Wuester "had the attitude and background of a professional publicity man," and knew "all sorts of business and publicity men, advertising men, printers, artists, theater

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ITALY specialists," many of whom he had given  
(cont.) unspecified jobs in the Informationsabteilung  
(See Biographical Appendix)

Prof. Dr. (Ernst Wilhelm --BIS) Eschmann of  
Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut had published, among other things, a small general book on Italian politics, giving indications of official German policy toward that country

Deutsch-Italienische Gesellschaft published a German-language magazine entitled something like Deutsch-Italien

A prominent figure in Deutsch-Italienische Gesellschaft was Ulrich von Hassell (One-paragraph biography of Hassell appears at page 311 in the book Europa, published 1943 by Deutsches Institut fuer Aussenpolitische Forschung.--BIS), who has published several "practical" articles on theory and practice of diplomacy; Hassell was mentioned in Marburger Zeitung in November or December '45 by former Hessische Oberpraesident Huelssen as a moving spirit or even as a top leader in the 20 July 44 incident; Six, then at large, read this article and regarded it as an attempt to make an heroic national legend of the 20 July affair and to build Hassell up as a future German political leader

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## SWITZERLAND

Mahnke's statements:

Switzerland came under Kult Pol I-II, whose  
 Leiter '43-45 was Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Bran (see FRANCE)

Kulturreferent in Bern '43-45 was Gesandtschaftsrat  
 Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Federer, born about 1903, career  
 diplomat, something of a protégé of Ministerial-  
 direktor \_\_\_\_\_ Schroeder; Federer was not a  
 member of any Nazi organization," though a Party  
 member

Federer's staff: about 10 technicians  
 Also of possible interest in tracing German  
 cultural propaganda in Switzerland is  
 Dr. Friedrich Berber of the Deutsches Institut  
 fuer Auslandsforschung (see pages \_\_\_\_\_ below),  
 born about 1900; he had many connections in  
 Switzerland, as he was an international law  
 specialist and had lived there for many years  
 in circles close to the League of Nations; he  
 often was sent to Switzerland on missions for  
 Ribbentrop--even at the end of 1944, when he  
 may have carried a peace feeler

There was no great need for special Foreign Office  
 cultural propaganda in Switzerland, as a large  
 percentage of the population were of German  
 culture to begin with and were "naturally Nazi";  
 there was an AO Landesgruppe, with an Amt fuer  
 Erzieher in Zurich (Leiter "unknown") and an  
 Amt fuer Propaganda (also probably in Zurich).

No Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in  
 Switzerland, but an Informationsbibliothek led by  
 a "secretary" (name "forgotten") under Federer

German Foreign Office published or promoted no  
 magazines or newspapers whatever; yet Presse-  
 referent '44-45 was Fuerst \_\_\_\_\_ Urach

Felikan Buchhandlung "did a rather large business  
 in German books"

As there was no (sic --BIS) Ministry of Propaganda  
 representative in Switzerland, the German Foreign  
 Office managed a large number of musical events,  
 in which Swiss took a great interest, as some of  
 them imagined that these might have political  
 implications

The only German professor in Switzerland was a law  
 specialist at University of Geneva (name  
 "forgotten"), but many Swiss professors were  
 Volksdeutsche

No Sprachlektorate

Two German schools only: in Davos, a school for  
 tubercular German children; in Sankt Gallen, a  
 religious school attached to a cloister

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## SWITZERLAND (cont.)

## Six's statements:

Kulturreferent in Bern ca. '42-45 was Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. Federer, born about 1890, career diplomat who had lived a long time in Switzerland, probably working in Red Cross Section of German Legation; probably he had had nothing to do with cultural politics before '42; he was never a Nazi Party member  
(Compare Mahnke's statements --ELS)

Federer's staff : two women (typists) and one man (middle beamer who was drafted mid - '44; name "unknown") (Compare Mahnke's statement. --ELS)

No Institute, no German schools in Switzerland, as the large German-speaking scientific and educational community made this unnecessary and even the French-, Italian- and Romande-speaking population learned German in public schools.

Federer's main job, therefore, was to take care of exchange professors and students, visiting lecturers, actors and singers, and shipment of German books to the Swiss market.

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## BALKANS

## GENERAL

## Mahnke's statements:

Referent for the Balkans in Kult Pol: Dr. Anton Boehm, an Austrian, about 40, a member of the circle closest to Six; Boehm lived with Six at Thielallee 12-A in Berlin early '44-'45, took part in Six's efforts during that period to promote a peace with the western Allies, was "one of the Foreign Office's most gifted personalities in conversation, music and politics;" before joining the Foreign Office about 1942, he had been a writer for many high-ranking Balkan newspapers, and had been Schriftleiter or de facto Schriftleiter of Die Schoenere Zukunft, monthly organ of the Jesuit Order in Germany; the latter position had contributed to his close knowledge of and acquaintance with the Catholic clergy and of Austrian political leaders generally, from ultra-right to Social Democratic (see also Biographical Appendix)

March or April '44 a three or four day conference of all Balkan Kulturreferenten was held in Pressburg; Six and Mahnke attended; discussion there dealt mainly with

- 1) Expansion of German influence through further agreements under the elaborate network of cultural treaties which the Balkan governments had accepted even before being occupied by the Germans
- 2) Improvement of Balkan education and welfare through expansion of the work of German Scientific Institutes, which existed "all over the Balkans"
- 3) Increasing German influence through films, printed matter, universities, exchange professors, and students and other channels throughout the Balkans, except in the Protectorate and "Serbia" (Yugoslavia), motion picture houses, bookstores and educational institutions "cooperated" so fully that the Nazis did not need to set up exclusively German ones.
- 4) Increasing the power of the Greek Orthodox Church; German Foreign Office policy as laid down by Langmann, Kolrep, Boehm and others was to promote it as a group of nationalistic "state churches,"-- Bulgarian, Greek, Rumanian, Slovak, Serb, etc.-- and to "protect" these "state churches" from the "menace" of Russification and of "domination from Moscow"; this nationalization of the church was not carried on through special Referenten despatched to the Balkans from Germany, but through the regular Kulturreferenten.

After October '44 as the Red Army advanced through the Balkans, the biggest German cultural project there was the evacuation of hundreds if not thousands of Balkan natural scientists, physicians and students of science and medicine into German universities and research institutions; this was managed by Koehler of Kult Pol in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Kulturreferenten, and the heads of the Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Institute in the Balkans; these intellectuals were exempted from military duty by their respective governments, and were paid salaries and stipends by the German Ministry of Education on about the same scale as Germans; they were housed in the following places, among others, "as nearly as Mahnke can remember":

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| University of Breslau: | mainly Rumanians        |
| University of Halle:   | mainly Hungarians       |
| University of Leipzig: | mainly Bulgarians       |
| University of Vienna:  | mainly Croats, Slovenes |

Mahnke "does not know" what arrangement was made for these intellectuals after the Russians took these cities

(See also Beyer and Valjavec in Biographical Appendix--BIS)

Six's statement:

January '45 Kult Pol, at Six's initiative, arranged with German internal administrative agencies to evacuate a large number of Balkan intellectuals into Germany; it would have been impossible to do this sooner, as anyone proposing it would have been shot for defeatism.

Mainly affected were Hungarians; most of the University of Budapest faculty with their families and many of their students were moved into Germany in several trains with as much of their property as possible; these were distributed to various universities and research institutes (Six "thought" these were in Halle, Goettingen and Dresden); the students lived in barracks, supported by German government.

Some Czechoslovaks also came to Germany on this basis, but the evacuation could not be carried out with respect to Rumanians and Bulgarians because of the speed of Red Army advance; Rundfunk Pol gave Six a list of thousands of intellectuals from those two countries, stating that they were said by Rumanian and Bulgarian radio to have been liquidated after trial by Peoples' Courts

It was also impossible to evacuate Greek intellectuals to Germany, because of a "gentlemen's agreement" between Germany and Britain to cooperate so as to prevent EAM from seizing power (German Army's withdrawal was paced to coincide with British advance)

SECRET

ALBANIA

Mahnke's statement:

Before '44 Germans carried on no real cultural work in Albania: no Institute, schools, lektorate, bookstores, magazines:

Spring '44 Consul Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Schinger of Kult  
Pol S (Schule) went to Tirana as Kultur-  
referent to set up a cultural system, but  
was there only three or four months before  
being called into the Wehrmacht, in which  
he served to war's end; he was a Bavarian  
**studienrat**, born ca. '00, SA officer (Sturm-  
bannführer?) with Gold Party Abzeichen, had  
joined NSDAP about '27; married, has children  
(no data on wife)

Kulturreferent's staff: one Konsultatssekretär  
named Born

Six's statements:

Germany had only a consulate general in Albania;  
one man "of medium rank" there served as  
Kulturreferent (name "forgotten",) but this  
man was a "specialist on Turkish history")

There was no great work to be done, no Deutsches  
Institut, one Sprachlektorat in University  
at Tirana, a few language courses and student  
problems to be arranged

BULGARIA

Mahnke's statements:

Kulturreferent '39-43 for Agram and Sofia:  
SS-Hauptsturmführer Gesandtschaftsrat Dr.  
Dr. Theodor Blahut, who after '43 was head  
of Kult Pol Zw

Blahut's successor until Soviet occupation:  
SA-Standartenführer Gesandtschaftsrat Dr.  
Carben, later in Foreign Office's Gruppe  
Inland II as Foreign Office Liaison to NSDAP

Staff of Kulturreferent in Bulgaria: No high  
officials, four or five technical persons  
(typists, printers)

Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut:  
Prof. \_\_\_\_\_, Slavic philologist

Institute issued various publications of Bulgarian  
literature and on national church art (church  
politics a very lively issue in German operations  
in Bulgaria during Six's period in Kult Pol)

No German-sponsored magazine in Bulgaria

Sprachlektorat in Sofia; may have been others

No data as to exchange professors, students

Pressreferent: (See Biographical Appendix)  
former Frankfurter Zeitung correspondent and  
probably a close friend of Giselher Wirsing

Six's statement:

Kulturreferenten:

For several years before '43: Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Blahut,  
who '43-'45 became Referent Kult Pol Zw

'43 to Russian occupation: Legationsrat Dr.  
Carben, who during the previous four or  
5 years had been Leiter of Reisereferat in  
Foreign Office; he had no special skill in  
cultural politics, but Foreign Office Per-  
sonalamt "thought he should have a trip  
abroad"; he may not even have known the  
Bulgarian language, but French and German  
were in common use among Balkan intelligentsia

Bulgaria had a Deutsches Wissenschaftliches  
Institut; Six "has no details"

~~SECRET~~

CROATIA

Mahnke's statements:

Kulturreferent about '41 to '44 or '45:  
Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Zoller (See  
Biographical Appendix) His staff: 5 to  
8 persons, all technicians

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut was  
founded '41 with founding of "Croat  
Republic"  
Leiter before '43 to '44 or '45: Prof.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Walz, international lawyer  
No other professionals on Institute staff

German Foreign Office published no magazine  
in Croatia

No German professors in Univ. of Zagreb,  
though probably one Sprachlektorat

Some Croat exchange students lived in  
Germany; two or three of these studied  
in Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät  
and later became employees of Croat  
legation in Berlin

Ustachi Party was "very cooperative" after  
German domination was established, as  
were local motion picture houses, book-  
stores, concert halls

"Croat Republic" set up a Ministry of  
Propaganda modelled on the one in Berlin  
but Mahnke "could give no details"

Dr. Theodor Blahut of Kult Pol Zw had been  
Kulturreferent for Agram and Sofia '39-43  
had many Croat acquaintances

Six's statements:

Kulturreferent, about '41 to end of German  
occupation: Legationsrat or Gesandt-  
schaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Zoller, career diplomat  
born about 1905 or 1910

Zoller's staff: one male assistant, a  
Volksdeutscher (name "unknown")

German cultural propagandists found Croats  
urbane, skeptical, often Roman Catholic,  
often uninfluenceable

~~SECRET~~

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Czechs were fascist in spirit but difficult for Germans to work with because oriented to Italy, where many of their leaders had been trained.

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut existed in Zagreb, and there was a small, poorly supported reciprocal Croat Institute in Germany (in Breslau or Leipzig)

Probably there were no Croat exchange professors in Germany

~~SECRET~~



GREECE

Wahne's statements:

Kulturreferent '43: WHA Wittmer  
(See Biographical Appendix)

Kulturreferent's staff: Four technicians

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Athens;  
Leiter '43-44; Wittmer, agricultural  
economist, who returned to Germany when German  
Army evacuated Greece; Wahne "had no data" as  
to where this man then went, except that he was  
not connected with Auslandswissenschaftliches  
Institut

Lektorate in Athens and Salonika

German school in Athens

No professors nor exchange students were sent  
from Greece to Germany or vice versa, except  
a few who were brought into Germany during  
the evacuation of the Balkan intelligentsia;  
Wahne "did not know" who these were or where  
they went

Although Kult Pol handled the religious question,  
Wahne "did not know" about German Foreign  
Office relations, if any, with Archbishop  
Demossinos, but stated that Six and Kultrep  
"are certain to know"

Wahne "did not know" of any German cultural  
publications in Greece

Six's statements:

Kulturreferent and '43 or mid-'44 to German  
evacuation: WHA (not Dr.) Wittmer,  
previously an assistant in Kult Pol Box 21  
in Six's period no German Legation in Greece,  
only a Special Mission; confusion and fantastic  
inflation made it impossible to conduct usual  
cultural relations

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut had not even  
a president at this time, conducted no activities

German schools had existed in Greece "a long time"

HUNGARY

M-hnke's statements:

Kulturreferenten:

Ca. '38-'44: Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Koehler,  
who after fall '44 was head of Kult Pol U  
'44-'45: Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Triske  
(See Biographical Appendix for Koehler and  
Triske)

Kulturreferent's staff: About 10 technicians

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut a very  
important center of every phase of cultural  
life in Budapest.

Leiter: Prof. Ernst (?) Freyer, internationally  
famous cultural philosopher, previously in  
Leipzig as head of the Kulturwissenschaftliches  
Institut, which was celebrated for its studies  
of the cultural history of Germany and other  
countries

Institute issued no magazine; nor did Kult Pol

Sprachlektorate: Budapest, Grosswardein, Klausen-  
burg, Szeged

German schools in Budapest and elsewhere

No German professors in Hungary; no data whether  
Hungarian professors in Germany

Some few Hungarian students in Germany; none of  
these in Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät

Six's statements:

Kulturreferent from '27 or '28 to '44: Dr. (?) \_\_\_\_\_  
Koehler, who after '44 became Kult Pol U  
(Universitätswesen); born about 1905; career  
diplomat

Deutsche Schule in Hungary very old, as was  
Hungarian-German exchange of professors, a  
tradition going back to the Austro-Hungarian  
Empire

German occupation did not change cultural relations  
very much, as they were based on cultural treaties  
of long standing

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(Statement by Dr. Matthias Schmitz, formerly of German Library of Information, New York City, who happened to be in Oberusel as a prisoner:

"An excellent informant on German Kulturpolitik in the Balkans, especially Hungary, would be Dr. Ernst Maackel, who was director of Kulturinstitut Budapest and Sprachabteilungsleiter of the Deutsches Institut there. He now lives at Buchwandererheim der Deutschen Akademie, Untergreinu, near Garmisch."

--BIS

~~SECRET~~

## PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

## Mahnke's statements:

Summer '39 Reinhardt Heydrich, whose protege Six was, went to Prague as Leiter of the Protectorate, and assumed full charge of German cultural work there; the Foreign Office had no powers and engaged in no activities there; it had no Referent in Kult Pol for the Protectorate.

Heydrich's main political idea was to attach pan-Slavism in the press and through an association of German and Slavic savants.

His main channel on the intellectual level was the newly founded Wissenschaftliche Reinhardt Heydrich Stiftung, "a small all-round university for all questions affecting the Protectorate"; this was set up as part of the University of Prague; nearly all the professors were German citizens, though many German-speaking professors of Czech nationality were available; the Stiftung published only books, no magazine.

An important figure in cultural life in Prague was SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer (or Sturmabannfuehrer) Prof. Hans (?) Deyer, sociologist; he began his career as a member of the Deutsches Institut in Stuttgart, then taught in the University of Berlin after about '36; he joined the Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät as a specialist on the Balkans when it was founded ('40) and from '42 or '43 to '45 was in Prague.

Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ (Fritz--BLS) Valyavec, specialist on "Volkstumskunde des Balkanraums" at University of Munich, succeeded Deyer about '41 at Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät; he remained in Munich and Berlin only occasionally for lectures and consultations.

Lahnke "had no further information" on the Protectorate, but stated that much could be learned from the Vorlesungsverzeichnis (Lecture Catalog) of the University of Prague; and from Geheimrat Roth of Kult Pol W (Wissenschaft)

ROMANIA

Mahnke's statements:

Kulturreferent: Gesandtschaftsrat Josias von Rantzau (fall '43-late '44) see Biographical Appendix)

Kulturreferent's staff: about 6 persons, all technicians

Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Bucharest: Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ Gamelscheg (philologist; before war's end Gamelscheg returned to Berlin, supervised Rumanian intellectuals who had been brought to University of Breslau under the German Foreign Office's evacuation plan)

Mahnke "has no information" as to publications or other personnel of Institute

Rumanisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft (presumably in Bucharest; Leiter's name "forgotten") issued Rumanian-language magazine (title "forgotten")

No exchange professors, Germany to Rumania or vice versa

Two Rumanian women students (names "forgotten") in Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut, '43-44

Sprechlektorate: 1 in Bucharest, 1 Galatz, 1 Czernowitz, 1 Odessa

Some large German schools, but Mahnke "has no data" on them

No information on Pressereferent

Six's statements:

Kulturreferent mid-'43-late '44: Gesandtschaftsrat von Rantzau born about 1900 career diplomat from a celebrated noble family (consult Almanach de Gotha); captured by Russians, as was entire legation

Kulturreferent's staff: One Volksdeutscher (name "unknown") who spoke Rumanian fluently

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~~SECRET~~

Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Feist, born about 1910, assistant to  
Leiter Boehm of Kult Pol L-V after mid-'44,  
had lived at least 6 months in Rumania, was  
regarded by Boehm as a specialist on its  
cultural relations

In the office of Minister Resident Antonescu  
of Rumania was "a special office (Sonderdienst-  
stelle) of some sort which had the functions of  
a Propaganda Ministry similar to the Goebbels  
organization"

~~SECRET~~

"SERBIA" (YUGOSLAVIA)

Kahnke's statements:

Kulturreferent '41-44: Gesandtschaftsrat  
Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Klaber (See Biographical Appendix)

No real cultural life existed in "Serbia" during the war; strong resistance made it impossible to pursue any policy broader than mere military occupation

No Deutsches Institut

No exchange professors or students, even in medicine and natural sciences

Sprachkategorie: Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje

Six's statements:

Before '42 there had been no Kulturreferent in Yugoslavia; about mid-'42 Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Klaber was appointed; born about 1898, he was a "career diplomat of the old school," probably educated as a jurist.

The Mihailovich faction had "more of a nationalist, state-creating character and was more anti-Bolshevist than any other southeastern European race" (sic-- BLG; Six has never met Mihailovich or his Adjutant"

Six made great efforts to get Serbian universities and institutes re-opened; "all" professors and students were encouraged to come back to school, and special opportunities and finances were made available to Mihailovich supporters, "as this would make it easier to control student extremists"

In Belgrade was an old German school in an ancient building rented from City of Belgrade

Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Belgrade did not have much of a public among Serbs, though it had an excellent lending library, replenished every year with 100 to 150 books from Deutsche Staatsbibliothek

Many German and other European "artists" were in Belgrade working on elaborate German radio programs broadcast from there

Dreslau Opera was used as cultural propaganda channel in Yugoslavia for a time

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SLOVAKIA

Mahnke's statements:

Kulturreferent:

Before '43-fell '44: SA-Obersturmbannfuhrer

Prof. Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, Chancellors

Fell '44-'45 SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Gesandtschaftsrat

Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, Lohmann

(See Biographical Appendix)

Leiter before '43 to '45 of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Pressburg: Prof. \_\_\_\_\_, Geare, Jurist, former rector of University of Prague

No other professional personnel in Institute

German Foreign Office published no magazine in Slovakia

Hlinka Party and Slovak Propaganda Ministry (Ministry created about 1939) cooperated so fully, as did theaters, bookstores, newspapers that Germans scarcely had to develop their own political propaganda line in Slovakia

Mahnke "has no date" as to whether radio was staffed with Germans; "Zeit Fol had practically nothing to do with radio"

Study of German was obligatory in middle schools, as means of assimilating commercial and professional classes to German policy; not obligatory in lower schools because Slovaks, primarily farmers, "did not need it" and teachers were not available

Sprachlektorate: 1 in Pressburg, 1 Kremnitz, 1 Neu Sohl

Probably only one Slovak exchange student, a young man, attended Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät (about '42; drafted later; name "forgotten")

No date as to Pressreferent

Six's statements:

Kulturreferent '43-'45: Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, Lohmann

His staff: One Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter (name "unknown")

Very small cultural-political activity in Six's time

German Institute existed, but no German schools

German Foreign Office also had Pressreferent there (name "unknown")



EASTERN EUROPE ("OTGEBIET")

All propaganda in the Ostgebiet, cultural and otherwise, was handled by the Ostministerium under Alfred Rosenberg, by the General Government, and by the Wehrmacht, Wahnke stated. Kult Pol had nothing to do with it.

"The only direct knowledge Wahnke has of it" is that some 25 to 30 female students and three or four male students of "Russlandkunde" were in training in the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut, and that some six or eight of these who knew Russian language or history were sent for an "Einsatzsemester" to the Ostministerium, which sent some to the Ostgebiet. Wahnke "is positive" that none (sic--BLO) of those AWI students had jobs in the SD's Russland-Institut in Wannoo (see pages 109, 110).

According to Six, the Ostgebiet was not officially studied in Kult Pol, though von Wistinghausen (LVI, Scandinavia) "handled questions involving Russia when they arose." Although the Foreign Office had a Russland-Komitee under the chairmanship of Graf von der Schulenberg, the Foreign Office could function "only in an advisory capacity" with respect to Russia and Bolshevism. Rosenberg's agencies held the monopoly. The Ministry of Propaganda, however, sought and obtained, despite Rosenberg's opposition, the job of conducting propaganda in occupied Russia and against unoccupied Russia.

