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AVSHHICION
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BRAND

SS Leader Brand: Since 1932 Physician-in-ordinary to Herr Hitler. In 1932 Brand saved Brueckner's leg, if not his life. Brand is completely devoted to Hitler. As a type, Brand is the personification of courtesy and tact. Talks little - has no opinions. Brand's wife - a nice, quiet lady - used to hold (in 1930 or so) the German championship for swimming over 300 meters. Brand's appointment as health dictator and final authority on all medical matters cuts across the path of Goering. Normally, the logical man for this post would have been Goering's Dr. Leonardo Conti, who was in charge of medical Party matters in 1933 ff. Dr. Conti has been Goering's physician and protégé since 1932.

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WILHELM BRUECKNER

Like Schaub, Brueckner was an Auxiliary Officer in the Munich Security Police in 1919. He was born in or near Karlsruhe, Baden, about 1885. His father was a Viola player in Karlsruhe. He became a First Lieutenant in the Infantry during World War I, after which he drifted to Munich and became a tennis trainer at the Iphitos Tennis Club in Schwabing. He was a good-looking man and did not hesitate to profit from this. In 1923 he was married to a dressmaker, who worked in her apartment on the Galerie-strasse in Munich. She practically supported him but Brueckner divorced her about 1925. Her friends among the better element in the Party took her side and there was severe criticism of Brueckner at that time. Since then Brueckner has always been seducing women under promise of marriage and then backing out at the last moment. In 1938 Hitler got tired of his continual fiancées and the Party opposition which they caused and ordered Brueckner to marry which he did. His wife, half a child, is more than twenty years younger than he, and was born near Baden-Baden of rich parents.

Brueckner has one great dislike and that is Goering. In 1933 Goering did all he could to have Brueckner removed from his post as adjutant to Hitler but was not successful. Dr. Sedgwick knows of some very heated telephone conversations, which passed between Brueckner and Goering. Goering

subsequently complained to Dr. Sedgwick and to Hitler about the slovenly, sloppy, churlish way Brueckner spoke to him on the telephone. Ribbentrop also complained bitterly about Brueckner's tone in 1935 and 1936. But Hitler, who derived a sadistic pleasure out of these fights between his followers, retained Brueckner.

Brueckner's promiscuity with women has been so extensive that at one time it was hardly possible to visit a Berlin maternity home without finding some unfortunate woman, usually of the better class, who was having a child by Brueckner. As far as Brueckner's word of honor is concerned Dr. Sedgwick can testify that it is valueless.

Brueckner's Word of Honor.- It was in December, 1934, and some weeks after Dr. Sedgwick's banishment from the Reichskanzlei, when the telephone rang early in the morning in Dr. Sedgwick's apartment on the Pariser Platz in Berlin. It was the London office of I.N.S. Dr. Sedgwick was told that there had been a telephone call from Mr. Hearst in California saying that a messenger with a letter from Mr. Hearst was on his way to Berlin.

Mr. Hearst wanted Dr. Sedgwick to take this messenger to see Hitler on an important matter. Twenty-four hours later William Hillman arrived in Berlin telling Dr. Sedgwick that he had a letter from Hearst to Hitler and he had orders

to show this letter to nobody. In view of this Dr. Sedgwick had to tell Mr. Hillman that under the circumstances it was quite impossible for him to do anything about it.

Mr. Hillman then told Dr. Sedgwick that the letter had to do with the coming Saar elections and that it was Mr. Hearst's view that it would be advisable to use this occasion and the probable re-incorporation of this district in the Reich for a magnanimous gesture toward world opinion. Hearst stated that during the elections the Third Reich authorities had promised to those Jews residing in the Saar special exemption from the harsh anti-Jewish laws prevalent in the Reich. Hearst added that it would make a world of difference if Herr Hitler saw fit to extend this special status of the Saar Jews to all Jews within the German Empire.

Since this would have meant practically the normalization of Germany's interior life and the end of the Jewish world boycott against German goods Dr. Sedgwick enthusiastically took up the matter and immediately telephoned to Brueckner at the Reichskanzlei to arrange for an interview. After introducing Mr. Hillman as Mr. Hearst's special emissary to Brueckner he asked him to arrange a special interview with Hitler adding that it was necessary to receive Mr. Hillman as he was the bearer of a special message from Mr. Hearst. Brueckner wanted to read the letter. Mr.

Hillman said that this was impossible, and that he must hand over the letter in person to Hitler.

Brueckner therefore left to find out what could be done. When he returned he said that it was impossible for Mr. Hillman to be received. Mr. Hillman finally agreed to hand over the letter to Brueckner on condition that Brueckner would give his solemn word of honor as an officer to hand the letter personally to Hitler and when Hitler had read it to bring it personally to Hillman without delay. Brueckner agreed to this and in repeating Hillman's terms said: "I give you my word as a German Officer that this letter which is sealed will go from your hand into my hand and from my hand into the hand of Hitler and thence back to my hand and back to you."

Brueckner left with the letter. Mr. Hillman and Dr. Sedgwick waited for more than an hour. Finally the door opened and in came Schaub waving the letter open in his hand and announced in awkward German that Hitler had seen it but could not understand what it meant and there must be a misunderstanding of some kind and that Hitler regretted but he could do nothing about it.

It was mortifying to Dr. Sedgwick that apart from the manifest insincerity of the reply returned by an underling that Mr. Hillman, a foreign correspondent should have learnt by his own experience the value of ^{the} so-called word of honor of Hitler's adjutant.

Brueckner's Hold on Hitler.- This dates back to the days of 1923 when he was commander of the Third Battalion of the S.A. in Munich. Brueckner always was the type of a happy-go-lucky fellow, far removed from what one considers an efficient and dependable officer. In 1925 Brueckner left Hitler and sided with Heines and Roehm who left the party S.A. under protest.

"Hitler is finished for me." Brueckner said one day to Dr. Sedgwick who ran into him in front of the University on the Ludwigstrasse in Munich. Brueckner took the line that as an 'Officer' he would always side with fellow Officers if things became critical. Frau Bechstein, Hitler's old friend, has never forgiven Brueckner for that desertion. "Brueckner ist ein Lump," she said to Dr. Sedgwick some months later.

In spite of all this Hitler reinstated Brueckner in 1930. There is something in Brueckner's huge body, which gives to Hitler a feeling of bodily security. Brueckner was also in prison with Hitler in Landsberg and probably knows much too much. Brueckner's relations to Gregor Strasser and to Strasser's Adjutant Oberleutnant Schultz (formerly of the organization Konsul) might have something to do with this.

On June 30, 1934, when a wave of murder swept over Germany ending the lives of Roehm and Strasser, Schultz

also was arrested but succeeded in hoodwinking the execution squad in the woods near Potsdam, ran for his life, jumped into a river, swam to the other side and stopped a car and escaped to the house of a friend in the country. There he hid for some days and then was able to get in touch with Oberleutnant Brueckner on the telephone. This led to Schultz being pardoned.

Since then Schultz, with permission of the Berlin authorities, has been living in Switzerland. In the spring of 1937 Dr. Sedgwick learnt in Zurich that Schultz was still living in Switzerland on a Nazi pension and probably occupied in some sort of work for Berlin.

An enemy of Kannenberg - during 1933 Brueckner had an automobile accident which confined him to bed for a couple of months, which pleased Kannenberg who saw in it "the finger of God."

Brueckner and Schaub keep Hitler's calendar and date book, which Hitler never consults himself.

JULIUS DORPMÜLLER

Born July 24, 1869. Lived in Hamburg. Head of the Reichsbahn. Very efficient. Bourgeois outlook. Heavy drinker. Old-time materialist. Best man to approach if at all possible. Dissatisfied with Nazi régime because in 1933 et seq. his advice to bring rolling stock up-to-date was ignored, money being spent on autostrassen - now almost useless with gasoline shortage.

Source S.

HANS FRANK

Present Governor of Poland. Name said to have been Frankfurter. Grandfather a Jew. Hitler knows this fact but obviously uses it for his own ends.

Source S.

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August 31, 1942

DOCTOR HANS FRANK

Was born in 1900 called Frank II, originally a Munich lawyer became judicial adviser of Hitler about 1930, succeeding Lorenz Roder. In 1932 Hess, Frank II and Dr. Sedgwick were the official correctors of Hitler's speeches and letters.

He was Counsel for the Defense in the so-called "Reichswehr Trial." After the National Rising in 1933 he was appointed Minister of Justice in Bavaria and Member of the Reich Court of Justice in Leipzig. Head of the National Socialist Association of German Lawyers. Commissioner for Justice within the Third Reich without Portfolio.

In 1936 Frank founded the Academy of German Justice in Munich and laid the cornerstone on the Ludwigstrasse for its new building. Frank said: "There is a suite of rooms I have reserved for you, Sedgwick, in this new building. I want you to take charge of our legal contracts abroad. I never forget the time when our offices adjoined on the second floor of the Brown House, and the talks I had with you."