## NORTH AMERICA

(Mahnke and Six were not questioned at any length on North America during this interrogation, it was felt that best results would be obtained from a very carefully framed series of highly specific questions, and time was not available for this. It was plain that answers would be vague unless questioning were done from a brief such as the Rogge Mission might be expected to develop---BLS)

(Mahnke incidentally produced the following statements, which may be of interest: - BLS)

No one but Dr. Alexander Werth (see Biographical Appendix--BLS) worked on North America (Canada, USA and Mexico) in Kult Pol I-IX. (Six confirmed this statement. This means that presumably Werth was Kult Pol's only representative at meetings of the Foreign Office's USA Committee; in that case, his attendance should have been regular and he should have a great deal of information.--BLS)

Konsultatssekretser Marx, secretary '44-45 to Leiter ('43-45) Metzner of Kult Pol Iit, had been a Consulate Secretary in USA before the war (Mahnke "did not know" exactly when or in which consulate); a career middle-Foreign Service officer, born about 1910, he was in the Wehrmacht from war's beginning to '44, then discharged as no longer fit for combat, and sent back to the Foreign Office; Mahnke "had no data" on his education, parentage, or marital condition

## Six's statements:

Isenderkomitee USA met once or twice a week under chairmanship of Dr. Colin Ross; Kult Pol's representative was Dr. Alexander Werth; other agencies represented were the Propaganda Ministry and the Politische, Rundfunk and Presseabteilungen of the Foreign Office; but Six, who "has attended only one meeting of this committee, in November '44, cannot remember who these others were." (The principle adopted at that meeting was that Nazi propaganda should omit mention of the US elections, so that the Democrats could not say the Nazis backed the Republicans.)

Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann of the University of Berlin, author of the well-known book, Die Kunst der Massenbeeinflussung in den Vereinigten Staaten, was frequently consulted by the Foreign Office on matters involving the USA

No (sic--BLS) German-American journalists were used as collaborators by Kult Pol

MIDDLE EAST

GENERAL

Mahnke's statements:

Referent Kult Pol I-VII (Mid-East) '43-'44:  
Dr. Adam von Trott zu Solz; after Trott  
'disappeared' mid-'44 in connection with the  
20 July 44 attempt on Hitler's life, Kult  
Pol "did no work on the Middle East"; the  
Politische Abteilung assumed exclusive respon-  
sibility for Afghanistan, the Mufti of Jerusalem,  
Iran and Turkey; "therefore Mahnke can give  
very little information on this area."

Six confirmed above statements, adding that Kult  
Pol I-VII (Mid-East) Oct '43-early '44 was Dr.  
Dittmann, "an important man, a scientist, an  
Arabist," succeeded by Leopold, a merchant and  
a "complete non-specialist"

AFGHANISTAN

Mahnke's statements:

Kult Pol had no contact with Afghanistan, no  
Kulturreferent there, and Mahnke "does not  
know" whether there was Presse- or Rundfunk-  
referenten there

Six made the same statements

IRAN

Mahnke's statements:

Kult Pol had no direct contact with Iran, no  
Kulturreferent there

Mahnke "does not know" whether there was a German  
Pressereferent or Rundfunkreferent there

The Vorderasienreferat of Amt VI of RSHA sent  
two Waffen-SS men (Obersturmbannfuhrer Graefe  
and Hauptsturmfuhrer Kurmis) to "start an  
underground" in Iran, but they fell into English  
hands very soon

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## TURKEY

## Mahnke's statements:

Kulturreferent in Turkey, mid '44-45:  
 Gesandtschaftsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Zapp  
 His staff: two or three persons (names "unknown")

Job of the Kulturreferent in Turkey was a purely administrative one, confined largely to German schools and hospitals, as Turkish Government was very much on guard against any activity tinged with politics

Thus, there was no Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut (indeed, Ambassador von Papen recommended that no attempt be made to start one, as he was sure that overt German cultural propaganda would be unsuccessful)

In Ankara and Istanbul were German Bookstores (names "unknown")

In Istanbul was one of the two film theaters managed abroad by the Foreign Office (name "unknown"); it was ostensibly a private enterprise, but funds and directives came from Germany

In Istanbul were two German exchange professors, one an art historian, the other a psychologist (?) (names "unknown")

In Istanbul was a German Protestant Gemeinde whose Pfarrer (name "unknown") was, as is always the case, a German citizen

Mahnke "has never heard of the existence of an AG Landesgruppe in Turkey, but assumes that there was one"; has "no information" on the Presse- und Rundfunkreferenten, if any; is "sure" there was no Ministry of Propaganda representative in Turkey

## Siz's statements:

Turks, very hostile to German cultural politics, laid down rigid requirements as to Deutsche Schule in Istanbul, forbade establishment of Institute or Library of Information, insisted on Turkish citizenship for all who taught in Turkish universities or held chairs in scientific agencies in Turkey; four or five German professors took

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Turkish citizenship;  
"Turks were so frightened that no biographies  
of Hitler or Stalin were allowed to circulate  
in the Turkish language"

Six "cannot remember" name of Kulturreferent there,  
who he was compelled to hire because Steengracht  
wanted a job for him; Six "has never corresponded"  
with him or received a report from him", though  
Six "never had any differences with Ambassador  
von Papen"

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FAR EAST

GENERAL

Mahnke's statements:

Kult Pol I-VII (Far East) was headed:  
'43-mid '44 by Dr. Adam von Trott zu  
Solz; after mid-'44 in effect by Dr.  
Alexander Werth (I-II and I-IX) assisted  
by WHA Dr. Donath with respect to  
Japan and WHA Hans Theodor Leipold with  
respect to India

CHINA

Mahnke's statement:

No Kult Pol activity whatever in China

Six's statements:

German Embassy in China under Ambassador  
Stahner was never reorganized "along  
Ribbentrop's lines," and "probably did not  
include anything so modern as a Kulturreferent"

No Kulturreferent was needed, though there was  
a Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft and  
a series of German schools and missions

Japanese resisted German propaganda in their zone  
of occupation

Kult Pol had no referent for China, but Six  
consulted Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ (Dr. Max Gerhardt--BLS)  
Pernitzsch, born about 1880, specialist on  
China in Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät,  
who had been a University of Berlin Professor  
of Oriental history for many years and who said  
that the only important German culture-bearers in  
China were the missionaries and their work did not  
need supervision by Kult Pol

A Deutsch-Chinesische Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft,  
similar to the Royal Asiatic Society, existed,  
probably in Shanghai, before the war

INDIA

Mahnke's statements:

Kult Pol as such had little or nothing to do with India, which was handled exclusively by Sonderreferat Indien under Keppeler's Personal Referent, Dr. Adam von Trott zu Solz

WHA Hans Theodor Leipold of Kult Pol L-VIII was, under Trott and after Trott's departure until war's end, "custodian" of the Indian politician Nambiar; the latter was a member of the Subhas Chandra Bose group who lived in Germany throughout the war under the title of "Minister of State without Portfolio" in the "Bose Government"; at war's end, Leipold attempted to evacuate Nambiar to Switzerland, but Leipold and Nambiar were captured at Bad Gastein by British officers in Spring '45; after interrogating Leipold and consulting the Americans, the British released him, and he went to live at Wilhelmshaven/Wederwardsgröden, Zopporsterstrasse 7, where Mahnke visited him just before Christmas '45 and received the above information

Also of interest in connection with India was Dr. Alexander Werth, who, as a specialist on the British Empire, knew a great deal about Indian politics and who, according to Leipold as quoted by Mahnke, is being sought by British officers of the Indian Army. Leipold says he told these officers that he thought that Werth was in Russian hands; thereupon the British promised to try to arrange to have him brought into the British zone, Leipold stated, according to Mahnke.

Six confirmed the first paragraph of Mahnke's statements above, but added nothing

SECRET

JAPAN

Mahnke's statements:

Referent for Japan in Kult Pol L-VIII:

SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer WHA Prof. Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Donath, born about 1903 who studied for a Ph.D. at the ~~Auslandswissenschaftliches~~ Institut, University of Berlin, '40-43, and became a professor there '44; he had worked in the Informationsabteilung from about '41 until it merged in '43 with Kult Pol; spoke Chinese and Japanese; had for several years before '40 been Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Tokyo, a post to which he planned to return in '40 had the war not interfered; had excellent relations with Japanese Embassy in Berlin

Kulturreferent in Tokyo, presumably from before '40 to '45; Hitlerjugend Bannfuehrer \_\_\_\_\_ Schulze (Mahnke "has never seen him or read a report from him" and "has no data" as to his career or his staff)

There were no "real" cultural relations between Germany and Japan '43-45, though in '44 a treaty relating to translations was negotiated

In Japan were some German schools, but Mahnke "has absolutely no information" about them

"Once in a long time" films reached Japan from Germany by U-boat; the last such shipment was made in Spring '44

AO Landesgruppe existed in Japan, but Mahnke "has no information" about it

Six's statement:

Prof. Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Donath was head of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Japan, on the German Foreign Office payroll, until just before World War II broke out; in '39 or '40 he came to Germany for consultation, leaving his family and expecting to return to Japan, but could not get back; therefore he was given a job as doctoral candidate and later as professor in the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut

Six "has almost no information" on German cultural politics in Japan; he did not try to inform himself, as there was no way to communicate with Japan anyway until after the war, at which time he was going there to study the situation at first hand

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IRE (IRELAND)

Mahnke's statement:

Kult Pol had absolutely no relations with Ireland

Six's statement:

Kult Pol had no Kulturreferent there after the war started, and probably none before, and never undertook any work there

In Ireland there never was a German Institute or a German school, "as far as Six is aware"

ENGLAND

Mahnke's statement:

Kult Pol had absolutely no activities in England

Six's statement:

Before the war there had been in England a representative of Akademischer Austauschdienst, who handled Rhodes scholarship and similar student arrangements; Youth Hostel exchanges were also common between England and Germany, but these were mostly patronised and promoted by "extreme left-wing Social Democrats" (sic-BIS); Six "has no details" on these institutions

No Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in England

Baron Gustav Adolf Steengracht von Moyland and also Doernberg, Chef des Protokolls under Ribbentrop, were in England with Ribbentrop when the latter was Ambassador, and probably could identify individuals who were then friendly to Nazi policies

There never was a Kulturreferent in England, according to what Six has heard from Dr. Alexander Werth, Kult Pol specialist on that country

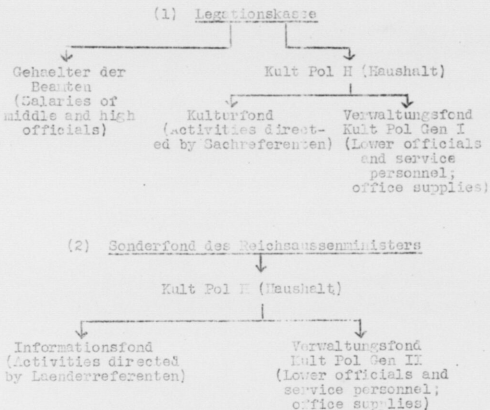
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# KULT POL'S FINANCES

Six and Lahnke both claimed to be totally unable to remember details of Kult Pol's financing, or even its gross budget. They suggested that Haushalt Referent Legationerst Betz must be at Ministerial Collection Center and should have all such information at his fingertips.

Lahnke described, however, the flow of Kult Pol funds. There were, he said, two original sources: (1) the Regular Foreign Office Fund (Legationskasse), and (2) the Foreign Minister's Special Fund (Sonderfond des Reichsaussenministers). Funds from these sources were used, respectively, for "cultural politics" (by which he meant long-term attempts to gain the support of educated people) and for "propaganda" (by which he meant whatever was turned out by the former Informationsabteilung. Following are the flow charts:

## THE TWO SOURCES OF KULT POL'S FUNDS



Funds for the Kulturreferenten abroad, said Six, were transmitted through the Foreign Office Verwaltungsabteilung, which had the last word on the budget after Six had approved proposals sent in by the Kulturreferenten.

Salary scales in Kult Pol, Six declared, were

"secretly enough to support a family." A Legationssekretär received some 500 Marks a month while abroad, or 250 to 300 in Germany; a Legationsrat 550 abroad; a Gesandtschaftsrat 650 abroad. Even Six received only 1134 Marks.

# KULT POL'S ADDRESSES AND ARCHIVES

(Compare with statements in the Gerda Scholz report. --ELS)

## Lahnke's statements :

During the great incendiary raids on Berlin in November 1943, a large part of the "active" Kult Pol files in buildings in Rauchstrasse and Rurfaersterstrasse were burned. Thereafter as many Foreign Office documents as could be spared were moved to Ausweichstelle at Krummhuebel and Luehlhausen (both in Thuringen).

In charge of the evacuation of Kult Pol's documents to the Ausweichstelle was Auerat (not Dr.) Hemmerling, who used to live in Berlin/Halensee (street "unknown"). He was Leiter of the Kult Pol Banzel, a middle Beamter. Lahnke "has never been to Krummhuebel or Luehlhausen," but he knows that early in '44 a barracks burned down at Krummhuebel and that many Foreign Office documents, presumably including those of Kult Pol, were destroyed.

Actually in control of the documents from Kult Pol Bz (Nachrichtenzentrale) at Krummhuebel and later at Luehlhausen was Dr. Neubauer, who remained with them, "so far as Lahnke knows," to the end of the war.

In March '45 most of the Foreign Office personnel were moved out of Berlin in special trains. On orders from high in the Foreign Office, each Referent was to take his indispensable documents with him, and was to destroy all other documents of his Referat before leaving Berlin; in case he was in danger of capture, the Referent was to burn even his indispensable files. The Kult Pol Referenten proceeded to Thuringen subject to these orders.

Six, Lahnke and Dr. Alexander Werth were the last Kult Pol officers to leave Berlin. At the end, Six had no documents with him. Lahnke had a very few, which he took with him to Garmisch-Partenkirchen in an auto with Six. Lahnke states that he was told by Dr. Paul Schmidt ("Fresseschmidt"), whom he met in Garmisch, that Werth had left in a separate auto, also presumably en route to Garmisch; however, Leipold said to Lahnke about Christmas '45 that Leipold thought Werth had driven to Jagdeburg instead, and that Werth had there fallen into Russian hands.

(Time was not available for intensive grilling. --ELS)

## Six's statements :

As of April '43 when Six became head, the Informationsabteilung was in the former Polish Legation in

Berlin (Lur fuerstenstrasse 136 & 137) and had an Ausweichstaeude (evacuation building) in Rauchstrasse (number 123?). The Kulturabteilung was in an old tobacco factory in the Innenstadt, but soon moved into the above addresses. In November '43 after the great incendiary attacks, both Abteilungen, now united into Kult Pol, moved into Lur fuerstenstrasse 135.

In mid-'44, most of Kult Pol was evacuated to Lurmhuebel along with much of the rest of the Foreign Office; "business could be done there just as well, as there were telephone and teletype communications and couriers twice a week." Some twenty people stayed in Kult Pol in Berlin. Near end '44, Staatssekretaeer Keppler had the Lurmhuebel Ausweichstelle plus about half the remaining Berlin staff of Kult Pol sent to Luehlhausen, Thueringen.

In February '45 the remnant of the Kult Pol Staff in Berlin moved into Bldg 2 - 4, a then vacant building that had housed the Foreign Office's monitoring station and sending stations. Six lived in the immediate neighborhood at Thielallee 12-A.

As for archives, many of the live files, then in Lur fuerstenstrasse 137, were badly burned in the bombing in '43. The post-'43 live files were moved to Lurmhuebel, then later to Luehlhausen, with the staff. In Lur fuerstenstrasse and in Lurmhuebel and Luehlhausen, these were in charge of General Konsul Boeldeke.

The dead files, as part of the Foreign Office Generalarchiv, no doubt were moved to Lurmhuebel and Luehlhausen.

The personnel of Kult Pol Nz (Nachrichtenzentrale) and Zeitschriftensarchiv (newspaper file) moved to Sondershausen to the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussenpolitische Forschung, which had been evacuated to a castle there under Dr. Friedrich Berber, Leiter of the Institute. By mistake, the files of Nz were shipped about February '45 to Salzburg, but Six "does not know" what finally became of them, as the military situation was then at its worst. This Nz file consisted only of newspapers and clippings, collected '40-44 by Dr. Neubauer with a staff of four or five. Presumably Neubauer stayed with it to the end of the war, but he was then extremely ill with heart disease, and may not now be living.

(Note: Gerda Scholz stated in her interrogation, p. 7, that "in the spring of 1945, Kult Pol's Geheime Reichssache Bureau (Secret File Section) maintained part of its files in Berlin under Leiter Herr Erdmann (first name unknown) and part in Lurmhuebel, where the Leiter was Herr Scholz (first name unknown and no relation to Gerda Scholz).")

Questioned about this, Six said the following. The Geheime Reichssache were not filed in Kult Pol at all but were sent back every day to the main Foreign Office files; Six "was not acquainted with" Erdmann or Scholz, who must have been very small officials indeed (Six "wondered" if Erdmann was a very old file clerk subject to bad

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heart attacks whom he had sometimes seen); perhaps, Six said, these men were clerks who carried documents back and forth from the main Geheime Reichssache files. Six "was not acquainted" with any of the persons who had that duty.

(As stated in the Gerda Scholz report, p. 7, Bruce L. Smith examined several cases of hitherto unidentified archives in the document center then at Harburg Castle, now presumably in State Department - Foreign Office Document Center in Berlin. These were found to be Kait Pol files, some of them secret. The most recent, however, are of about July '43. Thus the Kait Pol secret files for the Six period are still missing.)

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ANSLANDSWISSENSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT (AWI) UND  
FACHLEHRE (AWF) OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN, 1940-45

Pre-Nazi Political Activities of AWI and AWF

Very closely interlocked with the German Foreign Office cultural propaganda during Six's period in the Kulturpolitische Abteilung was the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut und Fakultät of the University of Berlin. It was the training school designed and partly put into effect by Six as a means of implementing his ambitious dream of an intensively educated and politically reliable Nazi Nachwuchs (younger generation). It also admitted a certain number of young foreigners to its student body; a considerable percentage of these, after being schooled in the Nazi point of view, went into the service of their respective governments.

The professors in Six's faculty had not only a teaching function but a research function. Their findings were made available to the Foreign Office and in some cases to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt. Many of them served as government consultants, especially to the Kulturpolitische Abteilung, in which a number of them held formal positions. On occasion they were used abroad as Kulturreferenten. The wife of one of them helped to hide Six when he was underground. Another was the Leiter, and a third was the chief research man, according to Lahnke, of the secret Russland-Institut in Jannsee, maintained by the NSDA and SD (see below, pp. 109-10). Still another was in the Reichsministerium of Education as Referent for all questions of Kulturpolitik. Two other members held positions in the Ministry of Propaganda. Many of the AWF students resided abroad on "scholarships" in the midst of their course of study. Apparently they were sent to study subjects of interest to the Nazi regime.

In view of this wide range of political and propagandistic activities taking place at the Institute, it seemed advisable to question Six and Lahnke on points that might interest those responsible for public security and for screening the educational and cultural institutions in which these professors and students might be expected to reappear. Six wrote a statement which appears as Appendix 1 (below, pp. 17-20); the following is based on oral interrogation of both Six and Lahnke.

Addresses and Archives; Library

AWI and AWF was housed in the University of Berlin, and the professors were on the University payroll. (Note: according to Personal- und Vorlesungsverzeichnis (Personnel and Lecture Catalog) of University of Berlin for 1942-43 pp. 43 and 64, Six's administrative office for AWF was at Berlin O 2, Schinkelplatz 6. "Institutsgesamtheit" were at W 8, Charlottenstrasse 48; SW 68, Charlottenstrasse 96; NW 7, Dorotheenstrasse 7; and NW 7, Am Kupfergraben 4a. This Team possesses a copy of this 1942-43 Verzeichnis and also of AWF's own Verzeichnis for 1940. The latter gives only the Schinkelplatz 6, Charlottenstrasse 48 and

Dorotheenstrasse 7 addresses. --BLS)

The AMI and ANF offices were completely bombed out of one Ausweichstelle after another, according to Six, until "the records were at last completely destroyed." However, said Six and Lahnke, a picture of its activities could be gained by study of the Vorlesungsverzeichnisse (the picture so gained is extremely incomplete --BLS) of the University. Many of its members were also listed in Wer Ist's or in such sources as Luerschner's who's who of academic personnel.

In 1943 or 1944 the library (possibly 100,000 volumes) was evacuated to Beeskow (near Brandenburg), according to both Six and Lahnke. In Spring '44, Lahnke states, it was loaded onto barges there and was to have been floated to Uelzen in Luneburger Leide near Hannover. However, Lahnke "believes" the move was delayed until the end of '44, at which time it became impossible because the canals were frozen. Six states that he believes it was left in Beeskow until the end of '44, because at that time his subordinates asked him what to do about it, and he told them he would leave it up to them to devise a means of getting it into the British or American Occupation Zones, preferably to the University of Meier's Ausweichstelle at Ratzeburg. Final responsibility, he stated, would have been with Professor Dr. Guellich, head of the Meier's Weltwirtschafts-bibliothek, who managed the Ausweichstelle in Beesow. Lahnke said the final responsibility might have rested with Guellich or with Dr. Rohder, administrative head of the AMI Library when it was in Berlin. Rohder, Lahnke added, was born about 1912, and in the University was assistant to Dr. (Deport --BLS) Zechlin, ANF's professor of Ueberseepolitik. Lahnke suggested that the Bürgermeister of Uelzen be asked whether the Library had been brought there.

#### Key Administrative Personnel

Six, of course, was Dean of the Faculty and President of the Institute. Deputy Dean was Dr. Karl Heinz Pfeffer, Professor of Englandkunde. Six's Personal Referent in the AMI (and simultaneously in the RSHA and the Foreign Office) was Horst Lahnke. Lahnke was given the title of "Assistant in Politischen-geistesgeschichtlichen Seminar." Dr. Lahnke also led seminars on Marxists in the AMI, according to Six, who claims that he was trying to enable Lahnke to write a thesis (Habilitationsschrift) on that subject so that Lahnke could be "habilitiert" as a regular faculty member. Lahnke's heavy duties in the war effort, however, made it impossible for his thesis to develop beyond the outline stage, Dean Six declared.

There were also two other Personal Referenten, according to Lahnke: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Dr. Kurt Lahnke, who was drafted late 1939 or early 1940 and died on the Eastern Front; and Dr. Kurt Walz, who also served as Dozent fuer Zeitungswesen (Instructor in Journalism) to 1945. Because Walz was a cripple, he was not drafted. His wife, Ursula, née Lahnke, also held a doctor's degree in journalism, obtained, like her husband's, at Koenigsberg under Professor Six.

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Six also had two personal secretaries in AWI, according to Gerda Scholz (her interrogation, p. 11). These were Fraulein Schroeder and Fraulein Richter. Six "does not remember" Fraulein Schroeder, but recalls Fraulein Richter as a "dumpy blond of 35 or 40," an old employee of the Hochschule fuer Politik, one of the University of Berlin faculties from which AWI was created.

Six and Mahnke state that Mahnke had no secretary of his own either at the AWI or at the Foreign Office and RSMA, but used the services of Six's secretaries when necessary.

#### Admission and Social Composition of Student Body

AWF and AWI were founded and began to admit students 1 Jan 1940, Mahnke said. The only academic requirement was the Abitur (graduation from accredited German secondary school). The political requirement was the approval of the Nationalsozialistischer Studentenbund. Students were required to provide any data requested by the Studentenbund as to their political reliability, and they could not be admitted to the University, no matter what their academic ability, if disapproved by the Bund. Six and Mahnke denied emphatically that the students were required to be active Nazis or to measure up to the SS level of physical fitness; it was sufficient if the students were found by the Bund to be "einwandfrei" (unobjectionable).

About 800 to 1000 students were admitted. Due to the war, most of them were women. A few dozen were foreigners. Every student was required to study a foreign language and also to listen to a series of basic lectures in Six's own "Grundwissenschaftliche Abteilung" of the AWI. Otherwise the students were free to follow their own interests.

#### Exchange Students

As one of the most elaborate institutions in Europe for the study of international relations, AWI received and sent out a considerable number of exchange students. Under the network of reciprocal cultural treaties, Germany usually was expected to receive one foreign student for each German one who went abroad. German students going abroad were paid by the Akademischer Austauschdienst (to which the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Education made payments). Their political reliability was certified by the Studentenbund of the University. Before leaving Germany they had to pass the Diplom examination (which they could not have done before '43, as the Institute was founded in '40 and six semesters of attendance were required before taking the Diplom.

~~SECRET~~



Important AWI and AWF Personnel  
Interlocked with Other Nazi Agencies

(Statements by Mahnke)

(For details on individuals mentioned, see Biographical Appendix)

- (1) In the Ministry of Education, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ (Herbert --BLS) Scuria (AWI Professor of Auswaertige Kulturpolitik) was Referent for all questions of Kulturpolitik; in collaboration with Referent Achenbach of Kult Pol U, he selected professors and students to go abroad; the students had to be chosen from lists submitted by the Gauleitungen der Reichsstudentenschaft
- (2) In the Ministry of Propaganda, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ (Wilhelm --BLS) Ziegler (AWI Professor of "Modern Political History and of the History of the Jewish Question") held a "position that had to do with the control of newspapers." (According to the University of Berlin Vorlesungsverzeichnis 1942-43, p. 31, he even held his consultation-hours with students in the Reichsministerium of Propaganda. --BLS)
- (3) In the Foreign Office, Dr. Friedrich Berber (AWI Professor of International Law) was head of Deutsche Informationsstelle I, the Deutsches Institut fuer Auslandsforschung
- (4) SS-member Regierungsrat Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Heinrichsdorf, specialist on German newspapers, Staatssekretaeer in the Ministry of Propaganda, Personal Referent '43-'45 to Goebbels, and a member of the personal staff of SS-Reichsfuehrer Hitler, was technically Schriftleiter (editor) of the AWI's Zeitschrift fuer Politik; "actual" Schriftleiter was Dr. Karl Heinz Pfeiffer; Heinrichsdorf was a close friend of Six, may have been a companion in college
- (5) In Prague '42-'45, probably employed in the Wissenschaftliche Reinhardt Heydrich Stiftung (see above, p26) was Dr. Hans-Joachim Beyer, AWF specialist on the Balkans, contributor to the 1941 AWI Jahrbuch
- (6) In the Auslandsorganisation (AO) der NSDAP, no (sic--BLS) positions were held by AWI faculty members
- (7) In the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Paris, the Leiter was Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Epting, who took a degree Dr. phil. habil. at AWI in French history, and who previously had been for many years a leader in the Deutsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft in France
- (8) In the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Venice, the Leiter after early '44 was Dr. Albert Prinzing (AWI Professor of Volks- und Landeskunde Italiens)

~~SECRET~~

- (9) In Kult Pol L-IV (Italy), the Leiter '43-45 was WHEA Herr Becker, a student of Italienkunde in AWI under Prinzing; Becker did not have time to finish his Ph. D. requirements before the war ended
- (10) In the secret Russland-Institut in Wannsee operated by the SD and RSHA (see below, pp.109-110), the Leiter was Dr. Michael Achmeteli (AWI Professor of Volks- und Landeskunde der Sowjetunion); and the "brains" of the Russland-Institut was Dr. Emil Augsburg, who wrote his Ph. D. thesis in AWI on the Soviet press
- (11) In the Ostministerium were six or eight AWI students who had been trained in Russian language and history; some of these were sent as employees of the Ostministerium to the Ostgebiet; 25 or 30 additional female students and 3 or 4 additional male students were in training at AWI for this purpose
- (12) Prof. Donath, Leiter of the Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Japan, was made AWI Professor of Japankunde when the war made it impossible for him to return to Japan
- (13) In the University of Helsinki, Finland, was a "gifted" AWI student of international economics, Fraeulein Schmeidler
- (14) In Denmark as an exchange student was Fraeulein Alander
- (15) At the University of Madrid were four female AWI exchange students (names "unknown") of economics, political theory and journalism, "on account of the lack of transportation, they did not return to Germany" (post-war RSHA observers? -- BII)
- (16) In Italy were three or four exchange students, and in Rumania another, presumably in similar fields of study; all names "unknown"
- (17) Employed in the Croat Legation in Berlin were two or three Croatians (names "unknown") who had received advanced training in AWI
- (18) See "Vetter, (Frau) Veronica" in Biographical Appendix
- (19) Two Rumanian women exchange students (names "unknown") were in AWI '43-44
- (20) Mahnke's successor as head of Referat Marxismus (April '43 to war's end) in RSHA Amt VII was Herr Rudolf, AWI student who was working for a doctor's degree
- (21) Fraeulein Liselotte Dox, holder of AWI Diplom, became secretary summer '44 to '45 to Dr. Alexander Worth, Leiter of Kult Pol I & IX; later became secretary to Military Government Education Officer at University of Goettingen (See Biographical Appendix)
- (22) Dr. Georg Leibbrandt, violent Russophobe, Leiter of Amt Osten of Nazi Party Foreign Office, and member of Dienststelle Rosenberg, was AWI Professor of "Geschichte der Voelkischen Bewegung im Osten"

Publications of AWI and AWF

(Mahnke's statements, confirmed in the main by Six)

Annual : Jahrbuch fuer Politik und Auslandskunde, '40--

Quarterly : Politische Wissenschaft (6 issues appeared, the first about '43)

Circulation about 2000

Could be distributed abroad only, as circulation inside Germany was prohibited by Propaganda Ministry because magazine used non-German writers and was not forceful enough in its presentation of the Nazi propaganda line

Six's favorite project, this magazine was to have been organ of a European Academy of Social Sciences with research institutes and scholars in all parts of the world dominated by Germany

Managing editor : Prof. Dr. Karl Heinz Pfeffer,

Deputy Leiter of AWI

Associate managing editor : Fraulein Dr. \_\_\_\_\_

Pischel, employee of AWI

If Berlin files of magazine are destroyed, other files probably can be obtained in captured German missions in Spain, Portugal, Sweden

"Monthly" : Zeitschrift fuer Politik (actually appeared only every other month during war, because of paper shortage)

Dokumente der deutschen Politik

Diplomatic documents 1918-33 or '34, reprinted

Kleine Auslandskunde

Appeared irregularly; series of books each of which purported to give a total (economic-social-political-geographic) view of a single country; semi-popular

Quellen und Darstellungen zur Auslandskunde

Appeared irregularly; monographs by and for experts on special problems

Bibliographien zur Volks- und Landeskunde der fremden Staaten

Appeared in annual Jahrbuecher and also separately

Veroeffentlichungen des deutschen Auslandswissenschaftlichen Instituts

Series of books and booklets edited by Six

Projected : Handwoerterbuch der Aussenpolitik

Encyclopedia of international relations; was in galley proof at end of war, but probably was destroyed in Junker and Duennhaupt printshop in Dresden; might be in Junker and Duennhaupt Ausweichstelle in or near Dresden/Freital

Managing editor : Frau Dr. Hedde Bludau, employee of AWI, widow, who lived with parents in southeast Berlin near Hasenheide

Six and Mahnke claimed to have returned their galley proofs to printers; "did not know" whether all other co-authors did likewise; stated that Frau Bludau should have full information

FRANKFURT INFORMATION ON DR. MICHAEL ACHMETELI,  
DR. WILH. UGGENHE, AND THE "STRICTLY SECRET"  
RUSSLAND-INSTITUT OF THE RSHA AND SD

SECRET

1. Statements by Mohnke:

Functions. The "Strictly secret" Russland-Institut in Berlin/Mannsee, an Kleinen Mannsee (name unknown), was the main research agency of the Sicherheitsdienst and of the RSHA on the subject of bolshevism and the anti-Communist movement. While Mohnke himself "never has been in the Institute," and while "its very existence was a secret," he was able to provide the following data.

Addressee. It was evacuated in 1943 or 44 from Mannsee to Schloss \_\_\_\_\_ (name forgotten) bei Judenburg, near Graz.

Size of Staff. Some 15 or 20 persons, of whom four or five were research men and the rest were clerical personnel and typists.

Sources of Intelligence. The Institute's most important source of data was documents captured by the German forces in USSR and other eastern countries. Mohnke believes that all such documents were made available to the Institute. (If this is true, it is likely that the Institute could have made itself very influential, and that its files and reports would be of extreme interest to the Allies.--RLS) In addition, the Institute received reports from SD agents everywhere.

It also received newspapers and other printed matter from Sweden and Switzerland, as the reporting on Russia in the German press was obviously useless for purposes of research. In the Institute was a Press and Clipping Section that handled this material from abroad.

Output. Its one and only form of output, "so far as Mohnke is aware," was the strictly secret series of "Russland-Berichte" based on the above intelligence sources and circulated to a very limited list of top German officials, including SS-Reichsfuehrer Heinrich Himmler and Marshal Hermann Goering.

Funds. Mohnke "had no idea" what funds were at the Institute's disposal, but he "supposed" that it was supported out of a special fund administered at first by Amtschef \_\_\_\_\_ of SD's Amt II. Inasmuch as "the very existence of the Institute was a secret," and Mohnke was "in another field of work," it is not surprising, he claims, that he never was told about its finances. (However, one may note that Six was head of Amt II, and 1937-Aug 1939, and that he and his Adjutant Mohnke may well have had access to such information. --RLS)

SECRET

Leading Personnel. Leiter of the Institut was Professor Achmeteli, a Georgian, historian of Russia in the Philosophische Fakultät of the University of Berlin. However, Achmeteli was in Mohnke's opinion more of a figurehead than a research and intelligence man. This opinion, Mohnke "feels," was shared by Six, who never was very friendly with Achmeteli, even though Six made the Georgian a member, in 1940, of Six's newly created Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät.

The real intellectual leader of the Russland-Institut, in the view of Mohnke and of Six as quoted by Mohnke, was Dr. Paul Augsburg, a 37 or 38 year old Volksdeutscher who had passed his boyhood in South Russia and Poland but had completed his advanced studies in the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin. He took a PhD in the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut with an unpublished thesis on the Soviet press -- one of the two important German studies of that subject, according to Mohnke. (The other, he states, was Die Sowjetische Presse, Berlin(?), 1934 or 35, by Just, a German newspaper correspondent who had worked in Moscow. Just was not, "so far as Mohnke knew," a member or collaborator of the Russland-Institut; nor was Just's analysis a university thesis.)

Mohnke first met Augsburg in 1939, when Six introduced the latter as one of his friends. Mohnke quickly formed the impression that Augsburg was a highly competent scientist with an "unprejudiced mind." "As far as Mohnke can recall," however, Augsburg never had any books or articles published; probably, Mohnke states, this was because of Augsburg's "delicate" subject -- Russia -- and partly because Augsburg went to work for the SD at such an early age.

Mohnke never found out what Augsburg's religious views might be, though he "thinks" him a non-Catholic and probably Evangelical in origin. However, Mohnke last saw Augsburg in Spring 1945 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in the company of the Polish Monsignor

Kiriatkowsky. The latter was a Catholic clergyman who for twenty years had operated a research institute in Warsaw devoted to problems of the Third International, on which he has accumulated large files. Kiriatkowsky has also, according to Augsburg as quoted by Mohnke, worked a long time for the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda; but Mohnke "could not recall" whether Augsburg had ever told him just what the Monsignor did for the Ministry.

"As far as Mohnke knows," Kiriatkowsky had nothing to do with the Russland-Institut unless perhaps he was one of those who sent it reports from Poland. Mohnke was "quite sure" the Monsignor was an informant of SD.

When the German armies retreated from that country, Kiriatkowsky presented himself at the Russland-Institut, bringing his research files with him, and asking the SD to help preserve him and then from the Russians. Accordingly, Augsburg went personally with Kiriatkowsky and the files to the SD Ausweichstelle

near Garmisch-Partenkirchen, in search of a hiding place for the clergyman and his research materials. There they were when the end of the war came. Through Kirilchowsky's clerical connections, they were able to find eventual shelter in a monastery, Kloster Ittal, near Garmisch. When Muhnke last saw Lugsbun, Spring 1945, the latter told him the two planned to go into hiding there, and that they were taking the research materials along in several large suitcases.

Muhnke is not able, he states, to remember the names of any other persons who were in the Russland-Institut or cooperated with it.

2. Statements by Six:

(Under questioning about the Russland-Institut, Six was very much more reserved than Muhnke, and indeed appeared rather alarmed. --HLS)

Founding  
Six had "nothing to do with the Institute, and can report only on the period 1936-39," he claims. After the latter date he was "out of the picture."

The Russland-Institut was founded by the SD, he states, to prepare objective, scientific reports on Russian problems. It was needed because the data furnished to the SD and other German Government agencies by the Anti-Komintern and by various White Russian emigre and church organizations were so biased that they did not make sense. The tendency of the Anti-Komintern, the emigrants and the church was to depict Russia as a land of terror and hunger, whose administrative system was so weak it was about to collapse and whose army was so disloyal it would dissolve or surrender before the first onslaught of the Wehrmacht. Even before Stalingrad it was apparent to fact-gatherers in the SD that all these statements were incorrect.

Ordinary means of getting information were out of the question, as the Russians prohibited travel in their country, refused to admit exchange professors, and even forbade the export of magazines and newspapers from the Soviet Union. Therefore the SD created in the Russland-Institut (founded about 1936) a library with all modern facilities for analysis and with books, magazines, newspapers and other materials on the Soviet Union collected from all over the world.

Addresses. Six refused to give the addresses of the Institute.

Size of Staff. For the research staff it hired only men who were "highly trained, super-objective scholars" and who knew the Slavonic languages and their shadings. None were Russians or Poles; all were Germans. Six refused to say how many of those research men there were. He said the Institute itself had no force of agents in the field; these were administered for it to 1940 by RSBA Amt II (Wissenschaft) and after 1940 by Amt VI (Ausland), with both of which the Institute was closely linked.

### Sources of Intelligence. As indicated, the

Institute received all published and unpublished data on Russia that the SD was able to obtain for it in all parts of the world.

Output. Its publications had to be kept secret "to protect informants." Its Berichte were quarterly "situation reports," circulated only to the SD and to certain other high government agencies. Data were so hard to get that it would have been impossible to publish periodical reports more frequently.

The Berichte covered three fields: government, economics and culture. Six read some of these reports, and thought them always objective. Every single statement was footnoted as to its source or sources, and the reliability of informants was carefully stated.

Funds. Six "had no direct information" on the funds of the Institute, but he "was under the impression" that the money came from the SD and that salaries were on the same scale as salaries in German universities, as that is the custom in German Government agencies when university scholars are hired, and as all the key men were of recognized academic standing. This would have meant that an Ordinary (i.e., full) Professor received perhaps 1000 to 1100 Reichsmarks a month; an Extra-Ordinary (associate) Professor some 450-600; a Dozent some 300; and a Research Assistant about 250. Six "did not know" the gross amount spent by the Institute.

Leading Personnel. Six refused to give details on personnel, or even to say who was head of the Institute. Yet he inadvertently gave a clue to this by commenting in another discussion that Professor Achmeteli, specialist on European Russia in the Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät of the University of Berlin, "had a virtual monopoly on the production of academic specialists on Russia and Eastern Europe," and was the author of a major book entitled Wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen der USSR, published in Germany in 1938. It seemed obvious to the interrogator that Achmeteli must have been of high academic rank and must have had special sources of information in order to produce a major book on this forbidden subject at such a time. Achmeteli is now about 80, Six stated, and probably is of a Georgian family. Originally he was professor in the famous Ost-Europa-Institut in Breslau. Later he became professor in the Wirtschaftshochschule in Berlin, and simultaneously in the Auslandshochschule there, after which he joined the Philosophische Fakultät as an economist.

The specialist on Asiatic Russia in the Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät, Six went on, was Prof. Hende, now 45 or 50, who had been trained (presumably under Achmeteli?--HLS) in the Auslandshochschule in Berlin, where he was Assistent and then Dozent until he was placed in the Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät as an Ausserordentlicher Professor. He has published no treatise, only articles.

Southeast Europe was covered in the Auslands-wissenschaftliche Fakultät by Professor Fritz (?) Valjevec, age about 45, a German whose grandfather or father was a Serb. A celebrated historian of his special area, Valjevec was editor of Vierteljahressheft der Südosteuropaische Forschung (a prime source for specialists) and of a two-volume Kulturgeschichte Südosteuropas. Before coming to Berlin in 1939, he had been in the University of Munich.

(Obviously all three of the above could have been important men in the Russland-Institut. -- BLS)

(Six was questioned as to connections between the Institute and Dr. Georg Leibbrandt, head of Amt Osten in the Dienststelle Alfred Rosenberg, on whom this Team reported to the State Department in Frankfurt Despatch 608 of 28 Aug 1945. Six's statements follow. -- BLS)

Leibbrandt had no relation whatever to the Russland-Institut. As to objectivity, he was a second-rater and a climber as compared with the experts in the Institute. Leibbrandt was dismissed from the Hochschule fuer Politik, a part of the University of Berlin, "because he was no scientist." He was, in fact, a mere publicist. In the Dienststelle Rosenberg, Leibbrandt "had a fast rise and a fast fall," and was dismissed about 1943 or 1944.

(For 1941 activities of Augsburg and other possible members or collaborators of the Russland-Institut, see section of this report on "Six's and Mohnke's Work for the SD Hauptamt and the RSHA," above.

(This Team has certain other information on the Institute which cannot be circulated at this time, as a discreet investigation in cooperation with CIC is under way. --BLS)

#### Related Agencies

Following, according to Mohnke, are the SD agencies that studied Marxism:

- Amt III (Inland) (Ohlendorf) : "German opinion"
- Amt IV (Sipo, i.e., Kripo & Gestapo) : Policing
- Amt VI (Ausland) (Schellenberg)
  - 1. Russland-Institut in Wannsee
  - 2. Field forces abroad
- Amt VII (Ideological enemies) (Mohnke was head of Referat fuer Marxismus 1 May 39 - 1 Apr 43; successor was Rudolf, on whom see Biographical Appendix below)

Also studying Marxism were Amt Osten of the Nazi Party Foreign Office (under Alfred Rosenberg); and the Ostministerium (also under Rosenberg).



PRELIMINARY INFORMATION ON HAUPTSTADTLEHRER  
DR. \_\_\_\_\_ KRALLERT AND THE DEUTSCHE STIFTUNG  
FÜR LANDESKUNDE, ATTACHED TO RSHA Amt VI

Statements by Mahnke:

Similar to the Russland-Institut in Wonnsee was the Deutsche Stiftung fuer Landeskunde (German Foundation for Research on Countries), founded 1942 by Walter Schellenberg, Chief of RSHA Amt VI.

Leiter of this "strictly SD office" was Hauptstadtuehrer Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ Krallert, an Austrian scholar whose field of training apparently was geography. Krallert had entered RSHA as a protégé of RSHA's Leiter, Ernst Kaltenbrunner.

Within the Stiftung, Krallert set up several institutes similar to the Russland-Institut, each dealing with some foreign area.

from RSHA

Six, who by this time had transferred to the Foreign Office, tried to obtain the reports put out by the Stiftung, but these were withheld from Six, as was all substantive information about the activities of Dr. Krallert and the Foundation.

DR. FRIEDRICH BERBER AND THE DEUTSCHES  
INSTITUT FÜR AUSSENPOLITISCHE FORSCHUNG

A part of the Deutsche Informationsstelle, Abteilung DI-1, was also known, according to Mahunka, as the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussepolitische Forschung. It was headed by Dr. Friedrich Berber, who also was Professor of International Law in the Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät headed by Six.

Dean Six gave the following account of Berber. He was an a. o. Professor in the University of Hamburg. In '33 he became head of the Hamburgisches Institut fuer Ausseortige Politik, a university institute. As Leiter, Berber succeeded Professor Handelsohn, who was discharged for being Jewish.

Ribbentrop was impressed by the work of the Hamburg Institute and had it moved to Berlin and renamed Deutsches Institut fuer Aussepolitische Forschung. Berber was simultaneously made Professor of International Law in the Hochschule fuer Politik, a part of the University of Berlin. When the Hochschule merged into Six's Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut, Berber became a professor in the latter.

Berber edited the Zeitschrift fuer Ausseortige Politik and also a series of some 50 to 80 volumes on international relations. Six has never heard any of Berber's lectures, but he held no high opinion of Berber. "He had little energy, ate too well, slept too much, and did not have a systematic mind."

Six was shown a copy of the large book Europa edited by Berber and published '43 by the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussepolitische Forschung, with preface by Ribbentrop. Five thousand copies of this book were printed, Six said. But Six was "unable to recall" any substantial details concerning the thirty contributors. He then pointed out that very few were genuine scholars, that the research presented in the book was defective in many ways, and that the logical organization of the book was insupportable, if extant.

Six was then asked whether it was not true that this book represented the closest approach made by the German Foreign Office to a solid work of scholarship on the humane and integrative "Europa-Gedank" which, according to Six, was always uppermost in the thought of its leaders, especially Six. He stated that "it had not been possible for the Foreign Office to publish anything better. The Party would not have tolerated it." When asked why he, Six, had not then left the Party and the Foreign Office rather than tolerate the frustration of his idealistic plans and endure the presence of a person like Berber whom he considered an academic fraud, he stated that it was "impossible to leave."

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Mahnke somewhat rounded out the picture of Berber. The latter, he said, was brought into the Foreign Office as a top "braintruster." However, even the Foreign Minister lost interest in him because of his distant personal manners and cranky character. After '42 Berber "had no friends at all" in the Foreign Office, not even scientific disciples. He retained, however, a wide circle of acquaintances in Switzerland, where he had worked for some years "in League of Nations circles" perhaps as a member of the League Secretariat. Ribbentrop frequently sent him there on semi-official missions, notably at the end of '44, when he may have been sent to put out peace feelers.

It was because of Ribbentrop's disappointment with Berber's "brain trusting" and with the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussenpolitische Forschung, Mahnke asserted, that Six was called into the Foreign Office and encouraged by Ribbentrop to proceed with the creation of a rival research agency, the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut.