Dr. Sedgwick accepted this but collaboration with Frank was out short by the attempt on Dr. Sedgwick's life in February, 1937. On August 24, 1942, the American Press

per U.P. announced that Frank II, Governor-General of Poland was headed for oblivion, that Hitler had demoted him and made Otto Georg Thierack, head of the dreaded Nazi People's Court, Minister of Justice. It must be remembered that a few months ago Reichsjustice Minister Franz Guertner died. Everybody had more or less expected the appointment of Frank to this vacant post. Thus the news of Hitler's appointment of Thierack comes like a bombshell. Thierack has also been made President of the German Law Academy (created by Frank) and is head of the Nazi Lawyers Union. Frank II was relieved of these two posts and also that of the Head of the Nazi Office of Jurisdiction (Braun Haus). Ironically the Transocean dispatch adds that Dr. Frank was relieved from his duties as leader of the three legal organizations to devote himself more fully to his duties as Governor-General of Poland. Dr. Hans Frank has thus both ceased to be a member of the German Cabinet and top judicial adviser of Hitler and his Party. A Transocean News Agency broadcast from Berlin added that in the last few weeks Dr. Frank had lectured at the Universities of Berlin, Munich and Heidelberg, on principles of jurisdiction including the problem of irremovability of judges.

To the above piece of news which has struck like a thunderbolt Dr. Sedgwick has the following observations to make. Frank's demotion must be a terrible blow to scores of decent Alt Nazional-Socialisten. Dr. Sedgwick knew Frank intimately and considered him as one of his chief allies in the fight which went on behind the scenes in favor of a liquidation of the concentration camp system. Dr. Sedgwick remembers very well a long talk he had in Frank's little office in 1932 when Frank expressed to him his misgivings as to how things would be shaping up in the future.

Frank argued from a hundred per cent legal point of view: "We must be careful to preserve intact the spirit and substance of law. Law is the foundation of kingdoms. (Justicia est fundamentum Regnorum). The integrity of the law must be preserved otherwise we will have chaos. Without the legal system which is centered at Leipzig and which has remained incorruptible there can be no solid future.

"Once we have power our Revolution must come to a stop and be canalized in such a way as to bring about pacification within and without. This political Wild West, which the Nazis have introduced into German politics of recent years, may have been caused by our Communist opponents but we must realize that this technique is incapable

of perpetuation, once we hold the reins.

"We must begin work right in the Party. We also must think ahead to a time when Hitler may not be alive. Then it will be seen whether our Movement has an inner constitution or not. The Nazi Party should create a Supreme Court of senators with real authority^{authority}, enough to take over if Hitler dies. Authority enough to make even him bow to the obligation of fundamental principles of law and order. Such a body must be strong enough to make even an Adolf Hitler bow to it."

Dr. Sedgwick more than agreed with this, but nothing came of it either in 1932 or during the following year. During 1934 Hitler began to rule like a common despot. Hitler said: "That Leipzig Court had its last chance. That will never happen again. We will see to it that the judges are made to suit our interests. Justice should never be the master, but rather the servant of the State."

Goering was sitting by Hitler's side at luncheon when he made the above remarks.

In 1934 things looked hopeless for German Justice and German Judges, and terror began to be applied universally, not even stopping at members of the highest law bodies. Frank II, with whom Dr. Sedgwick was in frequent contact,

was fighting a losing battle but he did not give up. When Dr. Sedgwick described to him Germany's deterioration in the Foreign Press Frank asked for the reason. Dr. Sedgwick said that Germany had ceased to be a Rechtsstaat (a legal entity) and that legal punishment was being meted out to tens of thousands without proper legal preliminaries. He continued: "As long as we have the system of concentration camps in Germany we will never come to terms with the British, the U.S.A. and other civilized countries. That means that Germany will both lose foreign trade and never recover her former colonies."

In the early spring of 1935 foggy weather had prevented Dr. Sedgwick from using the airplane from Munich to Berlin and he decided to take the Munich-Berlin Express.

Frank II was on the train and both of them were in the same compartment alone. They discussed the situation for almost nine hours. Dr. Sedgwick argued that only in a Christian Germany law would be safe, that Rosenberg's pagan movement and Goebbels' National Jesuitism with its theory that the end justifies the means were all alike dangerous and ungerman, and that Rosenberg had nothing to offer in the place of Christianity. They talked on until they passed Jena, Frank more and more agreeing with Dr. Sedgwick's argument. Suddenly Frank said: "People like

us will be stood up against a wall one fine day. When I hear you talking it reminds me of the old Munich days before the World War."

In the autumn of 1936 Frank again asked Dr. Sedgwick what foreign countries were thinking about Germany. He repeated the same things that he had said so often before. Frank asked why Dr. Sedgwick did not tell Hitler. He replied that he had been in disfavor since November, 1934 and had no access to Hitler. Frank then asked Dr. Sedgwick to write down these ideas in the form of a Memorandum, and said that he would see Hitler during the coming week and put the Memorandum before him. Dr. Sedgwick dictated to Frank a summary of points which had been emphasized to him by his British friends, some of them in the Cabinet. Some time later Dr. Sedgwick learned that Hitler was cutting Frank II at public meetings and leaving him in the cold ostentatiously.

Frank remained under a cloud for some time and only reappeared at Hitler's side on the march into Prague in 1938. Subsequently Dr. Sedgwick learned of his appointment in Poland where he must have tried to soft pedal the Nazi brutalities until he probably became a nuisance to the Gestapo. Today Frank is probably under the thumb of his subordinate General Wilhelm Kruger of the S.S. In this way

Hitler has been revenged on the man, who once wanted to establish a supreme council, with authority over him.

It has been pointed out that Hitler is a sadist. Dr. Sedgwick knows that Frank II has Jewish blood - at least fifty per cent, and that the highest Brown House circles are cognizant of it. To have picked out Frank as the Governor-General of conquered Poland which has the greatest Jewish population of any Occupied Country is an additional piece of evidence in the pathological picture of Hitler's character.

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PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS

Born October 29, 1897 in Rheydt in the Rhineland. The city of Rheydt, together with Gladbach is situated on the left bank of the Rhine and not far from the Dutch frontier. In 1923 the Town Hall of Rheydt burnt down to the ground and with it went all the archives including those of Goebbels' family. This event occurred during the Separatist disorders in that year, and in consequence of this Goebbels, whose political position during those times remained doubtful, had a relatively easy time to prove that he is descended from Lower Rhine peasant stock.

His appearance, however, is that of a man with a good deal of Spanish blood, due very likely to some crossing which occurred in the period of the Spanish Occupation of the Netherlands. There are many old Nazis, who protested against Goebbels when he rose to prominence as the Gauleiter of Berlin in 1926. One of them is Max Amann who openly referred to Goebbels as a cross-breed and a clubfoot and quoted an Old Testament verse: "Beware of those marked by God."

Brought up by the Jesuits and later educated at the Universities of Heidelberg, Freiburg and others he is a master of dialectics. Goebbels' chief maxim is: "Always smile. Lie with a smile, deny with a smile, intrigue with

a smile." Never tell an absolute lie be sure of at least thirty per cent of the truth, cleverly twisted, this will suffice in most cases to carry the point; set the intrigue going with some semi-humorous detail in the style of a society gossip writer. When Hitler pricks up his ears go on talking, naively dropping here and there something more serious. When Hitler finally flares up, pretend to be surprised and almost taken aback, then reluctantly crown the intrigue by playing the trump card which goads Hitler to action.

Dr. Sedgwick has watched such maneuvers of Goebbels a number of times. He usually chooses the latter part of luncheon for making such a move.¹ Then Hitler gets furious and throws down his fork, shouts for Brueckner to call up the Gestapo, or what Goebbels prefers still more, orders Goebbels himself to call the "guilty" party and issue a ukase in his name, which may subsequently mean anything from demotion to Dachau.

In such cases Goebbels begins his sentences on the telephone with the words: "I speak in the name of the Fuehrer. The Fuehrer orders this and that...." be it the closing of a film or the immediate closing of some Government or Party office. Goebbels who has been called dozens

¹ Goebbels prefers luncheon, because in the evening people cannot be reached so easily by telephone--which would result in action being postponed until next morning and thereby would give Hitler time to cool down and possibly reconsider his first impression.

of names ranging from Loki, la Vipère, Thersites and Goebbelspierre has tremendous charm if he chooses to exert it. In this he is aided by a beautiful baritone voice, a magnificent diction and a fantastic command of language, which makes his table conversation as stimulating as a well-written feuilleton.

When Goebbels is caught in a prevarication he follows the old Jesuit advice: "Si fecisti, nega" ("If you did it, deny it"). His last resource is that he was misunderstood, and this he does in such a masterly way that if he cannot succeed in making the text fit the sermon then at least he will succeed in making the sermon fit the text. All this is done smilingly. "Ridendo dicere falsum" (i.e. "Tell a lie with a smile").

Goebbels lives in constant fear of a fall from grace, and has moments of great depression. When alone his mouth sags and his eyes are dead, especially at the beginning of parades or Nuernberg meetings before the Fuehrer comes in. Then he feels uneasy for he knows that he is universally hated. When the Fuehrer appears Goebbels switches on Klieg lights, his eyes sparkle and the smile spreads, ready to greet the Fuehrer.