Berber had but one assistant, Six "thought". This man was named Kempfki, and Six, who "never had any contact with him, has no details" about him and "does not even know whether he came with Berber from Hamburg." Kempfki was not a distinctive personality, in Six's opinion. Berber, who was not very captivating as a human being, did not inspire younger workers, according to Six.

(Note : The book Europa, edited '43 by Berber, states at p. 311 that "Hergen von Kempfki, Referent of the Deutsches Institut fuer Aussenpolitische Forschung in Berlin, is publisher and chief editor of the Archiv fuer Rechts- und Sozialphilosophie and of the Frege-Studien, and deputy chief editor of the monthly Auswaertige Politik." --BIS)

## APPENDIX

§ § §

DEUTSCHES AUSLANDSWISSENSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT UND FAKULTÄT  
(GERMAN INSTITUTE AND FACULTY FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF  
FOREIGN AREAS), UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

(Translation by B. L. Smith, Office of Political Affairs, OAGUS, and Walter Morawetz, G-2, Seventh U S Army, of written statement furnished by SS-Brigadeführer Gesandter Prof. Dr. Franz Alfred Six, President of the Institute and Dean of the Faculty, in CIC jail, Heidelberg, 13 Feb 46.)

Preface

These notes are written from memory. They may be supplemented and confirmed by reference to the lecture announcements of the Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät (AWF), which are on hand in every university library, and by the reports of the Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut (AWI) and its activities in the Yearbooks of World Politics (Jahrbücher der Weltpolitik).

Pre-History

The AWF and AWI were founded in 1939. They emerged from (1) the Oriental Seminar which was established in 1887 on Bismarck's suggestion and which had been named Auslands hochschule after 1936, and (2) the Hochschule fuer Politik (University for Politics) which was established in 1930.

The purpose of the fusion of these was to create a place with full academic rights and to give it a modern, practical form following Anglo-Saxon models (Royal Institute of International Affairs, London School of Economics, and political science faculties of the better US universities).

(Questioned orally as to whether the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute in Moscow had been considered as a model, Six stated that he had never studied the work of that Institute. Previously, however, he had stated that he considered himself well informed with respect to world political-cultural institutes, among which he named the (American) Foreign Policy Association and the Institut français. --BLS)

Faculty

The AWF was the eighth faculty of the University of Berlin. Its teaching body comprised three groups:

- teaching body for political sciences;
- teaching body for special foreign sciences;
- language instructorships.

Three academic examinations were created. By taking two political sciences and two special foreign sciences, the "Diploma of Foreign Sciences" was obtained after six semesters. The "Interpreter Diploma" (Dolmetscherdiplom) was obtained by intensive study of one language in connection with specialization on the country corresponding to that language and with specialization in one field of the political sciences. After a course of eight semesters the "Doctor of Political Sciences" (Dr. sc. pol.) could be obtained.

(See next page)

SECRET

The holders of the chairs were regular (ordentliche) professors in the University. In their capacities as holders of those chairs, they were at the same time directors of departments (Direktoren von Abteilungen) which corresponded to seminars in other faculties and research institutes.

The Chairs Were :

Aussenpolitik und Auslandskunde : Six  
(Foreign Politics and Foreign Studies)  
Politische Geschichte der neueren Zeit : Frauendienst  
(Modern Political History)  
Ueberseegeschichte : Zechlin  
(History of Overseas Areas)  
Volkstumskunde und Volkswissenschaft : Loesch  
(Folk Sociology and Folk Social Science)  
Politische Geographie und Geopolitik : Haushofer  
(Political Geography and Geopolitics)  
Staats- und Kulturphilosophie : Wagner  
(Political and Cultural Philosophy)  
Aussenwirtschaft und Aussenhandelskunde : Kieseewetter  
(Foreign Economics and Studies of Foreign Trade)  
Voelkerrecht und Voelkerrechtspolitik : Berber  
(International Law and "International Law Politics")

|                                  |   |                  |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Englandkunde (English Studies)   | : | Pfeffer          |
| Frankreichkunde (French " )      | : | Eschmann         |
| Italienkunde (Italian " )        | : | Prinzling        |
| Spain and South American Studies | : | Quelle           |
| Scandinavian Studies             | : | Unoccupied post  |
| Netherlands and Belgian "        | : | Breyne           |
| Southeastern European "          | : | Valjavec         |
| Greek "                          | : | Unoccupied       |
| Eastern Middle European "        | : | "                |
| Portuguese "                     | : | Dane             |
| European Russian "               | : | Achmeteli        |
| Asiatic "                        | : | Jende            |
| U S of America "                 | : | Schoenemann      |
| African "                        | : | Westermann       |
| Turkish "                        | : | Name "forgotten" |
| Persian "                        | : | " "              |
| Arabian Nations "                | : | " "              |
| India "                          | : | " "              |
| Thailand "                       | : | Trittel          |
| Chinese "                        | : | Pernitsch        |
| Japanese "                       | : | Ponath           |

The Language Courses

Affiliated was the Institute for Languages and Interpreters (Institut fuer Sprachkunde und Dolmetscherwesen), with special instructorships (Lektoraten) in all languages.

(See next page)

The A. I. Institute

The President (Der Praesident). He was independent in the execution of his tasks. His supervisory and administrative authority was the Reichsministry of Education.

The Council (Der Beirat). The President was given a Council which met once every year under the chairmanship of the director of the University Department (Hochschulabteilung) of the Reichsministry of Education. It comprised representatives of the Reichsministry of Education, the Foreign Office, the Propaganda Ministry and the Reich Ministry of Finance. The Council received the annual report of the President and could give directives of a general nature.

The Executive President (Der geschäftsführende Praesident). He was the deputy of the President and as such simultaneously dean of the ATF. He was administratively in charge of the members of the A. I.

The Central Agencies (Die Zentralstellen). These were the Research and Publications Departments (Forschungs- und Publikationsstelle), the Foreign Academic Bureau (Akademische Auslandsstelle) and the Library (with the Newspaper Files). They were directly subordinated to the Executive President.

The Forschungs- und Publikationsstelle. This had the task of taking care of publications put out by more than one person or agency (Sammelveröffentlichungen). It technically supervised all publications and prepared them for the printer.

The Student Advisory Bureau (Studienberatungsstelle). Its function was job procurement and vocational guidance for all graduates of the Faculty.

The Akademische Auslandsstelle. It undertook the preparation of series of scientific lectures, of the Summer Courses for Foreigners, and of single lectures.

The Library. By using the old stocks of the Auslands-hochschule and of the Hochschule fuer Politik, it was built into a library for scientific study of foreign countries.

The Functional and Country Sections. They were under the management of the incumbent chair-holders. They fulfilled the aims of the customary university seminars as well as of the independent research institutes. The Direktor worked in co-operation with all chair-holders in other universities. He published the quarterly magazine for his field of research. He prepared handbooks. He planned and gathered into his own series of publications the results of research in his field.

(See next page)

## Appendix

Aims of the ATF and the AWI

1. The aim of the ATF was the strictly scientific education of certain young Germans -- selected on the basis of ability -- for the political, economic and cultural foreign service of the Reich. The Germans who were later to be employed as public or private officials or in the free professions were to learn to know scientifically the cultural areas of their choice, on the basis of political science, and to have a precise mastery of the language of a chosen country. Lawyers, physicians and technicians, on the basis of their own specialized examinations, could obtain in three semesters the degree of Dr. sc. pol.

2. The aims of the AWI were, in the field of research:

a. To renovate German sociology as a science of politics, to make scientific contact with the related specializations in other countries, and to enter into scientific competition with them.

b. To further the attempts made by linguistics since Dibelius (Wilhelm Dibelius, professor in the University of Berlin, author of the celebrated cultural treatise, England, published about 1928 --BLS) to create a German science of foreign countries; to revivify the conception of the science of politics; to unify the forces of German science and establish a German science of the study of foreign countries.

3. The aims of the AWI were, in the field of cultural politics:

a. To establish a German institution which would make it possible to discuss international problems before international groups; it should therefore become a sister institute to similar organizations in other countries.

b. To educate the willpower of the German elite (die Willensbildung der deutschen Elite) through public and unlimited discussion of basic foreign and political questions.

c. To promote the public interest of the German people in uncompromisable issues vital to its life and to widen its knowledge and understanding of world political problems.

LMD

(Note : Much light is thrown on Six's personality by the above statement of aims if the reader recalls that Six wrote it in jail when still visibly shaken to the core by the fact of his capture. Under such obvious incentives to adopt a conciliatory or congratulatory tone toward his captors, he still spoke frantically of "German sociology," "scientific competition" (rather than cooperation) with other countries, "a German science of foreign countries," "education of the willpower of the German elite," and the "public interest of the German people in uncompromisable issues." In almost three weeks of constant discussion of culture and politics he made no favorable comment on the contribution of any non-German. What would the attitude of this "scientist" have been if he had had the upper hand?--BLS)

NOTE ON DIE POLITISCHE PROPAGANDA DER NSDAP  
IM LANGE IM DISKUTIEREN (PROLOGUE DISCUSSION)  
SUBMITTED FOR A UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG BY  
FRANZ ALFRED SIX

(Heidelberg, Bruckner Winter,  
1936, 76 pp. bibliography,  
pp. 73-74. This copy available  
at Institut fuer Sozial- und  
Staatswissenschaften, University  
of Heidelberg.)

This thesis is of interest mainly as an exhibit of the collapse of standards of scholarship in a great university under the impact of terrorism. Sterilizing as an x-ray of a tumor in an outwardly healthy brain, it casts a merciless light on the speed with which organized, civilized intelligence can wither away.

Scientists using the objective methods of propaganda analysis developed in the greater American universities during the past two decades probably would approach the complicated problem Dr. Six set himself by dividing it into several parts. The question to be answered is: Who says what to whom through what channels with what effects? That is to say, the analysis would begin by stating the social connections and the aims of the propagandist group (in this case, the NSDAP). There would follow a precise statement of the psychological preconditions of the various publics to whom the propagandist proposed to appeal (the idea that a modern propagandist appeals to "the public" is far too naive for the modern propaganda analyst).

Then would come a painstaking quantitative analysis of the symbols and slogans directed toward each public through each of the main channels of communication (radio, books, posters, meetings, newspapers of various types). Following this would be another quantitative analysis of the observed and the inferred responses of each public. The analysis of symbols and responses would be carefully framed in terms of the penetrating conceptions of the unconscious mind developed by clinical and experimental social psychology and psychiatry over the past fifty years. Nothing less would entitle a man to a doctor's degree in this field from a topflight U. S. university.

To what extent does Dr. Six's contribution meet this standard?

In the first place, the book is not organized, but jumps unpredictably from one aspect of the problem to another in a haphazard fashion. In the second place, it does not even attempt to weigh evidence, but consists wholly of a series of undocumented assertions, none of which are in quantitative form. If one attempts to unravel it, one finds the following:



- (1) As to the who (identification of the propagandist and his aims): The book contains no statement on the social composition of the Nazi Party and no explicit statement of its aims. Instead, the fly leaf carries a lengthy quotation from Dr. Goebbels himself, blasting attempts at scientific analysis of propaganda: "Propaganda in itself has no basic methods of its own. It has only one goal, and in politics this goal is always the same: Domination over the masses. Every means that serves this purpose is good. Every means that fails to serve is bad..."

By way of further clarification of aims, the text of the book refers in passing to the 24-point Party Program, and there is a respectful quotation of a non-too-illuminating statement by Hitler:

"The first task of propaganda is the winning of people for the later organization; the first task of the organization is the winning of people for the continuation of propaganda. The second task of propaganda is the decomposition of the status quo and the penetration of the existing situation by means of the new doctrine, while the second task of the organization must be the fight for power, in order to achieve through it the final success of the doctrine." (P. 8 Cited as from Mein Kampf, p. 654.)

- (2) As to the what (symbolic contents of the propaganda):

The book contains no content-analysis whatever in the scientific sense of the term. The nearest approach is an occasional awestruck quotation of some Party slogan, usually coined by the Fuehrer or by Dr. Goebbels. For example:

"In the midst of a time of extreme political cleavage and internal problems after the Revolution of 1918, Adolf Hitler understood how to compress his idea into the lapidary phrases: 'Community need before individual need,' and 'Breaking of interest-slavery,' and thus to point the way, which was good and intelligible even to the smallest man, which promised a solution and the rebuilding of the Reich, the re-creation of national greatness and true Socialist justice." (P. 10)

The nearest statement in the book to an explanation of the principle underlying the choice of the particular slogans used by the Party is:

"The whole campaign demands, on account of the preconditions considered above, the propagandist principles of penetration of and work among the masses, of simple and folksy presentation, of concentration upon

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a very few points, of enduring and persistent repetition of the same, of driving them home in a few slogans having the form of apodictic assertions, of concentration on only one enemy at a time, and of unchanging dogmatism in the appeals." (P. 21.)

(3) As to publics:

The "preconditions considered above" (or the predispositions, as the scientific propaganda analyst would call them) included such factors as the incapacity of the Weimar Governments to unify or stabilize Germany politically and economically; the fact that the German people were used to one-sided propaganda because they had heard so much of it from the British, French and Americans; the fear of Bolshevism among the upper brackets, coupled with its spread among the lower brackets; and (quoting Hitler) the "fact that the capacity of the masses for understanding is very limited and their capacity for forgetfulness is very great."

In defining the publics to whom the Nazis appealed, Six does a little better. For a moment, the reader hopes to receive a little enlightenment. Nazism sought supporters, Professor Six declares, in all classes and interest groups, and therefore it had to direct its appeals to the lowest as well as the middle and highest intelligences in each and to appeal to the particular prejudices in each. He speaks of the classes and interest groups at various times as handworkers, farmers, little bourgeoisie, and bourgeoisie. Significantly, he never mentions the plutocracy, bureaucracy and army. And at no point does he mention which appeals were directed to which levels of intelligence in which interest groups. Thus the reader's hopes are eventually dashed.

An important part of the predisposition of each public is of course due to the propaganda put out by groups competing with the Nazis. Surprisingly, no attention whatever is paid to this, except for a passage stating that experience had taught the Nazis not to reason or argue with any opponent but simply to contradict him.

(4) Turning to channels, the reader is frustrated again in his quest for information. A large part of the book consists of statements to the effect that the unique experiences of the Nazi Party under conditions of heroic struggle taught it to use various channels with unique skill. First it used the secret meeting, then the poster and the public meeting, later the newspaper, still later the radio, and finally the whole array of modern channels as mobilized under the Ministry of Propaganda and the Reich Chamber of Culture. But no systematic statement is given as to the symbols diffused through each channel, and again the author appears to be wholly unaware of quantitative analysis.

(5) The reader's frustration is complete after he turns to the fifth point he would like to find out about: results, and how they were measured.

If the Nazis had any method of measuring the results they were getting, Dr. Six does not mention it. We know from history that their propaganda (in concert with their terrorism and their economic controls) was successful in Germany but a failure in the world outside.

To thoughtful politicians or administrators, the very omission of a section on results may be of extremely high interest. It must be remembered that Six was one of the topmost Nazi theorists. Perhaps if the Nazis had possessed even a smattering of knowledge on modern methods of analyzing public psychology they could have modified their behavior and propaganda enough to win a victory, or at least to stop short of the total suicide into which they plunged their country.

One can learn a great deal by studying bibliographies, the sources on which purportedly scientific writing is based. Six has about 50 footnotes, citing the following authorities:

Adolf Hitler -29 times  
 Dr. Goebbels -10 times  
 Unnamed Nazi magazine and  
 pamphlet writers -3 times  
 Reinhold Muchow (Nazi journalist) -1  
 Wilfried Bade (Goebbels' official  
 biographer) -1  
 E. Forsthoff (Nazi political  
 theorist) -1  
 "Die and Muehr" (apparently two Nazi  
 journalists, authors of a book en-  
 titled, in German, "The Cultural  
 Weapons of the New Reich", published  
 Jena 1933) -1  
 Schwarz van Berk (member of Ministry  
 of Propaganda) -1  
 Emil Obergfell (Heidelberg University  
 graduate student) -1  
 M. Plieninger (contributor to the  
 technical magazine Zeitungswissenschaft) -1  
 Eugen Hadamowsky (Nazi chief of radio  
 propaganda) -1  
 Alfred Ingemar Berndt (Nazi orator,  
 later Ministerialdirektor in  
 Propaganda Ministry) -1

No other writers are cited at all. The wealth of theoretical and practical literature on propaganda, now amounting to some six thousand books and countless articles, published all over the world, is completely ignored by the Professor. In fact, a skeptical observer might toy with the conjecture that the Professor would not have refused a job offer from the Ministry of Propaganda.

In inference to scholarly practice, however, Dr. Six has appended at page 73 a bibliography of literature he presumably has read, though he did not cite it in the text of his treatise. Examination of this is quite interesting. Thirty-six writers are cited. Not one of these except the celebrated late

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sociologist, Roberto Michels, is non-German. Michels, of course, was part Italian, part French, and probably part something else, but he was also part German. Of the thirty-six listed writers, only five or six could be regarded as having scholarly standing under the general academic standards of Western Europe and the English-speaking countries. These are Wilhelm Bauer, Karl Bosser, Roberto Michels, Friedrich Schottmann, Hans Thimme, and possibly one or two others.

This source list is a little staggering in view of the quiet but grand statement in the Lebenslauf on the last page: "After passing my Maturity examination, I studied General Political Science, Sociology, General History, the History of Literature, and the Science of Journalism, and after eight semesters presented the foregoing work to the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Heidelberg on 6 May 1934 for a doctoral degree."

This "contribution" was approved by Heidelberg's professors after only one year of the Nazi terror. It may be hoped that the University of Heidelberg will not take part in any more book-burnings. Yet it would be understandable if it wanted to burn this one.

The Rector (professor in charge), Dr. Arnold Bergstraesser, is said by friends in Heidelberg to be teaching at present in one of the leading American universities.

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BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX

NOTE: It must be borne in mind that all statements made herein are by Six (marked "S:") or by Mahnke (marked "M:"), unless otherwise specifically indicated.

ABBREVIATIONS:

- FO - German Foreign Office
- GesR - Gesandtschaftsrat
- LegR - Legationsrat
- M: - Statement by Mahnke
- S: - Statement by Six
- VLR - Vortragender Legationsrat
- WHA - Wissenschaftlicher Hilfsarbeiter
- WGA - "Who's Who in Germany and Austria"

ACME BACH, (Ges R Dr.) Leiter Kult Pol U, fall '43-fall '44

M: Born ca. '07; father "not of high social standing," probably Werkmeister in a factory in west Germany (Solingen? Sauerland?)

Studied international law in Germany; then won scholarship to a US university, where studied about one year; married American girl he met in college there (her name and her father's occupation "unknown")

Was Assistant in International Law in a German University

Entered Foreign Office ca. '33 as career Beamter

Attaché in Washington, DC, before '39

Ca. '39-42, Pressereferent and later Politischer Referent in German Embassy in Paris

Entered Kult Pol U as Leiter in fall '43

Joined NSDAP after '33 (exact date "unknown"); not SS member

Speaks fluent English and French

'42 was removed from his post in Paris on SD's initiative on ground that he was "too pro-French" (i.e., pro-Vichy) in view of SS-Fuehrung in Paris; Mahnke "has no information" as to specific charges

Laval once called A- "only German diplomat he ever feared"

Six and Mahnke agreed A- was German Foreign Office's most highly qualified young man; Six wished to offer him position in Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät, but A- was drafted into army after 30 July 1944 under a decree conscripting all German officials with foreign wives (which decree the Foreign Office Personalabteilung had previously ignored)

A-'s brother (name "unknown") an Oberleutnant or Hauptmann der Reserve in Wehrmacht; brother's university studies interrupted by World War II

M first met A- in Foreign Office '47; last saw him early '45 in Berlin, where A- was stationed at Neu Ruppin as a Kanonier of enlisted rank; Leipold (q.v.) stated that a casual friend of A- told Leipold about fall '45 that A- was then in a Wehrmacht hospital, near Neu Ruppin, sick but probably

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not wounded; M "has no other news concerning either A- or A-'s wife

S: Born ca. '05  
Probably had law degree  
FC career man  
Had succeeded Schaeffer-Ruemeelin, q.v., as  
Referent in Politische Abteilung of German  
Embassy in Paris; appointed to Kult Pol '43  
by Six himself  
No data as to whether joined NSDAP  
Medium height; sparse medium blond hair; thin build

ACIARTELI, (Prof. Dr.) MICHAEL Leiter of RSMA's  
Russland-Institut in Wannsee  
Professor in AWF, U of Berlin

M: "A Georgian" (USSR)  
Leiter of Russland-Institut in Wannsee, which  
specialized in research on USSR and was under  
RSMA Amt II  
Not a good friend of Six, who considered him a  
more or less insignificant personality  
Transferred about '40 from Philosophische Fakultät  
to Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät (both in  
Univ. of Berlin)  
(Note: Vorlesungsverzeichnis of Univ. of Berlin  
'42-43, p. 42, lists A- as "Dr. rer. pol., Dr.  
phil., Prof. Volks- und Landeskunde der Sowjetunion"  
in Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät, and states  
that he entered on duty there 14 Jan 41. A- is not  
in MWGA 31 Mar 45 -- BLG)

S: Born ca. '95  
Probably came from Georgia, USSR  
Educated as economist  
Had been professor in Ost-Europa Institute in  
Breslau, from which transferred to Wirtschafts-  
hochschule and Auslandshochschule in Berlin  
(employed simultaneously in the latter two;  
later entered AWF  
Major treatise: Wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen  
der USSR (1938)

ADAMS, (Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter of Deutscher Akademische  
Austauschdienst, before '42 to '45

A: Probably old Nazi Party fighter  
Had been functionary in NS student movement and had  
held job in Studentenführung before he had job in  
Akad. Austauschdienst  
No data as to whether an SS or SD member

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AHRENDT, (Ges R Dr.) Leiter Kult Pol V & O  
mid- to end '42

S: Born ca. '95  
Brother-in-law of Twardowski, Six's predecessor  
as head of Kulturbteilung; probably had been  
given his job in V & O as a sinecure  
Not a regular employee of FO, as probably not  
considered suitable by Personalamt  
When at end '42 V & O was combined with Gen Ref I,  
Ahrendt was sent back to Personalamt for  
re-assignment; Six "does not know what became of  
him"

ALANDER, (Fraulein) ATF exchange student in  
Denmark '41 or '42

M: No data on family background; parents lived in  
Westphalia  
May have been on point of finishing thesis in ATF  
(no data as to subject); but thesis work was  
much interrupted by illness  
Average ability as student

AUGSBURG, (Dr.) EMIL "Brains" of Russland-Institut  
in Wannsee, in Six's and Mahnke's opinion

M: Born ca. '08 or '09  
Volksdeutscher who spent youth in south Russia and  
Poland  
Completed university studies in Germany  
wrote Ph.D. thesis in A.F. on Soviet press; had  
previously studied at Univ. of Leipzig  
A met A- ca. '39 when Six introduced A- as "one  
of my friends"  
No data as to A-'s religious background; "probably  
Evangelical"  
"Unprejudiced mind, excellent scientist"  
Last seen by A- in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in  
company of Catholic Monsignor Kiriakowsky, q.v.  
Wrote secret reports for SD, but has published  
nothing openly as far as M- knows  
See "WAGNER, \_\_\_\_\_"

BECKER, (HIA Herr) Leiter Kult Pol L-IV  
(Italy) '43-45

M: Born ca. '10  
Father Landrat in Bremen Bezirk  
B- unmarried  
Student in ATF under Prinzing (q.v.); did not have  
time to complete Ph.D. requirements before war ended  
Was not drafted because had tuberculosis or  
infantile paralysis  
Not member NSDAP but of NSKK, in which held  
"insignificant rank"  
Selected for job in L-IV by Prof. Prinzing, who had  
been Leiter for Italy in Informationsabteilung  
before '42  
M- first met B- '42 in FO; last saw him Apr '45 at  
Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
B-'s personality "wholly colorless"; probably B-  
belonged to NSDStB, but he "was never a leader  
type"

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over personnel." Wallace Espy of Ministerial Collect Center stated 23 Apr 46 that as of ca. '43 the Betz family lived at Berlin, Hallensee, Westfaelischerstrasse 27; and that as of Apr '46 the father, Generalkonsul Heinrich Betz, was living with a family named Kropatscheck at Ihlfeld in der Harz, in the Russian occupation zone. At this Team's request, USFET G-2 began 17 Feb 46 a second search for Rolf Betz; Lt. C.D. Anderson, Interrogation Section, stated 23 Apr 46 that the inquiry had so far yielded nothing. --ELS)

BEYER, (SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer or Sturmabfuhrer Dr.)  
HANS JOACHIM ANF Professor of Balkankunde  
'40 to '42 or '43 in Prague '42 or 43 to '44

M: Sociologist

To '36 a member of Deutsches Institut in Stuttgart;  
to University of Berlin as professor about '36;  
joined ANF '40 when it was founded; sent on cultural propaganda mission to Prague '42 or '43, where he remained presumably until German withdrawal

Had been member of Bekenntniskirche, but became  
SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer or Sturmabfuhrer  
For further data on B-, consult Geheimrat Roth of  
Kult Pol W

See also Vorlesungsverzeichnis Der Universitaet Prag

(Note: B- is not listed in University of Berlin Vorlesungsverzeichnis '42-43-BLS)

BLAHUT, (SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Gesandtschaftsrat Dr.) THEODOR  
Leiter Kult Pol Zw (Int'l orgs.) '43-45  
Kulturreferent in Bulgaria '43  
Kult Pol liaison to Propaganda Ministry

M: Born ca. '07

No data on father's occupation

Wife an artist; no data whether she used another name professionally; no data as to her father

B- an Austrian; the leading man in Nazi Studentenschaft in Vienna before '38

No other data as to B-'s education

Leiter Akademischer Austauschdienst in Rome ca. '36-38,  
There became a good friend of many leading Italian fascists

NSDAP Gold Party Badge; SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer bei Reichsfuehrung-SS ("a position involving no functions")

Kulturreferent of German FO in Agram and Sofia '39-43;  
many Croat acquaintances

Appointed by Six as Kult Pol's liaison to Propaganda Ministry "because a very flexible, uninsistent type of man"

As head of Kult Pol Zw was one of two General Secretaries

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of Vereinigung Zwischenstaatlichen Verbände;  
spent much time at meetings and ceremonies of  
VZW

1. first met B- '43 in FO; last saw him Apr '45  
in Berlin

S: S- "knows very little" about B-  
Born ca. '05  
Married (no data as to wife)  
FO career diplomat; Kulturreferent in Bulgaria  
several years just before '43  
Medium height; dark hair and complexion

BLAUDAU, (Frau Dr.) HEDDA AMI employee  
Manager of AMI's unpublished Handwoörterbuch  
• der Aussenpolitik

M: Lived with her parents in southeast Berlin near  
Hasenheide  
Her husband was divorced, then killed in war

No data as to her maiden name, but probably she  
registered with police as Frau Dr. Hedda Bludau

She should be able to furnish data as to final where-  
abouts of lost galley proofs of Handwoörterbuch,  
regarded by Six and Mahnke as one of AMI's most  
important projects

BOEHM, (Dr.) ANTON Leiter Kult Pol L-V (Balkans) '43-45

M: Born ca. '05  
No data on father  
Nephew of Dirigent (conductor) \_\_\_\_\_ Boehm of Vienna  
Philharmonic

Austrian; probably studied in Vienna in fields of  
history and music; originally wanted to be symphony  
conductor

Gifted personality in conversation, music, politics  
Began career as journalist in Austria, writing for  
many high-ranking papers; planned to leave Foreign  
Office after war to edit own paper

Had held some such position as Hauptschriftleiter (chief  
editor) of Der schoepere Zukunft, monthly? organ of  
Jesuit Order in Germany; had close knowledge of  
Catholic clergy, with many of whom was well acquainted,  
so well acquainted with Austrian political leaders from ultra-right to  
Socialist

Joined NSDAP about '38 because of his strong "Gross-  
deutsch" views

Belonged to Six's closest circle, lived with Six at  
Thielallee 12-A early '44 to early '45 (B-'s wife  
then lived in Austria)

Last seen by M- Spring '45 at Bregenz, when planned to  
go to Salzburg with group of other German Foreign  
Office employees

Height about 5'7"; broad build; dark hair; glasses  
smallish face; no special marks; was in very unstable  
nervous condition by Spring '45

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S: Born ca. '05  
 Married (no data as to wife)  
 Editor by profession, probably in Vienna, and was  
 employed by Foreign Office because of his special  
 knowledge of Southeast Europe  
 Lived '44 with S- and Dr. Alexander Werth, c.v.,  
 in Berlin, Dahlem, Thielallee 12-A

BRAN, (Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter Kult Pol L-II (France) '43-45

M: Born ca. '09  
 No data on father  
 Hitlerjugendfuhrer while still a university student  
 (no data which university or what major subject)  
 A real specialist on French history and culture; early  
 became a leader in Datsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft  
 both in Germany and France; wrote many articles for  
Zeitschrift der Deutsch-Franzoesische Gesellschaft  
 Close friend of Six's in college days  
 Close working relation with Otto Abetz and with Kult  
 Pol Dirigent Schleier  
 Co-worker of Abetz in Dienststelle Ribbentrop before  
 being brought into old Informationsabteilung through  
 Schleier's influence  
 Lectured on France before Hitlerjugend groups '44  
 "A problematic temperament," not suited to be either  
 a career civil servant or a scientist; a highly  
 individualistic man  
 Not drafted though of draft age; "considered indispensable"  
 for his work in FO  
 Wife had been active in the Nazi women's student  
 movement (no data as to her name or family background)  
 M- first met B- '43 in FO; last saw him Garmisch-Parten-  
 kirchen April '45 when B- was engaged in sending French  
 laborers back to France via Switzerland; B- was then  
 in close touch with Vichy regime at Sigmaringen (and  
 might have escaped to France through these activities  
 and contacts, possibly disguised, like Six, as  
 laborer?--BLS)  
 (Not in WWCA 31 Mar 45. --BLS)

S: Born ca. '10; no data as to father or as to what part of  
 Germany B- came from  
 Married; no data as to wife  
 Was specialist on France in Nazi student movement;  
 may have been a leader in International Student  
 Service  
 Before entering FO was book publisher and book dealer  
 (name of firm "unknown" to S-); wanted to go back  
 into book business, not stay in FO  
 Told S- he (B-) had been member of Dienststelle Ribbentrop  
 Contributor to Deutsch-Franzoesische Monatshefte  
 Because of his enthusiasm about French culture, was  
 known in FO as "Bran Frankreich"; close friend of  
 Otto Abetz  
 Height about 1.70 m; "superblond"; thin build  
 Wife of medium height; dumpy; blond  
 S- last saw B- in Berlin mid-February '45, when B- said  
 he might go to Sigmaringen to headquarters of Vichy  
 French Government

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BRANDT, (SS-Standardtenfuehrer) Himmler's Personal Referent

M: "Six was from time to time in letter communication with Brandt, but only on routine official matters; this was the extent of Six's contact with Himmler"

BREISKY, (GesR) \_\_\_\_\_ von Kulturreferent in Portugal '43-45

M: Born ca. '07  
Joined NSDAP after '33; probably not SS or SD  
Career civil servant in Foreign Office; "flexible diplomatic type"; carried out assignments ably  
Edited Esfera, cultural magazine published in Portugal by Kult Pol  
Married; children (no details)  
M- met B- only once, in Foreign Office in '43

S: Born ca. '03  
No data as to whether married  
Educated as jurist, but probably has not published anything ("absolutely not the type"); well read, many cultural interests, spoke excellent Portuguese  
Probably a good friend of Hoyningen-Huene, German Ambassador to Portugal

BRONNEN, ARNOLD Paid writer for Kult Pol ca. '43-44

M: Novelist and playwright who was prohibited by Reichsschrifttumskammer from writing after '33  
A "liberal" (not Socialist or Communist)  
Secretly wrote for Kult Pol a pamphlet on the alleged "Katyn massacre" and may have been the author of another Kult Pol pamphlet on Skorzeny's freeing of Benito Mussolini  
After '33 lived in a villa in Bavaria, probably on his wife's money

CAPRIVI, Assistant to Dr. Friedrich Berber of BDAF

M: Trained as international lawyer

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CHRISTENSEN, (SS-Sturmabfuhrer) Theodor  
 Friend of Mahnke; Apparently active in SS  
 post-war underground

M: C-, born ca. '04; lived in Koenigsberg and worked for  
 SD Hauptamt in that city when M- lived there  
 Educated as a Landwirt (i.e., had an advanced technical  
 education in agriculture  
 Member of a clique of German Navy men from Kiel who  
 were close to Reinhardt Heydrich  
 Not intelligent, not pleasant to be with  
 No data as to what C- did during war, except that  
 "as far as M- knows" C- was not in Berlin  
 About December '45, Oebker-Roeder, q.v., told M-  
 that C- was working as administrator of a farm in  
 Schleswig-Holstein

(Note: British Intelligence arrested Oebker-Roeder  
 at this Year's request and is questioning him along  
 the indicated lines.--BLS)

DITTMANN Member Kult Pol L-VII (Middle East) 43-44

S: Born ca. '95  
 "Can't describe him; nothing unusual about him; an  
 unimportant man," an academically trained Arabist  
 Sent to Kult Pol by FO's Personalamt on non-career  
 basis for wartime service

DITTMER, (WHA) \_\_\_\_\_ Kulturreferent in Greece fall '43-44

M: Born ca. '03  
 No data as to father  
 Unmarried  
 Professional Landwirt (studied Landwirtschaft but took  
 no degree) with great journalistic and literary aims,  
 expressed in articles in newspapers and magazines  
 Entered German Foreign Office ca. '41 in Internations-  
 abteilung as Referent fuer Landwirtschaftspropaganda;  
 held same Referat in Kult Pol until sent to Athens  
 fall '43 as Kulturreferent, where he remained until  
 German evacuation, at which time he joined the Wehrmacht  
 Joined Nazi Party after '33; no particular Party activities  
 Travelled all over Europe, Africa before coming to FO;  
 very individualistic personality, often at odds with  
 FO red tape, for which reason was sent to Greece when  
 it appeared Germany would lose Greece

S: No data, as Dittmer went to Greece before I- got  
 acquainted

DOERN, GISELA

See {POERZGEN" (POERNSEN?---SLF)

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DONATH, (SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer WHA Dr.)  
 Referent for Japan in Kult Pol L-VIII  
 '41-45

- M: Born ca. '03  
 No data as to father  
 Before World War II was for several years Leiter of  
 Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Tokyo;  
 returned to Germany '39 or '40 leaving wife (on  
 whom M- has no data) in Japan; then found could not  
 return to Japan, so remained in Berlin to end of  
 war; on paper, remained head of Institute in Tokyo  
 Studied '40-43 at AWF, at which received degree Dr.  
 phil. habil.; became AWF professor '43 or '44  
 SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, but M- "has no information" on  
 D-'s SS work or whether D- worked for RSHA or SD  
 D- seldom appeared in FO, being busy at AWF or possibly  
 with liaison with Japanese Embassy, where had excellent  
 relations  
 Spoke Chinese, Japanese, published various articles on  
 those countries in such journals as Zeitschrift fuer  
Politik  
 M- first saw D- in AWF '40 or '41; last saw him Berlin  
 March '45
- S: Same story as Mahnke on D-'s activities during World  
 War II  
 D- had not been a professor before coming to AWI, but  
 was an educated man; was on FO payroll while  
 studying for Ph.D habil.  
 Born ca. '05; medium height; dark, sometimes wears  
 glasses  
 No data as to address; wife left behind in Japan
- DOX, (Fraulein) LISELOTTE Secret ary summer '44 to '45  
 to Dr. Alexander Werth, Leiter of Kult Pol I & IX, q.v.
- M: Mahnke states that he met her about end January '46  
 in prison in British Zone and concluded that she had  
 been arrested on same day as himself  
 Previously she had been secretary to Military Government  
 Education Officer at University of Goettingen; where  
 no doubt her Fragebogen is on file  
 Fri. D- received a Diplom at AWF (not Ph.D)  
 (Note: Presumably British intelligence, which is  
 much interested in Werth, is questioning her as to  
 Werth's whereabouts.--BLS)  
 M- "has had no contacts whatever with her since Spring '45  
 in Berlin"

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DRAEGER, (Ministerialdirigent Dr.) HANS Leiter  
Abteilung Ausland in Ministry of Propaganda  
'43-45

M: D- was President before '44? to '45 of Nordische  
Gesellschaft, leading German organization dealing  
with Scandinavia  
Simultaneously he was Leiter of Propaganda Ministry's  
Abteilung Ausland  
In general he opposed Kult Pol on ground that its  
propaganda was not Nazi enough  
Had relations with many Scandinavian groups and  
individuals; reported to FO on trip he had taken  
early '44 in Scandinavia; this report indicated  
he had wide contacts with writers, professors,  
artists, and other cultural leaders there  
Before going to Propaganda Ministry had been Leiter  
under Frick of Ministerbuero in Innenministerium  
Must have been regarded by Goebbels as a highly  
reliable man, as was in Goebbels' closest circle  
in Berlin Spring '45 and probably stayed with G-  
to the end  
M- "has no information" as to D-'s ultimate fate  
(See WVGA 31 Mar 45. --BLS)

DUCHESNE, (SS-Hauptscharfuhrer) Referent '41-45 fuer  
Politische Kirchen, RSHA Amt VII

M: Born ca. '03  
Catholic theologian, held no doctoral degree  
From north Germany (no data as to father)  
Married (no data as to wife)  
Probably had been an SD collaborator in Stuttgart,  
from which place he was brought ca. '41 to RSHA  
No friend of Six; "not an objective intelligence, but  
a mere renegade clergyman"; had a "generally confused  
picture of life, mistaking big things for little,"  
as did many of the numerous Catholic clergymen who  
left the Church to work for the SD

KICHINGER, (SA-Sturmabfuhrer Konsul Dr.)  
Kulturreferent in Albania, 3 or 4 months in '44  
Member Kult Pol S '43-44

M: Born ca. '03  
Bavarian; no data as to father  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
Studienrat by profession  
Joined Nazi Party '27 or '28; Gold Party Badge  
Joined Wehrmacht '44 as Germans withdrew from Albania;  
in Wehrmacht presumably to end of war

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EPTING, (Dr.), Leiter Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Paris

M: Born Wuertemberg ca. '07, "speaks with Soubian accent"  
 No data as to father  
 Married (no data as to wife)  
 Specialist in French philology; Dr. phil. habil. in WWF  
 with thesis on French history; contributor on French  
 art and literature to journal of Dt. Wiss. Inst. in  
 Paris  
 NSDAP member; no data as to whether politically active;  
 not SS as far as M- knows  
 Middle height; broad build; dark hair; dark eyes;  
 glasses; no special marks; speaks fluent French  
 Last seen by M- Jan or Feb '44 in Berlin  
  
 A leader many years of Deutsch-Franzoesische  
 Gesellschaft in Paris (M- has no data as to who  
 was President of Gesellschaft)  
 (Not in WAGA 31 Mar 45. --BLS)

ERDMANN, (Herr) Mentioned by Gerda Scholz as having  
 something to do with Kult Pol's secret documents

S: No data as to E-, though he may be a very old man of  
 of low civil service rank who had had heart attacks  
 S- "had no personal acquaintance with him or with any  
 of the clerical personnel who handled secret documents"

ESCHMANN, (Dr.) ERNST WILHELM ANF Prof. Volks- und  
 Landeskunde Frankreichs

M: E- was in France spring-summer '44 as Leiter of  
 Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut's Zweigstelle  
 in Bordeaux or Rouen

S: E- was Assistant to Prof. Alfred Weber, University of  
 Heidelberg economist, probably took Ph.D. habil.  
 there  
 Probably did not join NSDAP until '38 or '40  
 After university, lived on royalties from literary works  
 and private research published by Dietrich of Jena  
 Author of an excellent book, Die politische  
Fuehrungsschichten Frankreichs (The Political  
 Leading Classes of France), published under Six's  
 editorship '40 or '41; S- arranged for E- to travel  
 to France often as representative of ANI, "as part  
 of a 10-year plan of research on the ruling classes  
 of Europe"  
 E- also wrote excellent small book on Italian  
 politics  
 Married (no data as to wife)

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FABER, \_\_\_\_\_ German Ministry of Propaganda representative  
 '43 in Fasano, Italy

M: Had office in German Embassy? in Fasano  
 M- "has no details" as to his work, but thinks  
 it dealt with films and theater  
 See "Traenker, Louis"

FEDERER, (Ges R Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Kulturreferent in Switzerland  
 '43-45

M: Born ca. '08  
 No data as to father  
 Married; children (no data as to wife)  
 Career civil servant in FO; protégé of Ministerial-  
 direktor Schroeder  
 Joined NSDAP after '33; probably belonged to no  
 Party organizations

S: Born ca. '90  
 Career diplomat who had served a long time in  
 Switzerland, probably in Red Cross Section of  
 German Legation; probably had nothing to do with  
 cultural propaganda before ca. '42  
 Never joined NSDAP

FEIST, (Legationssekretär Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Ass't to Leiter  
 of Kult Pol L-V, mid-'44-45

S: Born ca. '10  
 Married (no data as to wife)  
 Probably had taken doctoral degree in history of  
 languages  
 Career civil servant in FO; probably had worked in  
 Bucharest half a year according to Boehm  
 Said he had been a member of Dienststelle Lubentrop  
 Middle height; blond; was officer in war and shot  
 through lung  
 No data as to address

FREYER, (Dr.) ERNST? Leiter of Deutsches Wissenschaftliches  
 Institut in Budapest '43?-45

M: Previously had developed great reputation as Leiter  
 of famous Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in  
 Leipzig, in which he was Professor der Kultur-  
 philosophie; this Institute was celebrated for  
 its "scientific" studies of the culture of  
 Germany and other countries  
 Author of well-known book *Die Polis* (The City State)  
 His school of thought (Freyer-Kreis), to which  
 Pfeffer, Dean of AWI, also belonged, was attacked  
 by Nazi Studentenschaft Leipzig as not Nazi enough  
 Before '33, F- had been "democratic" "individualistic"  
 (M- had no information as to how F- had expressed  
 this) but probably had not engaged in political  
 party activity  
 (Not in WWGA 31 Mar 45. --ELG)

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GAMILLSCHEG, (Dr.) ERNST Leiter Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Bucharest before '43 to war's end

M: Born ca. '97; professor philology  
No information on career before went to Bucharest  
(Note: Vorlesungsverzeichnis of University of Berlin '42-43, page 26, lists a Dr. Ernst Gamillscheg, ordentlicher Professor in Philosophische Fakultät and Geschaeftsfuehrender Direktor des Romanischen Seminares.---BLS)  
Just before war's end, G- returned to Berlin, supervised Romanian intelligentsia who were then being moved to University of Breslau; probably was in latter city or in Berlin at war's end

GARBEN, (SA-Studentenfuehrer Ges R Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Kulturreferent in Bulgaria '43-44

M: Born ca. '08  
No data as to father  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
Doctor's degree probably in law  
Joined NSDAP before '33  
An experienced SA-Studentenfuehrer, he entered FO about '41 when other SA men were being drawn into FO's Abteilung Deutschland; soon after, he entered Wehrmacht; later returned to FO as Kult Ref Sofia, where he stayed until Red Army entered city; then returned to Berlin to FO Gruppe Inland II, where served as Referent fuer Verbindung Zwischen AA-NSDAP (Liaison officer between FO and Nazi Party) to '45

S: For four or five years prior to '43, G- worked in Reisereferat of FO; was sent to Bulgaria not because of skill in cultural propaganda but because FO's Personalant thought he should have a tour of duty abroad

GAESLIANN, (Fraulein) ANNA Unmarried aunt of Frau Ellen Six nee Offenbach, with whom she lived mid '45 in Hanover

S: Frau Franz Alfred (Ellen Offenbach) Six moved mid-'44 to Hubertushoehe, village some 60 km outside Berlin; mid-March '45, as Russians approached, went to live with her unmarried aunt, Anna Gessmann, Hanover, Podbielskistrasse 116-B

GAST, (Ministerialrat General Konsul Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Propaganda Ministry representative in Paris '43?-44

M: Ministerialrat in Propaganda Ministry, given title of General Konsul when sent to Paris to organize films, theater, music, Library of Information  
M- met G- only once, has no data as to his career or connections

When G- came back from France summer '44, he was seized by Kripo "for homosexuality" and disappeared  
(WWGA 31 Mar 45 states in full "GAST, Dr. Ministerialrat; head of a section in Reich Ministry of Propaganda LD 1944." --BLS)

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GERLACH, (SS-Brigadefuehrer General Konsul Prof. Dr.)  
Kulturreferent in Paris, mid '43-44

M: Born ca. '97

No data as to father or wife

Medical doctor

Had been General Konsul in Iceland, was interned there by

British, returned to Germany on exchange basis

Then was sent to Prague; mid '43 to Paris as Kult Ref

SS-Brigadefuehrer (no data as to which Hauptamt, but since G-  
was physician he may have been in Rasse- und Siedlungshauptamt)

M- first met G- in PO '43; saw him last when German Paris

Embassy members returned to Berlin after invasion

Tall, slender; gray hair; glasses; no special marks

(Not in WEGA 31 Mar. 45. --BLS)