Goebbels knows that in case of Hitler's death his arrest would follow within an hour. The duel between him and Goering never ceases. Goebbels knows well that all his

eloquence will never win him the sympathies of the Reichswehr, that they, Officers and soldiers, in the least analysis regard him as a club-footed agitator with a dubious past, and a dubious future.

Goebbels is always conspiring and taking part in intrigues. He is the personification of mutiny and has taken part in all seditions since the year 1926, deserting them all at the eleventh hour. Thus he betrayed Strasser, thus he deserted Stennes, thus he double-crossed Roehm. Normally Goebbels would be an enemy of Himmler whose S.S., especially the mounted formations, he has intrigued against as being the reincarnation of the mounted Junker Regiments.

All this dislike for Himmler is subordinated to his one capital design to overthrow Goering. One of the big mistakes Goebbels made in his life was to attack and insult Hindenburg. All Germany rose against the club-footed calumniator of Germany's beloved Field Marshal.

That was in 1931 and Goebbels well remembers his isolation, which extended even to three quarters of the Nazi Party. Goebbels realizes that normally he can never become a great leader and it is unquestionable that in the event of the Reichswehr failing he would head a party of radical leftists and the proletariat trying to repeat the rôle of Gambetta.

Goebbels' physical deformity has affected his outlook throughout his career, which makes him automatically the enemy of anything normal. His career is a continual revenge on his normal contemporaries. Since Goebbels is in power references to "Clubfoot" are strictly avoided in the press as well as in books. This goes so far that in Knauers Konversations Lexikon edited in Berlin 1936 the allusion to Byron's clubfoot has been eliminated. Since 1933 Goebbels has become very wealthy. One of the first things he did was to have the first husband of his wife Herr Quandt thrown into a concentration camp where he had him kept for several months.

Gunther Quandt, a wealthy industrialist, only obtained his release by agreeing under duress to an enormously extended divorce settlement whereby Frau Goebbels got vast sums of money.

When in Switzerland in 1937 Dr. Sedgwick met a German who lived there, a man familiar with the Nazi Party for many years. This man assured him that back of the murder of Gregor Strasser in 1934 lay a story. Strasser had material concerning this point and that Goebbels, who in the early days had been private secretary to Strasser, feared the publication of this material. At the time of Strasser's murder these documents were concealed somewhere near Stuttgart but have since been removed to Switzerland. (Dr.

Sedgwick, who was assured of the veracity of this story, hopes to find some more clues as to the present whereabouts of these documents).

Starting in 1926 Goebbels gradually displaced all of Hitler's old friends with the exception of Heinrich Hoffmann and Max Amann. Since 1933 Hitler relies on him entirely as an indicator of thought and feeling in Berlin. Hitler has never overcome the feeling of many years ago that as a Bavarian he will always remain an outsider in Berlin. Goering is Hitler's Berlin contact man with the Reichswehr and heavy industry but Goebbels handles the masses. One of the chief assets of Goebbels is his lightning-quick brain and his mastery of dealing with troublesome situations.

If Goebbels has been likened to Robespierre it must be stated in favor of the latter that the resemblances are due to imitation rather than to organic reasons. Reading Robespierre's speeches shows clearly to anyone to what extent Goebbels has plagiarized and transformed them for his own purposes.

Robespierre's nickname among the Jacobins was "The Incorruptible", but this is far from the case with Goebbels, who has turned his Ministry of Propaganda into one gigantic organization of blackmail. Their tactics are as follows. A writer of a book or a film scenario after submitting his ms. is made to wait for months and months. Equivocal letters

are written in answer to his urgent appeals and to those of his publisher until finally the author scrapes up his last pennies to visit Berlin. When he finally contacts one of the innumerable people in Goebbels' office he is told that in its present form publication is impossible.

In addition to this, the poor author is reminded that he is not even a member of the Nazi Party or has been admitted so late that it will be necessary for him to find some well-known and well-connected Nazi to write if not an entirely new version, at least a short Preface.

The author gasps. After much ado and the seeming impossibility to secure such a person the censor at the Ministry of Propaganda shrugs his shoulders and says it is unfortunate that he himself is overworked etc. until finally the official blushinglly consents to do what is necessary for a remuneration of a thousand marks. This Preface, not much more than three pages, makes the book right for publication. In films the same method is used.

At the end of 1935 Goebbels succeeded in getting the City of Berlin to present him with a huge villa at Schwanenwerder on the Havel See, in a section reserved since generations for royalty and multi-millionaires. In 1926 Goebbels referring to some of the rich Jews living there called the place "Schweinenwerder", and day in and day out "Der Angriff" was harping on Schweinenwerder (Island of Pigs). This

propaganda needless to say has ceased since Goebbels himself occupies a place there.

The career of Goebbels as a demagogue has always proceeded from an entirely leftist and proletarian angle. Thus if he sees an S.S. man on horseback he would say: "It is a shame, Herr Hitler, that as long as there are poor war widows, who have not even a plate of hot soup nor a place to stay, that these people should be riding on horseback."

The rank and file of the Nazi Party remember this style of oratory and remember bitterly too those years when Goebbels posed as the friend of the poor and would thunder sentences like these: "Nobody in Germany should have an income higher than a thousand marks per month as long as there is one unemployed in Germany."

Dr. Sedgwick remembers even that in 1929 when he went to the Reichstag restaurant and sat at the table of the small Nazi Party, which only numbered twelve delegates, Goebbels in the presence of Feder and Goering proclaimed that if he had the power he would see to it that as long as people were starving in Germany the entire population would be fed black Spartan soup by communal kitchens. That would hurt nobody; on the contrary Germany would benefit from this return to simplicity.

Since the murder of Roehm and the gruesome scenes which took place in that week the small S.A. man of Berlin has begun to hate Goebbels. They remember well that it was Goebbels, who in the beginning of 1934, proclaimed that the Nazi Revolution was by no means over and that reactionaries, who were trying to hem in the victorious onslaught of the National Socialist Party, would be swept away by the will of the masses. They also remember that it was this same Goebbels, who suddenly turned about face and stabbed the S.A.

It is due to these feelings that Goebbels has been booed several times at meetings in Berlin during 1935 and 1936. Added to this the adulterous affair with the wife of the film actor Froelich makes Goebbels today the most unpopular leader in the Party. When Goebbels addresses the masses it is a piked crowd. Goebbels now is much less flamboyant and has reduced his demagogery to a minimum. When in August, 1942, Goebbels addressed German soldiers and Officers in the newly-taken Sevastopol Dr. Sedgwick listened in. It was so reserved and modest as though he were talking in the third person of himself.

Speaking generally Goebbels represents the weakest spot in the Third Reich armor. This is an important central fact which must be kept in mind. When the hour comes to attack the present system it is from the point marked Goebbels that

the battle must begin. Goebbels will find no defenders and even within the Party people will be happy to see him destroyed.

In the popular imagination Goebbels' clubfoot has remained and will always remain the cloven hoof. German women dislike him. It is well-known that Magda Goebbels, who had been in Switzerland in the year 1939 in consequence of the Barova scandal, only returned to Berlin at Hitler's personal request.

To illustrate the relations between Magda and her husband the following incident will serve. In the winter of 1935-1936 an evening party at the Goebbels' was coming to an end. It was about 1.30 a.m. and the guests were beginning to leave. Goebbels had just shaken hands with a departing couple when, turning to someone else, he misjudged the distance to a flight of three wide steps leading down into the large drawing-room, and fell to the floor. It was a most awkward situation for all, not least the guests who all knew how touchy he naturally would be on the score of his physical deformity.

Magda, however, standing next to him quickly grasped the situation and pulled her little husband to his feet. Everybody sighed with relief but there - as though prompted by a demon - Goebbels suddenly attacked Magda. Taking hold of her slim neck he forced her sideways to her knees. "There",

he said gloatingly, "now you see who is the stronger, who is the master." As he said this he slowly lifted her up as though pardoning her for having helped him to his feet. It was like a revengeful rehabilitation of his dignity as a member of the strong sex.

The above story provides a typical insight into Goebbels' character, which is and remains the character of a cripple.

While making fun of others constantly Goebbels hates to appear as the butt of a joke. That fear of his goes even further. Goebbels fears any such scenes as grow out of Fancy Dress balls and masquerades. Whatever happens he must remain the Herr Reichsminister. In the autumn of 1934 the conversation at table drifted toward Carnival and Goebbels expressed the opinion that it was not a Germanic custom.

When Dr. Sedgwick reminded him that Carnival through the centuries has been an integral part of European life and that much of German art had grown out of Carnival, and that the ancient Romans had very definite ideas about the value of nonsense, realizing that human existence was full of incongruities, and that it hurt nobody to see himself copied by his fellow man and vice versa, Goebbels shook his head.

Then Dr. Sedgwick reminded him that during the Saturnalia in ancient Rome, masters would exchange places with their slaves. This was too much for Goebbels who replied that that only proved the utter lack in the Romans of a feeling of what they owed to themselves as a "Herrenrasse". He said that it was decadent and explained the fall of the Roman Empire.

Goebbels made propaganda his God. However, as far back as 1933 he forgot to adjust his propaganda to the fact that the Nazi Party no longer was clamoring for power but had succeeded in taking over the State.

The art of talking as though he were really the master, as though he were on a balcony talking down to the crowd is beyond him. Even though he may be speaking from a window Goebbels will always talk as though he were one of the crowd talking up to the window. The truth is that it is the eternal clubfoot which makes him imagine that somebody else is above him and needs to be torn down. Thus in 1938 it was Mr. Chamberlain, in 1940 it was Mr. Churchill, and in 1942 it is Mr. Roosevelt.

Goebbels has never understood the difference between advertising and propaganda. Originally the word propaganda had the connotation of a certain quality of subtlety. It was like artillery fire coming from a hidden and unknown position. It was like Benjamin Franklin's famous Indian

letters with which he mystified the English Tories in 1775 and the years that followed. Under Goebbels National-Socialism is openly recommended like some exportable merchandise, more even, it has become an open challenge born of intolerance backed up with threats.

When the Saar voted ninety seven per cent for Hitler Goebbels was not satisfied. We must fight on, he said, until even this last three per cent became Nazi. When Dr. Sedgwick reminded him of the fact that according to organic law there would always have to be a certain opposition, that just as our blood consisted of red and white corpuscles, so in a nation opinion must differ in order to keep the intellectual currents alive, Goebbels differed entirely.

His idea was that it was no question of a mixture of red and white corpuscles but of eliminating a poison in the blood stream by an absolute sterilization. That this sterilization must lead to death is incomprehensible to Goebbels. This mania for absolutism leads Goebbels to the use of pleonasms and tautological phrases.

Thus he once asked Dr. Sedgwick to hand the Foreign Press a statement containing the words: "Thus it accrued to the eternal immortality of the German people." Before distributing this statement Dr. Sedgwick waited until luncheon at the Reichskanzlei to call Goebbels' attention to the inadvisability of this phrase, and told him that it was bad German and would be even worse French or English.

Goebbels refused to change it, denying that it was a misuse and bad grammar and bad style. Goebbels replied: "Don't you worry, it is MY style and with my style I have conquered Germany." "Oh, have you?" Dr. Sedgwick replied: "I always thought it was Hitler's style which has won the people of Germany."

To illustrate Goebbels' supreme confidence in himself and in the universality of his propaganda the following may serve. It was in the autumn of 1934 about half past eleven in the evening in the Reichskanzlei, Hitler, Goebbels, and his wife, and Dr. Sedgwick were in the ante-room on the ground floor. The conversation had turned to propaganda in foreign countries and Dr. Sedgwick tried to make the points that National Socialism was very much like a medicine which in the case of Germany had helped to cure the political sickness which had set in after Versailles and that Germany had no interest in being the physician of the whole world, and that the Party should refrain from endeavoring to win other countries to National Socialism.

Goebbels said: "If I could only talk English the way I talk German I could win over England in three months." Dr. Sedgwick answered: "If that were the case you would realize yourself the folly of approaching the English or any other nation in terms of a German mentality, National Socialism was an anti-serum gained from the German blood and that

we should leave it to the potential National Socialists of other countries to cultivate their serum themselves."

Goebbels replied: "You mean to say that if I talked at the Albert Hall as I do in the Sportpalast I shouldn't have the same success?" Dr. Sedgwick answered that although the speeches might be successful in the Sportpalast in the Albert Hall in London they would be laughed at and that the Englishman dislikes declamation and prefers to be spoken to more softly, in a conversational way.

Goebbels shook his head and Hitler remained silent.

At the time of the Roehm murder in 1934 Dr. Sedgwick upon his return from the United States heard from all sides that it was Goebbels, who had egged on Hitler to the enormities of that week, and that Goebbels in fear of his own life had goaded Hitler to liquidate a whole score of people who happened to be his opponents. That Goebbels actually represents the gory element was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt.

On the same evening that the above recorded conversation with Goebbels took place Dr. Sedgwick heard Dr. Goebbels, who was having a late supper with Hitler, finish off one of his tirades against the Monarchists, Potsdam and the Army with the following words: "These people will never change. One should get them together one fine day and then mow them down. ("Reihenweise sollte man Sie niederschliessen mit dem Maschinengewehr"). There was no reply from Hitler.

Dr. Sedgwick very much doubts whether Goebbels would have let himself go the way he did if he had known that Dr. Sedgwick was listening. Luckily Goebbels spoke so loudly that Dr. Sedgwick sitting in front of the fire in the next room could distinctly hear every word.

A few weeks later Dr. Sedgwick was asked not to come to the Reichskanzlei.

As was shown above in the startling story which dealt with Goebbels' wish dream conviction of being able to bring an audience filling the Albert Hall in London under his rhetoric spell, provided only he had an adequate command of English, Goebbels as well as Hitler believes in the universal applicability of Nazi propaganda in foreign lands.

To understand this is most difficult for anyone who really knows the world and knows that this world is round, but it must be kept in mind that it is so. The outlook of Hitler and Goebbels is that of typical monoglots, who apply their domestic set-up without any hesitation to any foreign situation. Just as Hitler takes with him the picture of the surging masses of the Nuernberg rallies and carries it like a talisman in all important crises so Goebbels reduces almost everything to the level of the Sportpalast.

Rosenberg is also an example. When in April, 1933, he visited London without knowing a word of English he assumed and took it for granted that he would be most welcome. He

thought that the London public would be pleased by his placing a wreath with the Nazi (NOT IMPERIAL) colors on the Cenotaph. How that episode ended is well-known. It was a complete fiasco and smashed to smithereens the entire goodwill which Ambassadors von Sthamer and Leopold von Hoesch and Foreign Minister von Neurath had built up. The culmination of this belief in the universal popularity of the Nazi ideal was the presentation of von Ribbentrop to King George V, whom he did not hesitate to greet with a raucous domestic "Heil Hitler!" People at that time considered that as a diplomat Ribbentrop behaved like a jackass, who did not know that as a diplomat one has "to do in Rome as the Romans do". This is an error as in fact the whole team consider themselves invested with an almost apostolic mission. "Go out into the world and spread the light..." Dr. Sedgwick has felt it necessary to state this phenomenon in order to make it possible to the reader to understand the deeper meaning of the following story.

When in June, 1934, Dr. Sedgwick was attending the twenty-fifth reunion of his class in Harvard and the S.S. "Europa" steamed into New York the ship was met at the pier by a formidable demonstration of New York East Side Communists, flaunting banners reading "Down with Hitler and his Beast... .", "Ship the Agent Back". Dr. Sedgwick had heard of this welcome the afternoon before the arrival and it had

been even suggested to him by worried passengers of the "Europa" that it would be better for him to avoid going on land at the pier by using the catapult plane which takes off the mail. Dr. Sedgwick refused to do this as it would have looked as though he had some dark design or were afraid. When the crowd which filled the pier refused to move, Commodore Scharff of the "Europa" asked Dr. Sedgwick not to show himself on the bridge as he was afraid that possibly a bomb might be thrown. In view of this situation and the fact that any incident would have been used against Dr. Sedgwick and would have been out of place in view of the academic nature of his visit Dr. Sedgwick declined the offer of the New York Police Department to fight a way through the crowd. Dr. Sedgwick, having seen such situations more than once, knew that almost certainly some innocent person might be injured which would have resulted in a hostile press blaming a Nazi Agent for casualties and thereby building up a platform from which his extradition might be called for. (Heywood Brown, a fellow Harvard man, had in fact published an open letter to the President prophesying such incidents and requesting the President to refuse Dr. Sedgwick permission to land).

Dr. Sedgwick in order to avoid bloodshed accepted finally Commodore Scharff's suggestion and a boat was lowered which took him up and landed him at Grant's Tomb. Due to this circumsppection and to his own efforts while in this country Dr.

Sedgwick's visit passed off without any unpleasantness or race rioting and at his departure New York gave him a send-off including a band and an invitation to speak over the radio.

His trip having been a complete success - and that at the time when the Roehm murders were exciting the whole world against the Nazis - he was astounded upon his return to Berlin to find that Dr. Goebbels had interpreted his behavior on the occasion of the landing as that of a coward who had been afraid to pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the Third Internationale. When at a luncheon in Heiligendamm Dr. Sedgwick was sitting with Hitler and somebody asked him about his trip to America and Dr. Sedgwick answered that it had been all right, Goebbels chipped in and said: "Well, you showed a clean pair of heels to the Communists when you landed." Dr. Sedgwick answered that had he not done so and had he not paid attention to the advice of the New York Police and Commodore Scharff his whole visit might have ended then and there on Ellis Island. Dr. Sedgwick then said to Dr. Goebbels that it would have been the height of tactlessness as a guest in the United States to concern himself with the demonstrators that this was purely a matter for the New York Police and no more his business than to sweep the streets. Although the subject was dropped Dr. Sedgwick felt very clearly that Dr. Goebbels had succeeded in giving them all the impression that Dr. Sedgwick's visit to America had been of questionable propaganda value.