GERMANH, (Ges R) \_\_\_\_\_

Propaganda Ministry representa-  
tive in Denmark, before '43 to '44

GERHARD (Ges R) \_\_\_\_\_

(Listed as Gesundheitsrat GERHARD in papers of Schroeder of RRG, and in  
State Dept. interrogation of Ulrich von Gienanth ---SLF)

M: G- was responsible for all matters involving films, music,  
theater in Denmark

(Not in WEGA 31 Mar 45. --BLS)

GRASSI, (Prof.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter of the Italian cultural institute,  
Studia humanitatis, in Berlin

M: Studia humanitatis was a cultural center of the "New Humanism,"  
a school founded about '42 by Bottai, who before ca. '39 was  
dismissed from his post as Italian Minister of Education  
German Foreign Office did not regard Studia humanitatis as  
covered by the German-Italian reciprocal cultural treaty, as  
"this institute represented a drive to establish the cultural  
primacy of Italy over all of Europe on the basis of a  
European ethic derived from the 'classic Roman-humanistic  
tradition'"

GRELLMANN, (Prof.) Leiter, Deutsches Institut in Helsinki ca. end '43

S: Born ca. '45

Finn-Ugric specialist from Deutsch-Finnisches

Institut of University of Rostock or Greifswald

A thoroughgoing scientist, recommended to S- by  
Reich Ministry of Education

GROKE, GEORG Alias used by Dr. Horst Lahnke;

Real name of Dr. Horst Lahnke's mother's brother

M: The real Groke was a Grotesktaenzer (stage dancer) in  
Deutsches Opernhaus in Berlin, captured by the Russians  
while in the Wehrmacht in Romania '44

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When G- departed for war, he left his Ausweis (identity pass) with M-'s mother, who gave it to M- when M- returned to her home in summer '45. (Note: This pass, in M-'s possession when arrested, was "Deutsches Reisepass #G 952/LC" (numbered on another page "Nr. 15839 A/39"), purportedly issued in Berlin 13 Feb 41 by "Polizeipräsident in Berlin, Abt. II"; "Name des Passinhabers Georg Groke, Beruf Taenzer, Geburtsort Königsberg in Preussen, 20.12.04, Wohnort Berlin, Gestalt schlank, Gesicht oval, Farbe der Augen blau, Farbe des Haares dunkel blond, besondere Kennzeichen kein, Geltungsbereich Inland, wird ungültig am 13 Feb 1946." --BLS

GROSSMAN, \_\_\_\_\_ F.A. Six's regular chauffeur;  
Chauffeur for Dr. Alexander Werth,  
Leiter of Kult Pol I-I & I-IX,  
in the latter's attempt to escape  
from Berlin, Spring '45

M: Born ca. '09  
Lived in Berlin/Lichterfelde Ost, from which his  
wife and children were evacuated to Warthegau  
Architect in civil life, drafted into NSKK and  
assigned to Foreign Office as chauffeur  
Not an SS man  
Tall; strong; bald; sometimes wears glasses  
(nearighted?); no special marks  
G- is the man who should be best informed as to  
where Werth went after the fall of Berlin, as  
he was assigned to drive Werth to FO Ausweich-  
stelle in Thüringen

GUELICH, (Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter of Kieler Weltwirt-  
schaftliches Institut  
Head of book selection for library of  
Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut of  
University of Berlin

M: May have information as to what finally became of  
AWI library after it was taken in Spring '44 to  
Beeskow, Mark Brandenburg, and there loaded onto  
barges

HAECKEL, (Dr.) ERNST Director and Sprachabteilungs-  
leiter of Kulturinstitut in Budapest (dates  
uncertain)

(According to Dr. Matthias Schmitz, former officer  
of German Library of Information in New York City  
who happened to be jailed in Oberursel at the  
time of the Six-Mahnke interrogations, Dr. Haackel  
is now living in Ruckwunderheim der Deutschen  
Akademie, Untergreinau near Garndisch, and in view  
of the positions Haackel formerly held in the  
Kulturinstitut in Budapest, should make an excellent  
informant on Hungary. --BLS)

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HAFFTEN, (Gendrier) CERT von Dirigent of Kult Pol  
'43-July '44

M: H- was strongly favored by Six against will of  
FO's Personalist  
Never joined NSDAP; was member of Bekantnis-  
Kirche  
Executed along with Trepp and Solz for alleged  
complicity in attempt on Hitler's life,  
20 July 44  
(Note: WEGA 31 Mar 45 states that Hafften was  
"son-in-law of Luther, former head of 'Deutschland'  
Division of Foreign Office;" gives no additional  
information. --RCS)

HAETTINGER (Dr.) Letter Kult Pol I-III (Iberia and  
Latin America) '43-45

M: Born ca. '17  
Son of a German merchant? Family in South America  
(Brazil? )  
Dr. Theol. and Dr. phil. (philology), German  
universities  
Probably entered FO directly from university  
Spoke Spanish, Portuguese  
Not a significant personality, except possibly for  
his language skills; "his Kulturreferenten abroad  
(Peterson in Madrid and Breisky in Lisbon, worked  
on their own initiative."  
Unmarried  
No data as to whether a member of Nazi Party  
Brazilian citizen (though may have become German  
citizen in Spring '45) (probably the only Kult  
Pol member with foreign citizenship)

S: Born ca. '15  
No data as to parents  
Unmarried  
No data as to education; probably had studied  
medicine or biology, because he discoursed  
learnedly from time to time on skull-shapes;  
however, he might have picked this up from  
hearing Nazi lectures on Rassenkunde  
Had detailed knowledge of Spain and Portugal;  
S- "does not know" how this was obtained  
Energetic, "not a Foreign Office type"  
Not technically competent; S- would have dismissed him  
if S- had been in a position to choose his own staff  
S- last saw H- in Berlin Spring '45, when H- said  
he planned to go north to Hamburg or Kiel; H-  
did not go south to FO Ausweichstelle  
Middle height; blond; no glasses; careless about  
speech and personal appearance  
Dec. '43 or Jan '44 went to Spain in company of Six  
and visited several days with Peterson, Kultur-  
referent in Spain, q.v.; occasion was 25th anni-  
versary of German school in Barcelona



SECRET

HAUSHOFER, (Dr.) Albrecht AWF Professor Geopolitik

S: Born ca. '98, son of Dr. Karl Haushofer  
Half Jewish, but never molested by Nazis  
Follower of Ratzel and of Karl H-  
Hard worker; rather vain

HEINRICHSDORF, (SS-member Regierungsrat? Dr.)  
Staatssekretär and Referent für  
deutsche Zeitungswesen in Propaganda  
Ministry; Personal Referent to  
Goebbels '43 or '44 to '45

M: Born ca. '09  
Apparently was social science major in university  
Member of personal staff of Himmler  
Close friend of Six, may have become acquainted  
while university students  
Schriftleiter AWI's Zeitschrift fuer Politik '40-44  
According to a radio report which Mahke overheard  
ca. May '45 while going on foot from Salzburg  
to Gardelegen, Heinrichsdorf was one of three  
or four Propaganda Ministry leaders (including  
Hans Fritzsche) captured by Red Army; presumably  
still in Russian hands

(Note: Lt. C. D. Anderson, USFET G-2 Interrogation  
Section, stated 1 Apr. 46 that his Section had  
no data as to H-; Lt. Dessauer of USFET  
CIC Central Registry stated his agency had no  
records on H-; nor does H- appear in MWGA 81 Lar 45.  
CSDIC --UK SIR 1723 of 13 Sep 45 lists a "Haupt-  
sturmfuehrer Dr. phil. Wolf Heinrichsdorf, Referent  
for political publications in Ministerbuero,  
Propagandaministerium. Age about 37, height about  
1.78 m. oval face, grey eyes, brown hair. Suffers  
from lung trouble. Very nervous; talks fast (sic --BIS).  
Gifted, diligent and ambitious. Writes a lot.  
Editor of the Zeitschrift fuer Politik, a creation  
of Six's." --BIS)

HEUGELT, (Herr) "Free" writer on Kult Pol payroll  
between '43 and '45  
Wrote on dissolution of Third International  
Collaborator of Baron Uexkuell, G.V., "the anti-Bolshevik  
Referent" in Kult Pol

HOFFMAN, (Ges R Dr.) Kulturreferent in Italy,  
?? to fall '43

M: Born ca. '05  
No data as to father  
Married (no data as to wife)  
Foreign Office career officer; to Paris fall '43  
as Politischer Referent

KOPPENBRUCH, (Prof.) Leiter Deutsches Kunstinstitut  
in Rome to '43

M: Institute was handed over to Vatican for safekeeping  
when H- evacuated to north Italy '43

SECRET

WOLFF, \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy to Reichstatthalter  
Gunter Adolf Schoel, s.v.

Born ca. 1908

When H- was a member of NS Studentenbund at University  
of Bonn (1936), H- was Studentenschaftsleiter;  
later H- became Deputy to national Studentenschafts-  
leiter, s.v., who was a friend of Six

H- was law student, but did not finish studies

"Always a radical, 100% Nazi"

A large, burly man with military figure, who  
loved uniforms

Good natured, "probably honest," but not suited  
to be a Reichstatthalter, became not studious  
enough

WISSENSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT (Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Czech teacher, Deutsche  
Wissenschaftliches Institut in Madrid '43-45

H- has never met J-, has never been in Spain, and  
J- never came to Germany during H-'s period in half  
Bel

H- knows however, that J- actually ran the Deutsches  
Wissenschaftliches Institut in Madrid '43-45, because  
there was no letter at the institute during that  
period

WISSENSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT (Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant to Prof. Friedrich Barter,  
s.v., of ANI and DIAF

H- never had any contact with K-, and knows no  
details, but feels that K- has not a distinctive  
personality

WISSENSCHAFTLICHES INSTITUT (Bolshevik) \_\_\_\_\_ Polish Catholic  
clergyman, collaborator of SD and NSDAP

H- K- operated a research institute in Warsaw, specializing  
on problems of the Third International, and probably  
was a reporter for SD; K- appeared in Berlin when  
Red Army took Warsaw, presented himself to SD and  
asked its protection for himself and his files;  
Amburg of SD's Russland-Institut accompanied  
Kirschenowsky to Garmisch-Partenkirchen Spring '45,  
where H- saw them and learned the above

(Note: Description furnished this text by a confidential  
informant)

"Age about 60; middle height (1.60-1.70 m)

Long, oval face, hanging chin, thick underlip, beardless  
dark eyes

Black hair, partially grey

Native tongue Polish; speaks German and other languages

Family relationships unknown

Walks slowly with a weary slouch." --BLD)

SECRET



ELAISER, (Gen R Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Kulturreferent in "Serbia"  
(Yugoslavia) '41-'45

M: Born ca. '03  
No data as to father  
Unmarried  
Entered Foreign Office in Stresemann period as  
career civil servant  
Did not join NSDAP until after '33; previously  
a "Germanist"  
Had served in Switzerland, probably as Attaché  
dealing with League of Nations matters; also  
had been Consul in Netherlands East Indies  
K- last saw E- May '45 at Kitzbuehl, where E-  
was caring for immigrating Balkan intellectual  
leaders on behalf of FO; E- then told M- he  
planned to hand himself and his charges over  
to a approaching US troops

S: Born ca. '99  
No data as to parents  
Probably educated as jurist  
Career diplomat "of the old school"

KOENIGER, (Gen R Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter Kult Pol U & Spr  
Fall '44 to '45  
Former FO Kulturreferent in Budapest

M: Born ca. '07  
No data as to father  
Married; 2 or 3 children (no data as to wife)  
Lefkold (n.v.) told K- about Christmas '45 that  
E- was in US internment at Bad Gastein  
Dillon and Dr. phil. in Landwirtsch.  
Leiter of Akademieischer Amtsdienst in Hungary  
for several years before World War II  
Kult Ref in Budapest '33-'44  
Not a significant personality, though a hard  
worker  
K- first met E- in FO '44; last saw him Apr '45 Berlin  
K- heard from Frl. Hipfert, a FO secretary, that  
E- was wounded in an air-raid while en route  
Spring '45 from Berlin to FO Ausweichstelle in  
Thuringia

S: Born ca. '05  
No data as to parents  
Married; one or two children (no data as to wife)  
No data as to education  
Career diplomat; had been Kulturreferent in  
Budapest at least two or three years before '40  
Medium height and build; dark blond

KOERTING, (SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer) \_\_\_\_\_ Six's successor  
in SD's document collecting mission on Eastern Front,  
Fall '41

M: After Six was recalled Fall '41 from the document  
collecting mission on the Eastern Front on which he  
had been sent by the SD, he was succeeded by Koerting  
K- "has no data" as to whether K- located any docu-  
ments, or whether he sent any reports to RSHA  
M- not acquainted with K-, knows nothing about him  
except that he was SD member

KOLREP, (Sturmbannführer) WALTHER. Member of A.S. IV (Gestapo) of RSHA; after '44 specialist for church problems in Kult Pol

M: Born ca. '10  
May have studied Protestant theology, but did not take doctoral degree and "is no longer to be considered Christian, as SS was above such considerations"  
Entered SD about '36  
K- was a Sturmbannführer in RSHA A.S. IV (Gestapo); ca. '41 entered PO's Abteilung Deutschland; summer '44 was detailed to Kult Pol to work on church problems, which Six had considered neglected under Goebbeler Langemann, a.v.  
In Gestapo, K- had specialized on problems of both Catholic and Protestant churches since ca. '36  
Home address: Zehlendorf, Berlin (street address "unknown" to M-)  
Married; no data as to wife

(Note: Kolrep, employed at Ministerial Collection Center has furnished this Team with an autobiography substantially confirming the above statements. He gives his SS rank, however, as SS-Hauptmann, and states that he was given the church assignment under Six because Goebbeler Langemann had been called to the colors. --BIB)

FRALERT, (Hauptmann-Führer Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter of SD's Deutsche Stiftung für Lebenskunde, directly under Walter Schellenberg, a.v.  
M: An Austria, K- entered RSHA as protégé of Katzenbrunner Dr. Paul, probably in field of geography  
K- has no precise data on K- and his work, as such information was withheld from Six's office

FRANC, (Zst. Insalat) \_\_\_\_\_ Member of RSHA A.S. IV (Gestapo), "specialist on problems of the Third International from a police standpoint"; member of Six's group in Eastern Front, summer and fall '41  
M: K- acted as administrative officer for the Six group, which was motorized, he did no interrogation or intelligence work

KUEHLI, (Herr) \_\_\_\_\_ Theater specialist in Kult Pol  
K '43-45  
S: Born ca. '00; married; children; no data as to wife  
Had been employed in an actors' placement bureau  
Member of Reichskulturkammer  
"Self-made man type" who probably had not finished secondary school  
Medium height; dark blond

LANGMANN, (Gesandter) \_\_\_\_\_ General Referent I in  
Kult Pol '43-44

M: One of the two AO men sent into Kult Pol by agreement between AO's Leiter Bohle and Foreign Minister Ribbentrop (the other was Birgert Schleier)  
L- had been AO Landesgruppenleiter in a South American country (Uruguay?) and also had been a Deutsche Christen clergyman  
End '44 he was drafted into Volkssturm; according to news reaching the FO, probably from L-'s wife, he was killed at Breslau

LAZAR, \_\_\_\_\_ FO Pressereferent in Spain, before '43 to '45

M: M. has never met L-, but heard that L- was strongly opposed to Petersen, Kulturreferent in Spain, on personal grounds; before '43, L- had received assignments from the old Kulturbteilung, which assignments were withdrawn after Six reorganized Kult Pol; in general, therefore, L- was irritated by and rivalrous toward Kult Pol; Petersen said and M- suspected that L- was working behind the scenes when Petersen was recalled to Berlin on Kripo request and charged with homosexuality

L- was an Austrian Foreign Office career civil servant and had close relations with Braur von Stumm

LEIBBRANDT, (Dr.) GEORG AMI Professor of "Geschichte der Voelkischen Bewegung in Osten"; specialist on Russia in Dienststelle Rosenberg

M: L- a vicious man who, in his policy toward Russia, belonged to the "extreme sugar and whip school"  
(Note: Leibbrandt is listed as AMI professor in University of Berlin Vorlesungsverzeichnis 1942-43. Concerning him, see also this Team's report in Frankfurt dispatch no. 888 of 28 August 1945. --BLS)

LEIPOLD, (WMA) HANS THEODOR Referent for India in Kult Pol L-VIII, '44-45

M: Born ca. '05  
Educated as Kaufmann (business school); no university  
Lived in USA several years as representative of IIT ROPA travel agency; returned '40 to Germany via Japan and USSR  
Nazi Party member  
Personal friend of Mahnke  
M- visited him in British Zone just before Christmas '45, when L- was living with Mrs. L- at Wilhelmshaven/Federwardsgroden, Zoppoterstrasse 7; L- then said to M- that when in L-VIII, L- was personal custodian (persoenliche Betreuer) of the Indian Nationalist politician Nambiar, who styled himself Minister without Portfolio in the Subhas Chandra Bose Government of India; SECRET

L- and K- were captured by British intelligence officers in Bad Gastein Spring '45, and questioned at length; after consultation with US authorities the British released L- to live at the above address in Wilhelmshaven; K- presumably is still in British hands

Mrs L-, a German-Mexican, daughter of a merchant in Mexico, probably still has Mexican passport; no children

Six did not know L- before entering PO, '43

LEIS, (Leg R Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Motion picture expert in  
Kult Pol K, '43-45 Leiter Kult Pol K, end '44-45

M: Born ca. '05  
Austrian; no data as to father  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
No data as to education  
Had been employed as salesman for a film manufacturing firm before coming to Kult Pol Informationsabteilung, which he entered before '43  
Nazi Party member; no data as to whether SD or SA  
Intimate friend of Ministerialdirektor Schroeder of PO Personallent

S: Born ca. '00  
No data as to whether married  
No data as to education  
Probably never joined NSDAP  
Career diplomat (sic-BLS) who had read widely about film problems  
His job: reviewing films from PO standpoint (considering ideological content, film market, foreign exchange situation, political implications) in consultation with the respective country specialists in Kult Pol  
Succeeded Schattenfroh as head of Kult Pol K, end '44

LOHMANN, SS-Obersturmfuehrer (Ges R Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Leiter Kult Pol Zw to '43  
in Waffon-SS '43-44  
Kulturreferent in Pressburg, Slovakia,  
Fall '44-45

M: Born ca. '07  
No data as to father  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
Dr. of Law  
Joined NSDAP after '33; SS-Obersturmfuehrer in Reichswehrungs-SS ("no activities")  
A man of no special ability  
No data as to what became of him at end of war

S: Born ca. '03  
No data as to parents  
Married (no data as to wife)  
Educated as jurist

~~SECRET~~

MAHNKE, LOTTE (née PLEW) Dr. Horst Mahnke's wife

M: Plew family lived in Zinten, Ostpreussen  
M- last saw his wife at House #45 in Mehrum,  
Kreis Pölne, near Hannover on the day when M-  
was arrested (28? Jan 46)  
She was working as Leiterin of a Landjahrschule  
(country school for city children)  
Her father, deceased, was a Reichsbahnbeamter  
M- and wife have two children; Goetz-Michael,  
born '44, and Joerg-Thomas, born '45  
Frau Mahnke speaks no Slavic languages

S: Born ca. '20  
No data as to her parents, except that they lived  
in East Prussia One child (boy, name "unknown")  
Middle height (1.60 m); blonde, slender  
Probably completed secondary school but did not  
attend university

MANGOLD, (Wehrmacht Sonderführer) \_\_\_\_\_ Witness  
to what Six, Mahnke and Dr. Emil Augsburg  
did at SD Einsatzgruppe on Eastern Front,  
summer and fall '41

M: Before World War II, Mangold was business man in  
Russia, had mills in Caucasus  
Born ca. '85; lived '43 in Berlin-Schoeneberg,  
Kleiststrasse near Nollendorfplatz (exact address  
"unknown"); Mahnke and Frau Franz Alfred Six  
visited him there at that time  
'43 was on Eastern Front as Wehrmacht Sonderführer  
(Major); worked as interpreter and interrogator  
with AOK IV; had bad heart attack and was sent  
back to Berlin  
Height ca. 5'7"; broad chested; gray hair; short  
breath due to heart trouble; hoarse voice  
No wife, no children

MARR (or MAHR), (Prof.) Specialist on "anti-Jewish  
Matters" in WO's Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung,  
'44

M: Mahnke "had no data" on Marr or Mahr, but named  
him as a professor who was a specialist in "anti-  
Jewish matters," such as the Inter-Divisional  
Anti-Jewish Committee set up in the WO fall '44  
by Ribbentrop.