GOERING

It is very important to know that to a man the Hitler entourage intrigues against Goering. It is the typical pattern of the courtiers of the King hating the Crown Prince, and his circle. There is not a man near Hitler who does not realize that if anything happens to Hitler and Goering succeeds him he will lose his job and possibly more.

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HEINRICH HOFFMANN

It has often been said that Hitler has no friends. While this may be true in essence, there is one possible exception. That is Heinrich Hoffmann who can be called Hitler's shadow. Wherever Hoffmann is Hitler is sure to turn up and vice versa.

Hoffmann is no longer a young man and probably is nearly sixty; he was born in Ratisbon on the Danube in the early eighties. In his youth his family moved to somewhere near Aschaffenburg on the Main. Hoffmann was born of a Roman Catholic family but is himself an agnostic.

He was born with a slight spinal defect which gives him a somewhat hunchbacked appearance, especially when he is tired and wearing a uniform. He has the unusual energy which often accompanies some physical defect. It is quite possible that he has traces of Semitic blood, which is shown in his general appearance and bearing as well as in a certain luxuriance which is equally to be remarked in his two children - Henny, a daughter about thirty years old and a son Heinrich of about the same age.

Hoffmann's life has been adventurous. Before World War I Hoffmann spent a year or two in London where he claims to have worked for an English photographer. He stated several times that he had worked as an assistant press photographer and had made pictures of Lloyd George and Asquith.

He lived in the East End of London at this time and he would describe at great length the London slums and the Jews in them, and how he spent many a night on the Embankment being unable to afford a room.

In the early days Hitler was very much interested by Hoffmann's tales of London as Hoffmann was probably one of the first people Hitler knew who had lived abroad.

He seems to have returned to Munich about 1913 which is proved by a famous photograph made of the crowd in Munich at the declaration of War on August 2, 1914. This picture is interesting as its subsequent enlargement led to the discovery of what is probably the first historic picture of Hitler. Thus Hoffmann photographed Hitler eight years before he ever heard of him.

When World War I ended in 1918 with the revolution in Germany, Hitler as we know from "Mein Kampf" was in the hospital, at Pasewalk cursing the Jewish agitators, who were behind the revolution. In Bavaria Hoffmann was well-acquainted with influential members of this Party.

He was even permitted to bring out the first photograph of Kurt Eisner - Kosmanowski, whose revolution swept away the Wittelsbachs on November 8, 1918.

Just as today Hoffmann has a monopoly on the pictures of Hitler, so in 1918 he seems to have had the monopoly on the

photographs of Eisner. The Eisner chapter in Hoffmann's life is one which is now taboo with him. During 1924 and 1925 Hoffmann did his best to secure whatever copies he could of photographs proving his connection with Eisner but Dr. Sedgwick managed to secure one about 1935. These photographs were marked: "Original photograph by Heinrich Hoffmann, Munich, reproduction forbidden."

Hoffmann made quite a sum of money by flooding Munich and Bavaria with postcard photos of Bavaria's new dictator Kurt Eisner, a Jewish-Marxist leader. That these postcards had a great propaganda influence is shown by the well-known "Diary of the Munich Revolution of 1918-1919 by the late Josef Hofmiller."

The psychical effect of this flood of Eisner pictures on the public mind seemed to set the seal on Eisner's usurpation of power. Heinrich Hoffmann seems to have acted as propaganda chief of a man, whom Hitler subsequently denounced as a traitor and a Galician Jew.

When Eisner was assassinated by Count Toni von Arco Valley in February, 1919 Heinrich Hoffmann deserted the sinking ship. When in 1933 Dr. Sedgwick twitted Hoffmann about his having photographed Eisner, his answer was that he had taken the photographs from a purely historical interest. This remark was received with sceptical smiles by Schaub, Brueckner and others who were at the table in the Reichskanzlei.

Hitler who had also heard the remarks pretended to be paying no attention.

It has been erroneously stated that it was Hoffmann who convinced Hitler of the propaganda value of the camera and prevailed on him to have himself photographed. This is an error. Hitler always knew the propaganda value of pictures, but always refused to be photographed up until April, 1923. He gave as his reason for this refusal the fact that the Prussian and Saxon Governments had issued a warrant for his arrest. Hitler said: "It is good that they have no picture of me and that they don't know how I look. This is an added protection."

While this was a sufficiently plausible reason it has subsequently occurred to Dr. Sedgwick that his refusal to be photographed came from the times when he was a secret agent for the Reichswahr in the critical revolutionary years of 1919 to 1921.

In the middle of April, 1923 Hitler asked Dr. Sedgwick to accompany him on a visit to Berlin. Hitler wished to remain incognito in Berlin as he was in fear of arrest by the Prussian Police.

The conferences in Berlin dragged on and they were obliged to stay in Berlin over the week-end. On the Sunday afternoon Emil Maurice, Hitler's chauffeur, suggested a visit to Luna-Park, Berlin's Coney Island. Hitler in view of what he had said about Berlin being a modern Babylon frowned at this idea

but finally was persuaded to go. Accompanied by Dr. Sedgwick, Maurice and young Lauboeck (Fritzl) he drove down the Kurfuerstendamm to Luna-Park.

Strolling in the crowd seemed dangerous to Dr. Sedgwick so he suggested going to see one of the big features of the park at that time--the women boxers. Hitler pretended to dislike this contest intensely but stayed there for about an hour. When the party came out about five in the afternoon they walked up a big staircase and turned at the top of the stairs to look at the setting sun and the crowds below. Dr. Sedgwick said to Hitler "There is your modern Babylon." Just at this moment they heard the click of a camera and saw a middle-aged man with a big camera preparing to take another picture of them. In a second they realized the danger of this. Hitler rushed up to the photographer to snatch the camera. The man protested and Maurice joined Hitler in threatening the man. A fight seemed to be coming which would of necessity attract the police. This would have resulted in Hitler's immediate arrest so Dr. Sedgwick warned Hitler to go at the matter more gently. Hitler decided to follow this suggestion and told the others to leave him alone with the photographer.

The next morning Hitler told Dr. Sedgwick that by walking down the entire length of the Kurfuerstendamm he had found out that the photographer was Bavarian and by working on his feelings

as a patriot and by promising him various rewards succeeded in obtaining possession of the film. He promised this man that in addition to the hundred marks or so paid over to him, he should be the first to photograph him when he should change his mind about not being photographed. This promise was never kept.

On the way back to Munich Dr. Sedgwick warned Hitler that it would be only a matter of time before some other photographer would succeed where this man had failed, and advised him to forestall any such situation by bringing out really dignified pictures of himself. When Hoffmann heard of the episode he saw his big chance and besought Dr. Sedgwick to use his influence to bring Hitler to his studio. Finally Hitler yielded on condition that Dr. Sedgwick accompanied him. He went to Hoffmann's studio, wearing the famous trench coat, in the middle of May, 1923. Hoffmann was trembling with excitement on this to him historic occasion. He had been trying for years to photograph Hitler and he was delighted to have secured him before the man in Berlin to whom Hitler had made his promise. It proved for Hoffmann, who is now one of the richest men in the Party, the turning point in his career. He was then in miserable circumstances and rented the studio of a friend by the hour. A new epoch had also been reached for the Party.

Postal cards of Hitler appeared in masses and sold enormously. Hoffmann had become the official photographer of the Nazi Movement, Soon he was able to hire a staff of assistants, who began to make their appearance at the Circus Krone meetings.

It is very important to note that Hitler had insisted on his permission being given before the publication of any photographs by Hoffmann and this gave Hoffmann an excuse to see Hitler at almost any time.

This special privilege has continued to the present day, and gives Hoffmann an everlasting pretext to listen to any conversation particularly at Berchtesgaden. Important men like Dr. Schacht, Baron Neurath have remarked to Dr. Sedgwick on the fact that they were unable to converse with Hitler alone as Hoffmann would always be there playing about with a camera within earshot. Unquestionably this makes Hoffmann one of the best-informed men in Germany today.

In 1923 when Dr. Sedgwick first met Hoffmann he was married to a nice-looking woman who was the mother of his two children. She died in 1924 or 1925. She was a pale-blond, motherly woman, who wore pince-nez, and was generally supposed to have a very good influence on Hoffmann.

After her death Hoffmann began to drink heavily and Hitler more than once warned him that this would mean his premature end. He was a steady wine drinker. It was possibly then that

Hoffmann began to move in Munich homosexual circles. This was not known to Dr. Sedgwick until about 1936 when he was informed of it by von Neurath.

Moving in homosexual circles Hoffmann met and was attracted by an equally homosexual woman, Fraulein ERNA GROEBKE, the 25-year-old daughter of a North German opera baritone. Erna Groebke began to be seen a great deal with Hoffmann in the year 1932. She used to appear at the Kaiserhof when Hitler's flying circus which included Hoffmann and Dr. Sedgwick arrived there. Hoffmann and Erna used to go out at night whenever Hitler did not insist on Hoffmann's company.

The fact was Hitler did not like Fraulein Erna at all, and while Hitler gave no reasons for his dislike beyond not liking her friends, Julius Schaub was more explicit. He told Dr. Sedgwick that he thought Fraulein Erna an impossible Lesbian and that she was in the habit of wearing a monocle when she went to certain Berlin Lesbian night-clubs. In these clubs she was in the habit of picking up with similar females, who would then call on her at the Kaiserhof and attempt to join Hitler's table at tea-time.

There are considerable opposition, also, on the part of the ladies accompanying Hitler's party such as Henny Hoffmann, Frau Magda Goebbels and their friends. Julius Schaub used to incite people around Hitler against Hoffmann and his extravagant mistress Erna. C.O.D. packages were constantly arriving

at the Kaiserhof addressed to Fraulein Groebke, care of Heinrich Hoffmann. Schaub would examine these packages bearing labels from "Kaufhaus des Westens" "Tietz" "Wertheim" and others. Schaub commented to Dr. Sedgwick on what bad propaganda it was for the Party that she should buy so much in Jewish shops and have the packages sent to the room of Hitler's close collaborator, Hoffmann. Schaub said that Hoffmann was a "Bazi" - a rotter - and that Hitler was quite right to refuse to have her at his table.

In July, 1934 Dr. Sedgwick was at Heiligendamm on the Baltic with Hitler. There was quite a party in the summer pavilion, and Hitler sat down with some twenty friends including Frau Magda Goebbels and a number of ladies. Just as the party was sitting down Hitler spoke to Brueckner who was seating the guests and told him not to allow Fraulein Erna and her friends to join the party under any pretext whatever.

Finally in 1935 or later Hoffmann legitimized his relations with Fraulein Erna and she became his wife.

Hoffmann's children Henny and Heinrich lost their Mother early, and were much neglected by their Father during their formative years. From her most extreme youth Henny Hoffmann, who had the body of a nymph, was known to flirt with men, particularly Munich University students. Dr. Sedgwick heard her often spoken of as a very light woman to be had for a few marks.

During 1932 there were frequent quarrels between Henny and her Father on the subject of her extravagance. She would come to his room in the Hotel Kaiserhof in the mornings and violent scenes would ensue. Schaub would listen outside a communicating door and report these scenes to the rest of the party. These scenes were on occasion so violent that Hitler himself was obliged to intervene in order to save Henny from Hoffmann's violence.

In those days Hitler, who had lost his niece-sweetheart Geli in mysterious circumstances the year before, used to call Henny his sunshine. Her appearance during luncheon, which was always eaten in the upstairs apartment, used to be enough to throw Hitler into transports of delight. He would throw down his knife and fork and get up and cry "There is my sunshine, my dear sunshine." On one of these occasions Captain Roehm who was sitting at the table of five or six people rose to his feet, lit a cigar and left the room in disgust at her chatter. Roehm said that he could never talk to Hitler on account of Henny who always acted on him like an emetic.

Roehm's dislike for Henny was heartily reciprocated and it is almost certain that this violent dislike was one of the contributing reasons of Roehm's death.

Many extraordinary stories have been told about Hitler's relations with Henny, notably one according to which Hitler had obliged her to have very abnormal sexual relations with

him. Henny Hoffmann being of a garrulous nature was said to have told this story when she was in her cups, which led to her Father making a furious scene with Hitler.

It has been claimed that Hoffmann used this story to blackmail Hitler into continuing his monopoly of the Party's photographs, when many other members of the Party wanted other photographers to be used, after Hitler had become Reichskanzler. These members thought that now that Hitler was Reichskanzler he belonged to the entire German People and not alone to the Party and that therefore he should be accessible to all photographers.

It seems very probable that it was at this time that Hitler insisted on a rake-off on Hoffmann's huge profits since in spite of the pressure brought to bear, he continued the monopoly. That Hitler had a financial interest in Hoffmann's photographic monopoly was proved beyond all doubt a year later at the time of Marshal Hindenburg's death.

Hitler and his entourage, including Dr. Sedgwick and Hoffmann, flew to East Prussia and motored to Schloss Neudeck on July 31, 1934. Hitler had a few last words with the dying man, then left with his entourage. After some time it was noticed that Hoffmann had remained behind.

The next morning, after Hitler's departure, Hindenburg died. It was then that Hoffmann brandished his Official Photographer's Permit and entered Schloss Neudeck. Then with the

help of some of his friends among the S.A. and S.S. Officers he was able to exclude entirely the press photographers from all over Europe.

Two British press photographers who had come by special plane from England and had received special passes from the Ministry of Propaganda arrived at the foot of the hill leading to the Castle only to be informed that all photographers were prohibited by order of the Reichskanzler. This blockade of Hindenburg's corpse was kept up for forty-eight hours, by that time Hoffmann had scooped in the entire Hindenburg picture business, extorting prices up to one thousand marks from newspapers domestic and foreign. One London Morning Paper refused to pay these exorbitant prices left a blank space on the page with the obituary, with a note beneath the space saying that the owners, although willing to honor Hindenburg's memory by giving him space, they could not pay the enormous price demanded for the picture. When after forty-eight hours the Foreign Press photographers were allowed into the death-chamber, Hindenburg's features had so changed in the hot weather that he was practically unrecognizable.

This shameless behavior on Hoffmann's part created a considerable stir in Berlin. Complaints flowed in to all the higher offices, among them from Goebbels and Dr. Sedgwick. Goebbels seemed very angry about Hoffmann and promised to talk to Hitler, but nothing was done. The Official Party Photographer

had wrongfully monopolized the body of the Great Marshal, which belonged to all Germany and to the photographers of the world's Press.

The sober truth was that Hitler, who would have been furious with anyone else who had done such a thing, was quite content to let Hoffmann do it as long as he (Hitler) had his share of the enormous profits.

In addition to their common financial interests there are further factors in the Hitler-Hoffmann relationship which should be taken into consideration. The chief of them is Henny. After Geli's death Henny moved in as a temporary successor, and remained Hitler's favorite even after she married Baldur von Schirach in the middle of 1933.

Baldur von Schirach, the leader of the Hitler Youth Movement, was a notorious homosexual, and used to adore Hitler to whom he wrote many extravagant poems. Schirach liked boys and it was an open secret that he continued his relationships with them after his marriage to Henny. It is an open question just how much this marriage was the result of Hoffmann's demands on Hitler for his daughter's rehabilitation. It is certain that in this marriage Hitler played the part of matchmaker, enjoying the discomfiture of Schirach's Father who was very much against such a mesalliance, as were all the other members of the Schirach family.

Hitler spent Christmas, 1933, with the Baldur von Schirach's in their house on the Koeniginstrasse facing the English Garden in Munich, in the sublimely disinterested role of Hans Sachs.

During the summer of 1934 Dr. Sedgwick began to notice that Hitler was making art purchases with which he filled the various rooms of the renovated Reichskanzlei. At this time he purchased a big panel of Flora by Fritz August von Kaulbach, whose grandfather on his mother's side was Jewish. This panel today hangs at the end of the dining-room in the Reichskanzlei. Although the painting is quite eclectic and demode a big price was asked for it - Heinrich Hoffmann having acted as agent in the purchase. Hitler also paid atrociously high prices for pictures by Moriz von Schwind, Karl Spitzweg, Franz von Defregger, and Bismarck portraits by von Lenbach. In all of these purchases Hoffmann was the agent.

At this time Hoffmann also purchased a part interest in the Remtama Cigarette Company and used to furnish at a great profit to himself cigarette card pictures of Hitler and prominent members of the Party. Hoffmann having been through one inflation began at this time to buy antiques and objects of art ranging from Greek antiquity to the nineteenth century. He acted as Hitler's adviser in regard to all objects of art which were offered to the Reichskanzlei.

The following incident is of interest when it is remembered that Hitler and Hoffmann had mixed points of view in regard to sex. In August, 1934, after the murders of Roehm and Dollfuss and Hindenburg's death Dr. Sedgwick having just returned to Munich, went to the "Ostoria Bavaria" for luncheon. When he was almost finished Hitler arrived accompanied by Hoffmann, Schaub, Brueckner and Direktor Werlin of the Mercedes Benz works. They nodded to Dr. Sedgwick and sat down at a table nearby. When he had finished Dr. Sedgwick walked over and was asked to join the others. They all seemed in the best of moods, listening to the stories of Hoffmann's latest adventures. When the subject changed, Dr. Sedgwick turned to Herr Werlin, a relatively cultured man, and started to converse with him. While they were talking Hoffmann was just about to put a letter into his pocket which the others had been looking at with the greatest interest.