Mahnke "presumed" that Marr or Mahr had been  
appointed by Gerd Ruehle, Leiter of Rundfunk-  
politische Abteilung

(Note: Vorlesungsverzeichnis of University of Berlin,  
'42-43, names (p.32) an Adolf Mahr, Professor of  
"Vorgeschichte unter besonderer Beruecksichtigung  
der Kelten" in the Philosophische Fakultät. --BI3)

~~SECRET~~

MARX, (Konsultatschreter) \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary '44-45  
to Letzner of Kult Pol Lit

M: Born ca. '10  
No data as to father  
No data as to whether married  
No data as to education  
Career middle civil service officer; had been  
Konsultatschreter in USA (city unknown)  
before World War II  
Was in Wehrmacht '39 or '40 to '44, then  
discharged as no longer fit for combat

MEGERLE, (Dr.) KARL. Ribbentrop's personal Beauftragter  
fuer Informationswesen (Commissioner for  
Propaganda) '43-45

S: Born ca. '95  
Well known journalist on right-wing bourgeois  
"non-Nazi" papers in Berlin (Deutsche Allgemeine  
Zeitung? Berliner Boersckurier?)  
No data as to whether had lived abroad  
Wrote in ponderous, thoughtful, historical style  
No data as to whether had written books  
No data as to whether he alone wrote the  
Standardthesen (Foreign Office propaganda  
directives that were handed to Six from  
"on high" to carry out); seems probable to  
Six that Ribbentrop himself wrote these  
after consultation with Megerle  
Physically sick and weak  
(Not in WWGA 31 Mar 45 --BLS)

MEISSNER, (Zeiter-SS Hauptsternfuehrer Konsul Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_  
Leiter, Propagandistischen Sektor, German  
Consulate in Fasano, Italy, before '43-45

M: Born ca. '08  
Son of Staatsminister Dr. Otto Meissner  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
Joined NSDAP after '33  
Dr. of law; entered FO through father's influence  
No exact data as to jobs held before '43  
Had father's "thoroughly bureaucratic temperament"  
Spoke Italian well, though probably had not  
lived in Italy before ca. '42  
Main job of Propagandistischen Sektor: posters,  
pamphlets

MENZINGHAUSEN, \_\_\_\_\_ von FO Kulturreferent in  
Belgium, '38 or '40 to German withdrawal

S: M- a career diplomat whom S- has seen only once,  
and then briefly  
M- complained he could not function in field of  
cultural propaganda because prohibited by mili-  
tary commander, who had his own Kultus- und  
Erziehungsreferenten and Informationsreferenten

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

METZNER, (WHA), \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter Kult Pol Lit '43-45

M: Born ca. '05  
 No data as to father  
 Married; four children (no data as to wife)  
 No data as to education  
 Member NSDAP; not SA or SD  
 Had been book dealer (firm probably in Saclsen, province from which he came)  
 Before war, had been business manager of Reichsschrifttumskammer, from which post he was dismissed following a dispute on which Mahnke has no data; Mahnke "does not know" who was Metzner's successor there  
 Was in FO's Abteilung Deutschland "a long time" before '43  
 By '43 had built up Kult Pol Lit as a going concern with many contacts in book trade; thoroughly familiar with publishing business, "knew everyone in it"  
 Because of severe heart trouble, could not travel abroad while in Kult Pol; no data as to whether had travelled abroad previously, but he seemed to know a great deal about book trade abroad

S: Born ca. '00  
 No data as to parents  
 Married; children (no data as to wife)  
 Specialist on books recommended by Reichsschrifttumskammer  
 No details on previous activities, but seemed to know a great deal about international book business, book treaties, translation agencies  
 Had very heavy correspondence ("enough for two or three men") but no other specialist in Kult Pol Lit to help him  
 Lived in east Berlin  
 Medium height and build; blond  
 Went to FO Ausweichstelle at Mahnhäusen, Thuringia, at end of war

MEYNER, (Gesandter) \_\_\_\_\_ Geschaeftstraeger, German Embassy, Buenos Aires, ??-'44

M: Signed reports on German cultural propaganda in Argentina which Mahnke saw in FO mid-'44 when Meyner had come to Berlin; Mahnke stated that he thinks Meyner had written these himself  
 Main subject of reports: German schools; "reports may also have mentioned churches"  
 Mahnke not acquainted with Meyner, has no data as to his career

MOELLER, (Frau) ELLA (née GROKE) MAHNKE (Frau Gustav MOELLER) Dr. Forst Mahnke's mother

M: Mahnke's mother remarried; second husband a Landwirt named Gustav Moeller; lives at Neuendorf bei Gardelegen, House # 179-A, where Mahnke visited her summer '45; Mahnke lived at #179-B to 18 Nov '45

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HIPPERT, (Fraulein) \_\_\_\_\_ Six's secretary in FC,  
mid '44-45

S: Born ca. '20  
Single  
Lived in west Berlin  
Probably had worked for some time for FO  
Rather tall (1.70 m); rather slender; blond,  
no glasses  
S- "remembers nothing else about her"

OEBSEKER-ROEDER, (SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr.) ROLF  
alias ROPP, (Lieut.) RICHARD Collaborator of  
Mahnke in SS post-war underground

M: Born ca. '10 in Sachsen  
Ph.D. in Zeitungswissenschaft, University of Leipzig  
Joined NSDAP '31; in SA and SS since ca. '38; Ober-  
sturmbannfuhrer in SD in Koenigsberg to war's end;  
'44 to Berlin as Verbindungsmann between SD and  
FO's Gruppe Inland I or II (appointed by Schellen-  
berg, though not a personal friend of Schellenberg)  
M- met O-R- when O-R- was in Koenigsberg; did not  
have contact with him in official capacity, but  
as a friend talking about philosophical problems;  
probably O-R-, like M-, "was concerned in his  
SD capacity with problems of personnel in fields  
of science and school administration"  
M- did not know O-R- very well until he met him  
again at Frau Franz Alfred Six's home in Hanover  
about Christmas 1945; at that time O-R- was moving  
his wife, child, sister-in-law from Schleswig-  
Holstein to Hanover  
O-R- had come through an English war-prisoner release  
center (name "unknown" to M-), where he had obtained  
clearance papers, though he never had been a war-  
prisoner; these papers were convenient in his post-  
war work in building the SS underground; they are  
made out to Lieut. Richard Ropp  
O-R-'s wife, née Hauptmann, came from a family in  
Sudeten Czechoslovakia, near Eger; she and her  
sister, Fraulein Hauptmann, q.v., probably  
both speak Czech (no data as to whether they speak  
Russian or Polish)  
O-R-'s wife and her sister obtained a convenient set  
of papers by entering the Russian Zone in Germany  
and coming out again, posing as refugees; on this  
occasion, Frau Roeder gave her name as Rupp, and  
Frl. Hauptmann "may have used some other name"  
O-R- is now being supported by his wife, who had  
savings amounting to 3000 Reichsmarks; this has  
enabled him to devote his time to "thinking about  
how to start life anew" (i.e., to SS-underground  
activity --BIS)  
(Note: British Intelligence arrested O-R- at this Team's  
suggestion and is questioning him as to the SS post-war  
underground. --BIS)

OFFENBACH (family)

See "SIX, (Frau) ELLEN née OFFENBACH" (F.A. Six's wife)

~~SECRET~~



PAUL, (Leg R Dr.) Leiter Deutsches Schulnetz (network of German schools) in Spain, '44-45

M: P- supervised 10 or 12 schools in various cities  
Born ca. '03  
Unmarried  
Studienrat in Africa before World War II in a German school  
Entered Foreign Office ca. early '40 as member Schulreferat  
in Kult Pol  
Sent to Madrid summer '44 to supervise the many German schools there  
Joined NSDAP after '33; no other Party activities  
"Insignificant personality"

PERNITZSCH, (Dr.) GEHART AWF specialist on China

S: Born ca. 1880  
Professor of Oriental History and Institutions many years in  
Auslandshochschule, which was merged into AWF

PETERSEN, (Ges R Dr.) Kulturreferent in Spain '40?-45

M: Born ca. '09  
Parents lived in Hamburg (no further data on them)  
Educated as Voelkerkundler (cultural anthropologist), special-  
izing on South America, where had worked ca. '34 as cultural  
anthropologist on stipend from University of Hamburg  
Served for a time as Leiter of Akademischer Austauschdienst in  
Madrid (dates uncertain)  
Joined NSDAP after '33; no further data on Party activity  
Had bitter battle with AO Landesgruppenleiter (name forgotten)  
in Spain, who was much more Nazi in attitude

S: Born ca. '00  
No data on parents, except that P-'s mother lived with him in  
Spain and died there  
No data as to education  
Unmarried  
Lived a long time in Spain, speaks fluent Spanish  
S- visited him in Spain ca. Dec '43 or Jan '44 for several days,  
with Baettinger, Kult Pol L-III (Iberia), on occasion of 25th  
anniversary of German school in Barcelona

PFEFFER, (Dr.) KARL HEINZ Deputy President, Auslandswissenschaft-  
liches Institut, University of Berlin '40-45  
AWI Professor of Englandkunde '40-45

M: Managing editor, Politische Wissenschaft, "Six's favorite project",  
a quarterly magazine intended to be organ of a European Academy  
of Social Sciences.

S: Born ca. '00  
Student of Wilhelm Dibelius, celebrated University of Berlin  
historian of England  
Taught at University of Leipzig, then moved to Lehrstuhle fuer  
England formerly occupied by Dibelius at Berlin  
Author of social histories of England and of British Empire  
"which were a great success in Germany"  
Has lived in all parts of British Empire  
S- "had no contact with Pf- during period when S- was underground"

(Note: Pfeffer was ARRESTED 16 Jan 46 at Gilserberg near Treysa north  
of Marburg by 7th US Army at this Team's suggestion; his wife had  
been helping to hide Six, then underground in that neighborhood.  
Pfeffer is reported by CIC to be in Camp 95 at Ziegenhain near  
Hersfeld near Kassel. --BLS)

~~SECRET~~

PISCHEL, (Pri. Dr.) Associate managing editor of Politische Wissenschaft; Employee of Auslandswissenschaftliches Institut of University of Berlin

M: Born ca. '12

No data as to university or field in which she took doctorate  
Lived in Berlin/ Dahlem with parents  
Handled a large correspondence with Politische Wissenschaft's contributors; may be able to locate some of this correspondence

POERNGEN, or POENNGEN, (Dr.) Richard (MCC Chart of German FO, and Geschaeftsuebersicht des Auswaertigen Amts list a Dr. Poerngen of Rundfunk Pol who very possibly is the person referred to here --SLF) FO Pressereferent in Bulgaria, '43-44

M: No data as to P's education or father

P- an outstanding German journalist, probably a close acquaintance of Gisela Wirsing, q.v.

P- was Frankfurter Zeitung correspondent in Moscow several years (before '33? to '37); no data as to whether he spoke Russian '42 or '43 worked in Spanish North Africa; was to have gone as Pressereferent to Portugal, but "on account of English pressure on Ambassador Hoyningen-Huene" (sic --ELC) was not accepted by Portuguese Government

Therefore was sent '43 to Bulgaria, where, according to information furnished German FO by Swedish Government, he fell into Russian hands

Not CS or SD member

Wife : Gisela Doehrn (no data as to her father), who had been a reporter in Moscow when P- was there and who told Kahnke of the alleged English pressure on Hoyningen-Huene

Gisela Doehrn did not go to Bulgaria with P-; in Dec '44 went to Stockholm to get news of her husband through Swedish Government; Kahnke, on a trip there at that time, spoke with her; she said she was then living in Berlin/Frohnau, now Russian or French Sector, exact address "unknown", in same house with Gisela Wirsing; Kahnke "got the impression she was a close friend of Wirsing"

No data as to whether Doehrn speaks Russian

PRINZING, (Prof. Dr.) ALBERT Leiter Deutsches Wissenschaftliches Institut in Venice, '44-45; AWI Professor of Italienkunde '39-44

S: Born ca. '10

Ph. D. habil. Heidelberg (Volkswirtschaft and Italian history)  
Probably was Dozent at Heidelberg

'39 to AWI as Professor of Italienkunde

"Old Party member," but probably not active

Member Institut fuer Sozialwissenschaften of University of Heidelberg, whose guiding spirit, Dr. Alfred Heber, should have full information on P-

~~SECRET~~

QUANDET, (VIR) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter Kult Pol S '40 or '41-45

M: Born ca. '03 in Posen Province (no data as to father)  
Took part in World War I; right hand wounded  
Member NSDAP (no data as to when joined); not SS;  
probably not a collaborator of SD  
Had been Oberstudiendirektor and Leiter of a Gymnasium  
(secondary school) in Berlin near Fehrbelliner Platz  
Had close relations with the Henckel family, parents  
of Frau Joachim von Ribbentrop; brought into Foreign  
Office ca. '40 by her, though probably had not a  
large private income like the Henckels  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
His only assistant in FO: Konsul Dr. Steimer  
Dry personality, not liked by Six, who probably would have  
dismissed him but for his friendship with Frau Ribbentrop  
Last seen by M- in Berlin, Spring '45

S: Born ca. '95  
No data as to family or career  
Probably educated in teacher-training school, as had been  
Oberstudiendirektor in a German school abroad (sic-EL3);  
S-"does not know where or when"  
C-'s one assistant: Konsul Steimer, q.v.  
Middle height and build; dark hair and complexion

RANTZAU, (Ges R) \_\_\_\_\_ Kulturreferent in Rumania, '43-44  
M: Born ca. '05 of an old Prussian diplomatic family; one  
relative was Ambassador to Moscow ca. '22  
Wife: Graefin \_\_\_\_\_, born in Munich; one child  
Career Foreign Office official  
To beginning of World War II was Consul General  
in New York City; then joined Informationsabteilung as  
liaison to Heeresgruppen (army groups)  
Sent to Rumania fall '43 as Kulturreferent, where was  
captured by Russians; according to Swedish Foreign  
Office, was taken to Moscow  
"Could not have been pro-Bolshevik; M- knows him very well"  
Joined NSDAP after '33; no other Party activities  
Friend of Alexander Werth of Kult Pol, q.v., and of Trott  
zu Solz, q.v.

S: Born ca. '00 of a celebrated noble family undoubtedly in  
Almanach de Gotha  
Career diplomat  
Captured by Russian Army as was all his Legation, in World War II

RICHTER, (Fraulein) \_\_\_\_\_ Six's secretary in A.I., '39-45

S: Born ca. '07  
Old employee of Hochschule fuer Politik who was handed over to  
Six when Hochschule was merged into AWI  
No data as to address  
S- last saw her Ja. '45 in Berlin when A.I. staff was being dissolved  
Middle height (1.60 m); dumpy; blond; no glasses

RICHTER, HANS GEORG Leiter Kult Pol Gen Ref II, '43-45

M: R- should be well informed on relations between  
 Rundfunkpolitische Abteilung and Ministry of  
 Propaganda before and after '43  
 R- presumably now lives in British Zone at Minden, Lindenstrasse  
 7, 8 or 9, according to information received by Mahnke from  
 Leipold ca. December '45

ROEHL, (Herr) \_\_\_\_\_ Translator with Six's group on Eastern Front  
 summer '41; witness to what Six, Mahnke and Dr. Emil Augsburg  
 did there

M: German who grew up in Russia; had been a salesman there for a  
 movie film factory (name of firm "unknown" to M-)  
 Not an BSHA member

M- has not seen R- since end of Aug '41; "presumes" R- was  
 assigned to some other AOK unit after Six's group left  
 Eastern Front

ROEDER, (Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Managing head of library of Auslandswissen-  
 schaftliches Institut, University of Berlin

M: Born ca. '11

Lived in Berlin (address "unknown")

Assistant to Dr. August Lechlin, AWI Professor of Uebersee-  
 geschichte und Kolonialpolitik

May have information as to what finally became of AWI library  
 after it was moved from Berlin in Spring '44 to Beeskow,  
 Mark Brandenburg and there loaded onto barges

ROPP, (Lieut.) RICHARD

See "OLSKER-ROEDER, ROLF"

ROSS, (Dr.) Colin Adviser on USA trusted by Ribbentrop;  
 Chairman of FO American Committee

S: Born ca. '90

Travel-book author; accompanied by wife on all his globe-trotting  
 No data as to doctoral degree

Lived in Munich, came to FO once or twice a month for meetings  
 of America Committee

Cynical, tended to trivialize everything and everyone;  
 unpleasant to have around

ROTH, (VLR Dr.) \_\_\_\_\_ Leiter Kult Pol W '43-45

M: Born ca. 1885

Widower; children (no data as to wife)

Career civil servant; "old school diplomat type"

Before '33 "democratic" orientation; may have been member of  
 Demokratische Partei, probably joined NSDAP <sup>later</sup> '35, possibly '37

Had been Consul in Odessa, member of German Embassy in Warsaw,  
 etc., before entering Kulturabteilung; became a member of

Kult Pol when Kulturabteilung was merged into it  
 Thoroughgoing specialist on German scientific personnel; had no  
 assistant in Kult Pol W

M- last saw R- Feb or March '45 when R- was en route to FO  
 Ausweichstelle at Luehlhausen, Thuringia

S: Born ca. 1882

Widower

Probably lived in mid-town Berlin, as came to the FO on foot  
 Career diplomat

Very widely read, highly educated

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ROTH, (HIA)HERR)      Wissenschaftlicher Hilfsarbeiter in Kultur-  
 abteilung of German Embassy in Portugal ca. '43      ~~SECRET~~  
 S: Seen once by S- when S- went to Portugal ca. '43  
 Born ca. '10  
 No other data  
 RUDOLPH, (Herr)      Lahnke's successor as Referent  
                                  fuer Marxismus in RSHA Amt VII,  
                                  mid-'43

M: R- had been in RSHA Amt I (Haushalt- und Verwaltungsamt)  
 Had no doctoral degree and was not doctoral candidate,  
 but listened to lectures at University  
 Not qualified to do research, and actually performed  
 almost none while in Amt VII

RUEHLER, GERO      Leiter Rundfunkpolitische  
                                  Abteilung of FO

M: R- was FO liaison to Propaganda Ministry, chosen by Ribben-  
 trop in preference to Six because R-, an old Party agitator,  
 was less likely to start a fight with the Goebbels group  
 (See also "Elchut" --ELS)

SATTLER, (Kriminalrat)      Member of RSHA Amt IV (Gestapo);  
                                  "specialist on problems of the Third  
                                  International from a police standpoint";  
                                  member of Six's group on Eastern Front,  
                                  summer and fall '41

M: S- acted as administrative officer for the Six group, which  
 was motorized; he did no interrogation or intelligence work

S'URE, (Prof.)      Leiter Deutsches Wissenschaftliches  
                                  Institut in Pressburg, '43-45

M: S- a jurist; was Re<sup>c</sup>tor of University of Prague ca. '41-43,  
 from which post he was dismissed after a controversy (issues  
 "not known" to Lahnke) with Protector Reinhardt Heydrich  
 S- the only professional person in the Pressburg Institute

SCHACHT, (SS-Rottenfuehrer      Kulturreferent in Denmark,  
 (Ges R Dr.)      before '43 to '45

M: Born ca. '08  
 Son of a landowning family in Schleswig; no relation to  
 Economics Minister Dr. Hjalmar H. G. Schacht  
 Joined NSDAP after '33; Rottenfuehrer in Allgemeine-SS;  
 no SD activities "as far as Lahnke knows"  
 Dr. of law and career civil servant in FO  
 Skillful but not excellent in cultural politics

S: Born ca. '03  
 Law degree  
 Had served "long time" in FO, undoubtedly was career civil  
 servant  
 Not outstanding as cultural propagandist; "a normal man"

~~SECRET~~

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SCHAEFFER-BURKELIN,  
(General Konsul)

Leiter Kult Pol U to '43;  
Kulturreferent in Italy '43-45

- I: Born ca. '05  
No data as to father  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
Joined HSDAP after '33  
Career FO official  
Not energetic
- S: Born ca. '98  
Served four or five years as Leiter of Referat U (Universities)  
in FC's Kulturabteilung before going to Rome mid-'43 as  
Kulturreferent  
"A diplomat, not a thinker or scholar"

SCHATTENFROH, (SA-Gruppenfuehrer General  
Konsul)

Leiter Kult Pol K  
'43-45

- I: Born ca. '02  
Austrian; no data as to father  
Married; no data as to wife  
Has no doctoral degree but may have studied in university  
SA-Gruppenfuehrer; not an SD member  
Had been put into concentration camp by Schuschnigg regime  
in Austria for Nazi activities  
Never was in Austrian Foreign Service; received job in German  
FO as reward for Nazi Party service; "no reason can be found  
for his being Referat for Art"  
Left FO ca. Feb or March '45 to be Landeshauptmann in Hanover  
NOW INTERED in Sennelager in British Zone

- S: Born ca. '95  
Old Party member, probably SA-Brigadefuehrer or Gruppenfuehrer  
Very pleasant manners, convivial  
Left FO '44 to become Landeshauptmann (appointive governor)  
of a province in northwest Germany  
Tall; bald

SCHATZ (SA-Obersturmfuehrer Konsul Dr.)

Referent fuer Musik  
in Kult Pol K '43-45

- I: Born ca. '05  
No data as to father  
Married; children (no data as to wife)  
Educated in musical schools; knew musicians all over Germany  
Partner in a big electric lamp installation firm in Berlin  
(investor only, not active in business)  
SA-Obersturmfuehrer  
Member of Informationsabteilung when Mahnke arrived in FO

- S: Born ca. '00  
No data as to parents  
Married  
Was orchestra leader; member of Reichskulturkammer  
Not outstanding politically  
No data as to address  
Slightly under middle height; blond

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SCHEEL, (Reichsstudentenführer  
Dr. med.) GUSTAV ADOLF

Reichsstudentenführer  
'36-45

M: Scheel's deputy was Horn, q.v.

S: Born ca. '09 (about same age as Six, who went to University of Heidelberg with him); son of well-known Evangelical clergyman in Mannheim; like Six was a Pfadfinder (Boy Scout) Doctor of Medicine, but went into politics without ever having practiced medicine  
Leader of NS Studentenfraktion at Heidelberg '32-36; made Reichsstudentenführer '36, probably through influence of Reinhardt Heydrich  
Scheel was one of the three or four SS students in Heidelberg in his day; he rose rapidly to be SD-Oberabschnittsführer fuer Suedwestdeutschland  
Wife, from middle Germany, studied in Staats- und Wirtschaftliche Fakultät at University of Heidelberg; children

(Note: While interviewing Six, this investigator discovered that Scheel was IN CUSTODY of CIC Detachment 307 --BLS)

SCHLEIER, (Gesandter)

Dirigent of Kult Pol,  
'44-45

M: S- was one of two men sent into Kult Pol from AO by agreement between AO's Leiter Bohle and Foreign Minister Ribbentrop (the other was Gesandter Langmann, Gen Ref I)  
S- a cheese salesman, had been AO Landesgruppenleiter for France and Holland

M- last news of him was that S- was head of FO's Ausweichstelle in Muehlhausen, Thuringia; Leipold, q.v., told M- about Dec. '45 that S- had disappeared from that place Spring '45 with the Ausweichstelle's funds at the time the first US troops appeared

SCHELLENBERG, WALTER

Leiter RSHA Amt VI

M: S- was already in SD (Amt IV, Abwehraufgaben) in close contact with Heydrich when Six joined SD ca. '36

Probably S- wanted a high position in FO

S- impressed Six and Mahnke as being ambitious, cold, calculating, highly intelligent

Probably Six and Schellenberg saw each other only five or six times after mid-'43; main contacts were in mid-'44 when Six and Schellenberg had a private dinner, at which Mahnke was present, and discussed possibility of getting a separate peace with the Western Allies; present also on that occasion was Schellenberg's Personal Referent, Obersturmbannführer Oberregierungsrat Dr. Schmitz, q.v.

S- believed in making use of a "brain trust" not on the Party or Government payroll, and wished to hire Giselher Wirsing, q.v., for this purpose; S-'s theory was that the "free specialists" would be more dependable if attached to him not by official but by personal bonds; M-"has no idea" as to how far Schellenberg's relation with Wirsing and other potential "braintrustees" developed; recruitment of such persons was largely left to Schellenberg's subordinate, Luftwaffe Oberfeldrichter Schoen, q.v.

M- first met S- ca. July '44 at dinner with Six and Personal Referents of Six and S-; subject of dinner: possibility of separate peace with England and US

See "WIRSING, GISELHER"

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SCHWEIDLER, (Fraulein)

AWI student of economics  
Only German exchange  
student in Finland '43-44

M: Born ca. '20

Daughter of Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ Schweidler of Technische Hochschule  
in Berlin

AWF exchange student of international economics one-half year  
'43-44 at University of Helsinki, after which returned to  
Germany

Was to have taken Ph.D. by end of war (no data as to thesis topic)  
Gifted student

No particular political interests; "had done her duty in NS  
Studentenbund just like every other student in AWF"

SCHMITZ, (Obersturmbannfuhrer  
Oberregierungsrat Dr.)

Personal Referent to  
Walter Schellenberg,  
Leiter of RSHA Amt VI

M: S- born ca. '10

Was Schellenberg's Personal Referent from the days when  
Schellenberg was in Amt IV

M- met Schmitz perhaps once a month during '43-44

SCHOEN, (Luftwaffe  
Oberfeldrichter)

Personal aide to Walter  
Schellenberg, Leiter  
of RSHA Amt VI

M: M- not acquainted with Schoen, to whom he was presented on only  
one occasion (by Schellenberg's Personal Referent Schmitt, who  
then said Schellenberg had given Schoen the task of recruiting  
a "brain trust") (See "Schellenberg" --BLS)

Apparently Schoen was educated as a jurist; probably he had been  
a judge before World War II

SCHOLZ, GERDA

Secretary to Six, '38-45

S: G-S- was never married, lived quietly at home, had few men friends  
outside the office, saw Six only at parties

A girl of 17 or 18, she was already on SD payroll '38 when Six  
arrived there to go to work; SD Personalamt had screened her,  
so Six never felt a need to look into her background or connec-  
tions; therefore "has no data" on her family

G-S- never accompanied Six on trips

Six never shared political information with her; she had only the  
normal duties of a receptionist

Six last saw her Apr '45 in Berlin; last word concerning her he  
received was from Rintelen in Spring '45, who said she had had  
a finger shot off and had been wounded otherwise in an air attack

(Note: See this Team's full interrogation of Gerda Scholz, issued  
29 Nov 45. --BLS)

SCHROEDER,

FO Pressereferent in  
Denmark, before '43 to '45

M: Born ca. '12 in Denmark; German citizen

No data as to education or career; no data as to his staff  
when Pressereferent

~~SECRET~~



SCHULZE, (Hitlerjugend  
Bannfuhrer)

FO Kulturreferent in  
Tokyo, ?? to '45

M: No data as to Schulze's family, education, career, or activities as Kulturreferent  
No data as to when Schulze went to Japan or as to his staff there; M- has never seen S- nor received a report from him  
Only information M- has about him is that he was HJ Bannfuhrer

SCURLA, (Dr. rer. pol.) HERBERT

A.F. Professor of Auswaertige Kulturpolitik  
Employed in Reichsministry of Education as Referent fuer Auswaertige Kulturpolitik

I: S-, an all-around specialist in cultural propaganda, was employed by both A.F. and Reichsministry of Education (Referent fuer Kulturpolitik in the latter)

(S-'s views are set forth in a general article, "Strukturwandel der auswaertigen Kulturpolitik?" in Jahrbuch der Hochschule fuer Politik, 1939, pp. 162-80. --BLS)

SIX, (Frau) ELLEN née  
OPPENHEIM (Frau FRANZ ALFRED SIX)

See "GASSMANN (Fraulein) ANNA"

SIX, FRANZ ALFRED

M: S-'s regular chauffeur : Grossman, q.v.

SIX, GUSTAV

Attorney;  
Brother of Franz Alfred Six

M: Summer '45, G- S-, employed in a Hamburg court under British Military Government, was dismissed for having joined Nazi Party (M- "does not know" when he joined)

G- S- then went to live with his parents in village (presumably Kuehlhausen --BLS) between Heidelberg and Mannheim

M- "thinks" Frau Franz Alfred Six may have told M- early '45 that Gustav is back in Hamburg with his wife, living with ~~the~~ the latter's parents; if so, he probably is unemployed and his father-in-law, a business man or attorney, probably is supporting him

G- S- could not have been in SS, or even in SD; as he had a deformed foot, would not have been admitted

M- saw him only once in his life: at Franz Alfred Six's marriage

G- S- never was a collaborator of Franz Alfred Six; their relationship was not friendly, though Franz Alfred supported his brother at college

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SNYCKERS, (SA Obersturm-  
bannfuhrer Dr.)

Kulturreferent in Pressburg,  
before '43 to fall '44

M: Born ca. '07

Son of a professor in Univ. of Leipzig (no data what  
field)

Married; four children (no data as to wife)

Joined NSDAP before '33

SA Obersturm-bannfuhrer; won SA literary prize for novel  
in University, studied Kulturwissenschaften (literature,  
art); no data as to what his jobs were before ca. '41  
when he entered FO

Was one of a group of SA Fuhrers then being brought into  
FO's Abteilung Deutschland as Referenten

Left FO fall '44 after a difference of opinion as to his  
promotion; then became Leiter der Presseabteilung  
der Obersten SA-Fuehrung, in Berlin

M-'s last news of him came in Feb '45, when 3- was in  
Berlin

STEIMER, (Konsul Dr.)

Assistant '43-45 to Quandt, Leiter  
'41?-45 of Kult Pol S

M: Born ca. '03

No data as to father

Married; children? (no data as to wife)

Career FO official

Had been Attache in Austria (dates uncertain),

Consul in Brazil until Brazil entered World War II;  
then exchanged and assigned to Kult Pol

Member NSDAP, but not of any Party organizations

M- last saw him Berlin March '45

S: No data whatever about him

SUER, (Sturm-bannfuhrer)

Six's Deputy (Stellvertretender  
Antschef VII) in RSHA '40-41

M: Had been a member of Amt IV (Gestapo)

Jurist (only Staatsexamen, not Dr.)

Sent to Prag early '41

SUNDERMANN, (Frau)

Referent Kult Pol Wi '44-45

M: Born ca. '07

No data as to parents

Divorced (no data as to ex-husband)

Entered Kult Pol early '44; had been employed in a  
not very influential job in Arbeitswissenschaftliches  
Institut of Reichsarbeitsfront, Berlin

Insignificant personality; some academic training,  
but M- "has no data" as to whether Ph.D. (not called  
"Dr.", at any rate)

M- last saw her Feb '45 when she was en route to FO  
Ausweichstelle at Muehlhausen, Thuringen

S: Born ca. '00

Came to FO from her job as an archivist in Arbeits-  
wissenschaftliches Institut of Reichsarbeitsfront

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THORNER, (Ges R) HEINZ      FO Kulturreferent in Sweden '42-45

M: Born ca. '09  
 Father professional military officer, retired  
 Married; three children (no data as to wife)  
 Probably has law degree  
 No data as to early jobs  
 Joined NSDAP before '33; probably never in SS or SD  
 Adjutant of Ribbentrop in Dienststelle Ribbentrop  
 before Ribbentrop became Foreign Minister  
 Attaché and Legationssekretär in either New York City  
 or Washington, D.C., just before US declared war  
 To Germany in '41, then to Stockholm '42 as Kultur-  
 referent  
 One of FO's most expert men in field of cultural propaganda  
 Evidently thought to be part Jewish, as was viewed with  
 suspicion by SD; but Six kept him on Kult fol payroll  
 anyway  
 Th- spoke with M- on phone from Stockholm at end of war;  
 probably, therefore, Th- remained in Sweden and was  
 interned there

S: Born ca. '05  
 Married (no data as to wife)  
 Law degree

TIGERSTEDT,      Swedish journalist of Finnish  
 citizenship; wrote articles  
 "parallel" to those of Nazi  
 propagandists

M: T- a publicist whose ideas, especially his hatred of the  
 Russians, were "parallel to those of the Nazis, though  
 he was not an unconditional friend of Germany"  
 Influential in both Finland and Sweden

TRAENKER, LOUIS      German actor, apparently associated  
 with German Propaganda Ministry  
 activities in Italy '43

M: T-, a famous German actor from South Tyrol, lived '43 in  
 Venice, working in big Italian film plants there; had  
 "some sort of job" under Faber, the representative  
 there of the German Propaganda Ministry, whose office  
 was in the German Embassy at Fasano  
 T- told M-, who in '43 visited him there, that T- was  
 no longer persona grata with Goebbels, had had a con-  
 troversy with him; but T- furnished no details

~~SECRET~~

TRISKA, (SS-Sturmabfuhrer Ges R Dr.)

FO Kulturreferent in Hungary, mid-'44-'45

M: Born ca. '09  
Austrian; no data as to father  
Unmarried  
SS-Sturmabfuhrer <sup>by</sup> Reichsfuehrung-SS; Gold Party Badge; personal friend of Gauleiter of Kaernten (Rainer); Nazi student movement leader in Vienna  
Entered FO in Deutschland Abteilung under Lutler; served most of war in Waffen-SS; ca. '44 became Unter- or Obersturmfuhrer  
'44, through influence of Staatssekretar Steengracht von Moyland, returned to FO and was sent as Kulturreferent to Budapest, where he had under him a staff of some 10 persons, none of whom were Beante.

TWARDOWSKI, FRITZ  
ERNST ADALBERT VON

Six's predecessor as Leiter of FO Kulturbteilung

S: T- aggressive, opportunistic, somewhat tactless, not highly suited to cultural propaganda  
T-'s two sons killed during war  
Ahrends, a.v., was T-'s brother-in-law  
T-'s daughter married a Swedish diplomat who became Leiter of Presseabteilung of Swedish Foreign Office  
(Note: T- was subject of report, dated 3 Oct 45, by State Department Special Interrogation Mission --BLS)

UEHLELL, (Baron) \_\_\_\_\_ von Co-Leiter Kult Pol U-VI 43-45

M: U- was known as "the anti-Bolshevik Referent," wrote many pamphlets against the USSR  
See "Heuchert"

S: Born ca. 1880  
"Nice old gentleman, too senile for active work or even for consultation; ferociously anti-Bolshevik"

UNGARN-STERNBURG, (Ges R Freiherr) \_\_\_\_\_ von FO Kulturreferent in Finland '43-'44

M: Born ca. '09 of a family of Baltic nobles, among them the Ungarn-Sternberg who led the White Russian anti-Bolshevik movement in Mongolia after World War I

Unmarried  
University graduate, but "not a complicated man"  
Career FO official

At beginning of World War II was FO's liaison to Heeresgruppe Nord in Baltic; was first man to interrogate the Anti-Soviet Russian General Vlassov, who deserted to the Nazis

In Finland as Kulturreferent '43 to fall '44  
Later became, under Rintelen, FO specialist on problems of prisoners of war, in which position he presumably stayed to '45

Joined NSDAP, probably after '33

M- last saw him in Berlin in Spring '45; U-S- may then have been about to leave for FO Ausweichstelle at Muehlhausen, Thuringia

(Not in WWGA 31 Mar 45 --BLS)

~~SECRET~~

URACH, (Faerst) \_\_\_\_\_ PO Pressereferent in Switzerland '44-45

M: No data; H- "knows only the name"

VALJAVEC, (Dr.) FRITZ AWI Professor of Volks- und Landeskunde Suedosteuropas, '41-45

N: Came from University of Munich to Berlin ca. '41 as successor to Prof. Hans Joachim Beyer, q.v.  
Spent most of his time in Munich, appearing in Berlin only for lectures and consultation  
Probably educated first in Hungary and then in German universities

B: Born ca. '00

German whose father or grandfather was Serbian  
Celebrated historian of Southeast Europe; had been in University of Munich before coming to AWI '39  
Editor of Vierteljahresshefte der Suedosteuropanforschung, a prime source for specialists

VETTER, (Frau) VERONICA AWI language teacher; witness to activities of Six, Mahnke and Dr. Emil Augsburg on Eastern Front in Summer '41

M: Frau Vetter, Russian wife of a Volksdeutscher who according to German Army reports, was shot by the Red Army

Herr and Frau Vetter had been Lehrer and Lehrerin in a Seminar for German languages in Smolensk

When Six was in Smolensk area in fall '41, Frau Vetter presented herself and asked for help; Six gave her a job in AWI as language teacher

Probably she now lives in an industrial suburb of Stuttgart, where she or her husband had working-class relatives (names not known); she has one daughter named Ingeborg, age 2 or 3

"Large for a woman" (ca 5' 7"); robustly built; brown hair; blue eyes; prominent cheekbones (Slavic face); speaks good German with somewhat Russian accent

"WINDEX" (Pseud.)

See "WIRSING, GISELER"

WAGNER, \_\_\_\_\_ Brother-in-law of Dr. Emil Augsburg, q.v., of Russland-Institut in Wannsee,

M: Auslandsdeutscher from Ostprelet

Before World War II was Superintendent (i.e., supervisor over several Gemeinde) of Evangelical Church in Polish Obersilesia; during war was Wehrmacht Hauptmann, serving as a high-grade interpreter for Slavonic languages

Theological education

"A good German nationalist but not a Nazi"

Six and Mahnke met Wagner through Augsburg, discussed political problems, and all four agreed that Rosenberg's Russian policy was "catastrophic" because too unconciliatory

~~SECRET~~

WALZ, (Prof.)

International lawyer, Leiter  
Deutsches Wissenschaftliches  
Institut in Agram (Zagreb);  
Croatia, before '43 to '44 or '4

M: M- "has no data concerning this Walz"

WALZ, (Dr.) KURT

AWI Dozent fuer Auslands-  
zeitungswesen, '41-45

M: Born ca. '09

Came to AWI from Koenigsberg (no data as to father);  
there had been Assistant to Six in Leitungswissen-  
schaftliches Institut and had subsequently been  
Dozent fuer Zeitungswesen

Wife: Dr. Ursula, nee Lahlweg, daughter of a family  
of Domänenpächter in Platen, Pomerania; she also  
held doctorate in journalism from Koenigsberg, and  
had been an exchange student in Poland

W- joined NSDAP (dates unknown) but not SS

Had tuberculosis of leg, walks with cane

Height ca. 5'8"; black hair; smallish face; brown  
complexion; dark eyes

Lived Berlin/Wilhelmshagen (street address "unknown")

Left Berlin for Muehlhausen, Thuringia, Spring '45

WALZ, (Dr.) URSULA,  
nee HAHN WEG

see "Walz, (Dr.) Kurt"

WERTH, (Dr.) ALEXANDER

Leiter '43-45 of Kult Pol L-I  
and L-IX (England and North  
America, incl. Mexico)

M: Born ca. '09

Son of Admiral Alexander Werth, who died ca. '40, by  
the Admiral's divorced first wife; Admiral Werth  
had been President of the Hamburg Prize Court

W-'s mother was remarried to a German emigre (occupation  
and name "unknown" to Mahnke) and lived in England  
with her husband throughout World War II; Six should  
know the names (But Six would not name them.--HMS)

W- married a distant relative nee Messner, daughter of  
a Pomeranian Landwirt who was a leading Stahlhelm  
member and who became an Allgemeine SS-Oberfuehrer

W-'s father-in-law visited W- in Berlin, and Mahnke met  
the father-in-law there; he impressed Mahnke as a  
"conservative, stiff-necked Junker type"; the father-  
in-law's wife was a close relative (sister?) of  
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Werner Lorenz, head of the  
Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle

W- graduated from Arndtgynasium in Berlin/Dahlem and  
took an LL.B. in England

Wrote a treatise on international law, probably on the  
Permanent Court of International Justice, which won  
an English prize

~~SECRET~~

ME: (cont.)

Joined NSDAP after '33 (date uncertain)  
Before World War II had a law office in England,  
specializing in commercial cases

'39 returned to Germany with his family, joined  
Wehrmacht, took part in Norway campaign, then  
entered FO Informationsabteilung, in which he  
managed all propaganda not for press and radio  
Worked with Trott zu Solz and Leopold, both of  
Kult Pol I-VIII, for organization of Indian Free-  
dom Movement (under Subhas Chandra Bose) and  
Indische Freiheitslegion; for this reason,  
intelligence officers of British Indian Army  
wish, according to Leopold, to question W-  
'43 entered Kult Pol and handled all its legal problems  
to '45 (book publishing, relations with Propaganda  
Ministry, foreign trade regulations)  
Became very close friend of Six as well as Trott zu  
Solz

"100 % anti Russian"

Believed Ribbentrop and Colin Ross were wrong in not  
making further efforts to win USA and England for  
a war on Russia; Trott, Boehm, Richter, Six and  
von Daeften, all of Kult Pol, agreed with Werth on this  
Not an SD man, but was proposed by Mahnke to  
Schellenberg on latter's inquiry, end '44 or early  
'45, as a man who might deal with Anglo-Saxon  
powers via intermediaries in legal and commercial  
circles in Sweden

Werth stayed behind in Berlin when rest of Kult Pol  
officials left in Spring '45, was to be driven to  
FO Ausweichstelle in Thuringen by Grossmann, q.v.,  
Six's regular chauffeur; Werth never arrived; Leopold,  
q.v., told Mahnke ca. Dec. '45 that he thought Werth  
had gone to Magdeburg instead of Thuringen

W's mother, living at Hamburg/Eppendorf, Heilwegstrasse  
100, told M- when M- visited her there ca. 20 Nov '45  
that on two separate occasions British sergeants had  
brought her letters, each time in Werth's handwriting,  
which letters stated that he was well, was in Russian  
prison, and sent greetings to his wife and children;  
M- "has no data" as to whether Werth's wife has  
received any such letters; wife now living in Schleswig  
(W's mother knows address, but M- "does not")

3: Born ca. '10 in Berlin

Father Admiral in German Navy

Married; two or three children (no data as to wife)

Studied in England (school "unknown"), probably law

No data as to whether ever lived elsewhere abroad

Regarded work in FO as a wartime job only; wanted to go  
into law practice

Joined NSDAP '39 or '40 but took no interest in it

"Thought more as an Englishman than as a German"

Spoke excellent English

Was already in FO as specialist on England when S-  
arrived

Was the one and only specialist in Kult Pol for USA,  
Canada, Mexico, England; attended meetings of FO's  
USA Committee once or twice a week

Bombed out ca. '43; lived in various rooms in Berlin  
until mid '44, when moved in with Six at Thielallee 12-A,  
where Dr. Anton Boehm, q.v., was also living

SECRET

S-'s last contact of any sort with W- was in Berlin 18 or 19 Apr 45, when S- released him from service and told him he might go north or south as he pleased

WIRSING, GISELHER "Free" journalist employed in Wehrmacht and FO propaganda  
(Note: Following data may supplement extended interrogation of Wirsing reported in BAOR's FIAT EP 254-82 of 18 Jan and 1 Feb 46. --BLS)

M: W-, one of Germany's outstanding journalists, was a frequent collaborator of Kult Pol but was never on the FO payroll and never obliged to come to work in FO; he came voluntarily out of interest and out of friendship for Six and Dr. Alexander Werth, q.v. From fall '43 through summer '44 W- appeared often at meetings of General Referate when propaganda campaigns were under discussion; offered non-binding advice; followed in his illustrated magazine Signal (which he published and edited to spring '45 on behalf of OKW) the same general line as Kult Pol. During the same period he also exchanged ideas informally with individual Kult Pol Referenten. Spring '44 wrote the main parts of the series of pamphlets and books issued by FO under the pseudonym "Vindex"; for this work he was paid by the FO. The "Vindex" publications included:

- (1) Bolschewismus (pamphlet)
- (2) Stalinismus: Methode des Bolschewismus (book of "Sprachregelungen für anti-Bolshevik propaganda by Nazi sympathizers all over the world"; translated into all other Western European languages

FO cultural propaganda missions also distributed general philosophical-political treatises by W-, such as his Zeitalter des Ikaros, a volume attacked by the Propaganda Ministry as too defeatist, too pessimistic, not sufficiently anti-Bolshevik; and Das Masslose Kontinent, a treatise on USA.

Schellenberg wished to hire Wirsing for his own personal "brain trust"; Mahnke "does not know" how far Schellenberg got with this plan; Mahnke "has never heard" of the Egmont Reports and "does not think Wirsing ever discussed them with Six"

H- has never heard W- mention Propaganda Ministry or its personalities, but thinks he has heard somehow that W- left his job as editor of Deutscher Neueste Nachrichten "because he thought free journalistic activities impossible on a paper licensed by Ministry of Propaganda"; from that paper he moved to the staff of OKW's Signal and became editor.

No Propaganda Ministry representatives were present at the General Referat meetings that Wirsing attended; indeed, those present were asked to keep them secret from the Ministry.

SECRET



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WITTINGHOUSE, (SA-Sturmabfuhrer Legationssekretar)  
von

Leiter Kult Pol L-7  
(Scandinavia) '43-'45

1: Born ca. '07 of an aristocratic Baltic family, intermarried with other aristocrats all over the Baltic region; father a journalist on a German paper in Lithuania who obtained a position in the field of press control with the Ostministerium in Riga  
Married; three or four children (no data as to wife)  
Joined NSDAP before '33; SA-Sturmabfuhrer in Oberste SA-Fuehrung; never in SD  
Diplom Landwirt.  
Studied at a university in USA before '33  
Ca. '34-'39 was Leiter of Akademischer Austauschdienst in Denmark  
Entered FO '39 or '40 in Kulturabteilung; by time it was merged into Kult Pol was Generalreferent of Kulturabteilung;  
Speaks Russian, Danish, English  
Very friendly with Ministerialdirektor Schroeder, Leiter of FO's Personalabteilung  
K- first met W- '43 in FO; last saw him in Berlin Apr '45

3: Born ca. '05  
Probably lived in mid-Berlin  
Probably had studied at university, though S- has never heard W-spoken of as "Dr."  
Career diplomat, specialist on Scandinavia; also handled Russian questions "when they arose"  
Spoke Russian well, knew Scandinavian languages, probably had lived some years in Scandinavia  
Had no assistant  
Middle height and build; blond

WELSTER, (General Konsul)

Six's predecessor as Leiter FO Informationsabteilung; to Naples '43 as General Konsul when Six replaced him

3: Born ca. '90  
No data as to parents  
Well-read and witty, but may not have attended university  
Brought into FO by Ribbentrop  
Had attitude and background of a professional publicity man; knew all sorts of business and publicity people; brought into FO a small army of advertising men, printers, artists, theater specialists, and assorted geniuses whose duties were unspecified  
Often made inspection trips abroad "to see what Kulturreferenten were up to"  
A man of no principles; "probably would have surrendered on sight of enemy soldiers"  
Middle height and build; blond

ZAPP, (Ges R Dr.) KARL

FO Kulturreferent in Turkey, '44-'45

M: Born ca. '05  
No data as to father  
No data as to whether married

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ZAPP, (Ges R Dr.) KARL (cont.)

Dr. of law  
Previously in FO's Abteilung Protokoll, Ordensreferat  
Did a purely administrative job in Turkey in German  
schools and hospitals; took no initiatives in field of  
cultural propaganda  
Joined NSDAP, probably after '33

ZOLLER, (Ges R Dr.)

FO Kulturreferent in Agram (Zagreb),  
Croatia, before '43 to '44 or '45

N: Born ca. '08

No data as to father

Married (no data as to wife)

Dr. of law

Was Leiter of Akademischer Austauschdienst in Belgrade some  
3 or 4 years (dates uncertain)

Entered FO about '40 and was sent about '41 to Agram,  
where became Kulturreferent some time before '43

Nazi Party member (date uncertain); no activities, no  
organizations

S: Born ca. '08

No data as to parents or education

Kulturreferent in Croatia ca. '41-44

Had one male Volksdeutscher (name "unknown" to S-) as  
assistant