As he was putting it away Dr. Sedgwick recognized the handwriting and said to Hoffmann that he knew it to be that of Ludwig the Second of Bavaria. He tried to conceal the letter but at Sedgwick's insistence and reminder to Hoffmann that he had published a book on Ludwig the Second, he finally consented to show it. Written on Ludwig's well-known Royal stationery and dated 1881 from near Linderhof in the summer the letter represented a curio of singular interest. In reading it Dr. Sedgwick quickly realized that it was a love-letter to a man. It began:

"Herzgeliebtester Josef:-

Unforgettable still are the hours I spent with you
..... Your mouth..... Your heavenly face.....
Your divine eyes..... Never shall I forget last night's
stars above us..... Surrounded by divine nature.....
Far from the maddening world..... I looked deep down
into your heart..... You cannot realize what you meant
to me..... Forget that I am the king and you my servant
..... What can such things mean when love has spoken...
You must call me Du..... Any other address to me is an
insult and would constitute a profanation of our true re-
lationship..... When shall I see you again..... In
loyalty and friendship forever..... Yours Ludwig.

It was the first conclusive proof ever seen by Dr. Sedgwick of the rumored homosexuality of Richard Wagner's great friend and patron, Ludwig II. This letter was so extraordinary that Dr. Sedgwick read it twice and found its language reminiscent of Ludwig's effusive letters to his adored composer friend. While Dr. Sedgwick was reading the letter the others were all watching him. Dr. Sedgwick said that the letter was written in superbly beautiful German, and proved conclusively what a highly gifted man Ludwig was. Barres wrote a book about Ludwig II entitled "Le Roi Vierge", and it was this title of "The Virgin King" which together with Hitler's uneasy smile began to open Dr. Sedgwick's eyes to the fact that Hitler's interest in that letter was far from platonic.

Only six weeks before in the Reichstag Hitler had scourged homosexuality and here he was sitting at a table around which a document had passed which embodied a glorification of love among men.

Knowing that Hitler had made various pornographic drawings, which it had cost him a fortune to recover, and that during the past years Hitler had been subtly protecting homosexuals, Dr. Sedgwick wondered whether the homosexual Hoffmann was not using his connections with homosexual art collectors to build up a special archive of unusual erotic documents for Hitler.

The above incident shows how intimate the connections between Hitler and Hoffmann are. Hoffmann's influence over Hitler is paramount and has frequently prevailed over other Party influences, including Goering. Hoffmann dislikes Goering for having refused to admit him as a photographer to his inner circle. During the years 1933 to 1937 Goering had his own court photographer, a former aviator called Hellmuth Kurth. For twenty years Hoffmann has been acting as photographic embalmer of the Hitler epoch or rather the Hitler myth. Hitler considers Hoffmann in the light of the chief contemporary historian, whose pictures will form the body and documentation for all future biographers.

In addition to all this, Hoffmann is the "maitre de plaisirs" for Hitler. He has proved his dexterity as a procurer over and over again. In this connection it is only necessary to mention Effi Braun, a blonde, blue-eyed slender and ethereal daughter of a Munich professor. She was a salesgirl in Hoffmann's ^{first} floor shop on the corner of the Amalien and Theresien Streets in 1932. Hitler became interested in her and his relations to Effi, who used to meet him after business hours at Hoffmann's residence solidified themselves in the following years into a regular relationship. In 1935 or 1936 Hitler, who had kept this affair very quiet, bought a house for her on the Chiemsee. This house is about half way between Munich and Berchtesgaden. It is in this house that Hitler visits her in the utmost secrecy. Effi has proved to be a further tie between Hitler and Hoffmann. Sometimes Effi has visited Berchtesgaden and there is even a photograph of Hitler and Effi taken some time in 1939. There was some talk of a marriage, a secret marriage about 1939. Hitler is a restless person and the society of Heinrich Hoffmann has become a thing of habit to him, and on which he is very dependent. Furthermore, the Bohemian atmosphere at the Hoffmann's house appeals to him. Hoffmann's villa is close to Hitler's in Bogenhausen, Munich. The parties at Hoffmann's last often till five and six in the morning. Hitler sometimes spends the night there, when Effi just happens to visit there also.

"Le roi s'amuse".

Hoffmann's tremendous influence on Hitler, who is very easily impressed during these long night parties, is known to everybody in the Diplomatic Corps and Government circles. On account of his physical deformity and his numerous intrigues Hoffmann has been nicknamed in the Italian Colony "Hitler's Rigoletto."

Since May, 1923 Hoffmann has accustomed Hitler to a daily incessant flood of photos. What was formerly a shrinking fear of the camera has thus developed into the very opposite. An unquenchable thirst for incessant photographic immortalization has set in. It reminds one of Louis the Fourteenth's desire to see himself constantly reflected in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. Hoffmann has only to produce a batch of new photographs from his pocket and Hitler will interrupt the most urgent and important affairs of State in order to satisfy his Narcissus libido.

Hoffmann's position is unassailable. He is the shadow and alter ego of Hitler and since the fall of Hess has probably an absolute monopoly on Hitler, the man. Hoffmann carries a talisman in his vest pocket. It is a magnificent gold watch which he received at Christmas, 1935. In the course of the year 1936 Schaub and Hoffmann both got incredibly drunk one night in Berlin. They passed through a street which was under repair and refused to heed the special traffic directions

to detour. They were immediately arrested and taken to the Police Station. There Hoffmann assuming a threatening tone pulled out his gold watch. He said to the Police Commissioner: "I am a friend of the Fuehrer, just read what it says here." The Police Commissioner opened the watch and read an autographed inscription.

"To my friend Heinrich Hoffmann for Christmas, 1935,
Adolf Hitler."

Goering heard of this episode in the ordinary course of departmental routine and is said to have made a special remonstrance to Hitler about it. Any ordinary mortal would have fallen from grace over this. All Hitler did was to scream and scold Hoffmann. A year later Hoffmann received further recognition. In the spring of 1937 Hitler opened the Munich House of German Art and delivered his long speech on "Decadent Art" and the future aims German art would have to follow, there was only one person in the entire Reich who was directly honored and that was Hoffmann who received the title and position of a Professor of the Munich Art Academy. This day marks in a double way the enthronement of the photographic element and point of view in determining what is in the future to be considered art and an artist in Germany.

Dr. Sedgwick is adamant that the best blow that could be struck against Hitler would be to assassinate either GOEBBELS or Heinrich HOFFMANN, the Munich photographer. In some ways

Dr. Sedgwick thinks the latter would be the most effective blow as it would be easiest to organize.

Hoffmann has no bodyguard, drinks heavily, is constantly involved in homosexual scandals and goes out a great deal in Munich. His movements are well known nor is any very great importance attached to him as a rule.

But he is Hitler's chief confidant and a man on whom Hitler is very largely dependent. Dr. Sedgwick is convinced that without Hoffmann's support Hitler would go to pieces as Hitler is the type of man who must have constant support of this nature and Hoffmann is undoubtedly his favorite confidant.

Whenever Hitler comes to Munich, he always goes straight out to Hoffmann's villa at Bogenhausen and relaxes there. Hoffmann invariably has a woman available for the Fuehrer as Hoffmann is an experienced professional procureur and, despite his impotence, Hitler always manages to spend an enjoyable evening in the informal circumstances that he likes - and in fact often spends the night at Hoffmann's villa.

Hoffmann avidly collects Hitler's doodles with the intention of editing them at some future time, possibly after his death. He is suspected of showing Hitler pornographic photographs and movies.

HUEHNLEIN

Not very sympathetic to régime, particularly since he lost his job to Giesler and also at heart an old Bavarian Monarchist, a friend of Roehm's who by a miracle escaped being shot June 30, 1934.

Z.

Source S.

ANTON MUSSERT

Dutch Quisling. Attention is called to the fact that there is material at the Brown House regarding Anton Mussert's non-Aryan blood.

In 1932 and later the respective dossiers including proofs that Anton Mussert's ancestors on one side or the other were Jewish, was brought repeatedly to the attention of the authorities at the Brown House in Munich. The earliest members of the Dutch National Socialist Party have protested time and time again.

Mussert at one time was even expelled from leadership, because the Dutch Nazis refused to have a charlatan of impure blood in charge of their political destinies. The material was submitted to the Deputy-Fuehrer Hess and to Hitler, who in full knowledge of facts, retained Mussert.

Our informant states that he knows Hitler's reasons for this. They were obviously: (a) the fact that Anton Mussert knew that Hitler had the goods on him and that therefore he would be blackmailed into doing his damndest; (b) Hitler's secret conviction that half-Jews make the most fanatic Jew-baiters.

Thus, the name of Anton Mussert can be added to the list of names which prove that Otto Weininger was right when he stated in his book "Sex and Character" that the greatest anti-Semites are to be found among the Jewish ranks.

Source S.

ALFRED ROSENBERG

Descent and Jewish connections.- The name Rosenberg if not preceded by a von is Jewish in 95% of all cases. Rosenberg's anthropological type is non-Germanic. Repeated accusations that he is of Jewish descent by his grandmother on his mother's side have always been conveniently ignored by him. These accusations were made by an anti-Nazi paper printed in German in Prague. His accusers offered to come to Germany with English lawyers on their side or to prove before a court in any neutral country that they were right. This was about 1930. Rosenberg never answered.

Rosenberg's brother Eugen, who died about 1921 or 1922 in Paris, was said to have been a political agent in France, which led to early suspicions as to Rosenberg's background.

World War I.- During World War I Rosenberg was a student in engineering at the University of Riga. He belonged to the student's club "Rubonia" whose doors were not closed to students of non-Aryan descent. One of his friends was Max Erwin Richter, a Jewish-looking type who was also a member of "Rubonia". This Max Erwin Richter, a typical political adventurer, made the acquaintance of Frau von Scheubner about 1917. She was much older than Rosenberg and much better off financially. Dr. Richter¹ arranged for her to adopt him,

1. The name Richter is usually Jewish.

changed his name to von Richter and subsequently married her. He then used the name Dr. Max Erwin von Scheubner-Richter. He was killed during the Putsch in November, 1923.

1923.- Another one of Rosenberg's friends was a Herr von Koerber, whose wife was so Jewish looking that she was booted off the stage of the Zirkus Krone when she appeared at one of the Nazi meetings. Herr Koerber published a rather shallow biography of Lüdendorff in 1924.

In January, 1923, callers at the "Völkische Beobachter" discovered to their great surprise that one of the close collaborators of Rosenberg was a Hungarian Jewish journalist named Alexander Hollosy-Hollander, who was on very intimate terms with the man who daily thundered away against the Jews.

Rosenberg's first wife was also a Jewish-looking type. Her maiden name was something like Lessner, daughter of a Riga fish cannery proprietor.

The above facts are merely mentioned for the sake of producing the background for what followed in 1933 when the Nazis took over power.

1933.- During the summer of 1933 Rosenberg's love affair with Steffie (Stephanie) Bernhard became notorious. She was the daughter of the Jewish editor, George Bernhard, of the "Vossische Zeitung," and former deputy (Social Democrat) to the Reichstag. This abnormally sensuous woman had been arrested during a raid which the Berlin Secret Police made on

a joint frequented by Levantine and Turkish bon-vivant circles. Steffie Bernhard immediately called up her influential friend, Alfred Rosenberg¹, who when informed, did everything under the sun to secure her release.

It was through this that the Berlin Secret Police learned of Rosenberg's intimate relations with her. During the investigation which followed her arrest, correspondence and letters of Rosenberg's were found in her apartment which together with other evidence left no doubt at all that she had been receiving sums of money regularly from Rosenberg. As Steffie Bernhard had been arrested under rather compromising circumstances in the very early morning with a gang of very dubious characters the Berlin Secret Police, at that time under the direction of Rudolf Diehls, took their time about her.

The matter was finally brought to the notice by Rudolf Diehls, who could hardly believe such a thing possible. Diehls brought the matter to the attention of Goering and Hitler. Shortly thereafter Rosenberg was called to Diehl's office and forced to give his word of honor to break off immediately all relations with Steffie Bernhard. It was on this assurance that Steffie Bernhard was set free.

1. In 1933 and later Rosenberg's very mixed entourage attracted the attention of the Berlin Secret Police. There were times when as many as twenty of his collaborators (mostly Balts and German-Russians of questionable antecedents) were under arrest.

However, Rosenberg soon broke his word. It appeared that he was so besottedly in love with her that he could not live without her.

Rosenberg was then called before Goering and seriously warned that this state of affairs must not go on and that steps would be likely to follow. Steffie Bernhard then left at the request of the Secret Police and went to Paris.

It was later on reported from a good source that she had once threatened Rosenberg with the publication of a book on her love-life with him which should be entitled: "When I was Private Secretary to Rosenberg." Throughout this affair Rosenberg seemed to have no will of his own and to be completely under the domination of this woman.

It was reported that a year later, while in exile in Paris, she was still receiving money from Rosenberg with the connivance of certain Nazi circles, who were probably making use of her.

In a civil action in January, 1938, in Paris Maitre Henri Torres, a French Jew, at present residing in the Waldorf Towers, New York City, acted for her and might have some information about her.

Addendum.- From the foregoing Report on Rosenberg it becomes manifest that the Nazi Party's ultra Jew-baiter is far from being an Aryan and Nordic by blood and relations. Rosenberg therefore typifies the man whose partly Jewish blood

and Jewish psyhic tendencies drive him to anti-Semitism.

For comparison see Chapter XIII in the 1907 edition of Otto Weininger's "Geschlecht und Charakter", page 413.

"Im aggressiven Antisemiten wird man hingegen immer selbst gewisse juedische Eigenschaften wahrnehmen.....

...So erklart es sich, dass die allerschaerfsten Antisemiten unter den Juden zu finden sinc."

Source S

FRITZ SAUCKEL

Born October 27, 1894. World War veteran. Worked in the engine-room of a German submarine. Up to 1936 had ten children. Has been a Party member since 1922. Probably loyal to Nazi Party. Since 1927 Sauckel is Gauleiter of Thuringia (Weimar).

~~S~~

Source S

JULIUS SCHAUB

An average, middle-class Bavarian. Has shown special courage as a Nazi bouncer and has never swerved from his fidelity to Hitler.

Essentially Schaub belongs to the same pattern as Amann, the sergeant sub-Fuehrer type. In 1919 he became a member of the Auxiliary Security Police in Munich. He has the typical manners of the policeman in plain clothes, half silk through and through. He started life as apprentice to a pharmacist and is today the keeper of Hitler's private medicine chest. This consists of two classes of drugs: sleeping powders for the night and digestive powders - administered by Schaub.

Schaub went from pharmacy into World War I, then became an S.A. Had carried important messages to Gregor Strasser from Hitler on the eve of the "Beer Hall Putsch" and next morning had the job of arresting the Socialist mayor along with the Socialist and Communist aldermen. The outcome of this was one year and three months in prison. He spent the last half in Landsberg with Hitler and, on his release, became handyman-secretary-bodyguard for Hitler.

After World War I Schaub's career seems to have been rather shady - half-policeman and half-pimp. Schaub became the bodyguard of Hitler in 1925 replacing Ulrich Graf. All the decent people in the Party regretted profoundly this change, because they had known and liked Graf while Schaub was considered a bum. The change from Graf to Schaub is

illustrative of the change in Hitler's character before and after his imprisonment in Landsberg.

Next to Heinrich Hoffmann, Schaub is the most important man in Hitler's entourage. Hitler never carries a pencil, fountain pen or note book. All that is attended to by Schaub who has in his pocket a large calendar containing telephone numbers, engagements, birthdays, etc. S.S., Gestapo, the Goering Office, etc. Schaub frequently gets this book out be it in an automobile, train or aeroplane, thumbs it over nervously moistening his finger.

When Kannenberg is not present Schaub runs the radio for Hitler. He is the typical servant-secretary, and above all Hitler's number one spy. Schaub's conscience is bad. There are obviously plenty of things he keeps from Hitler's knowledge, be they telephone calls or letters. His eyes are ever restlessly going round the room. His head constantly turning in the effort to safeguard himself from being overheard. On the other hand Schaub will miss no chance to listen in to conversations in the most tactless manner. If people notice it and lower their voices or change over to a foreign language Schaub becomes furious.

In contradistinction to Amann, Schaub lacks solid qualities and is the typical trottoir type of 1918 and following years. He is a heavy beer drinker and a vulgar follower of Venus. Employees of the Sleeping Car Company Mitropa reported

that they were shocked that a married man so close to Hitler should pick up such vulgar women on the trains.

Schaub is fond of ballet dancers and of night club beauties. And as such is procurer No. 2 for Hitler. In 1932 Schaub stated that his mother had been a ballet dancer at the Munich Court Theatre. Schaub's sister in 1933 wanted to become a moving-pictures actress using the influence of her brother with various Berlin film companies who were afraid of him. She proved too clumsy and vulgar and finally was forced to abandon her plan.

Schaub's vanity when photographed is boundless and he immediately makes googoo eyes at the camera. However, if a picture is taken without his knowledge the true Schaub expression is shown. (See the picture in the back of The Brown Network where he is shown behind the doomed Roehm. Schaub hated Roehm.)

Schaub has a villa in Bogenhausen near the Prinzregenten Theater in Munich. He rarely leaves Hitler's side except to go out on the loose with Heinrich Hoffmann. Then he drinks heavy export beer and smokes long Havana cigars. Schaub's fast life has made him a victim of gout and on several occasions during 1936 he was forced to go on the wagon, on account of swollen feet. Schaub is slightly lame. He claims this to be an effect of a wound received during World War I. Some people say that Schaub limped previous to August, 1914. Schaub is Hitler's âme damnée. and has been made use of innumerable times.

Source S.

ALBERT SPEER

Former assistant architect of the late Professor Troost of Munich. Urbane, mild-mannered, and self-effacing, he is completely devoted to Hitler. Successor to the late Fritz Todt, the "road-builder of the Third Reich." (Autobahnen etc.) - Speer's appointment as Minister of Productions and Armaments is an unmistakable snub for Goering, who as will be remembered - was proclaimed by Hitler Czar of all German War Production in September 1939. Speer's ministry must be considered a blind - devised for the purpose of concealing from the public (and Goering) the fact that Hitler himself has taken charge of a department legitimately belonging to Goering's sphere.

Source S.

SPEER

Successor to Dr. Fritz Todt who died in 1941 in Russia.
Formerly assistant to the late Troost, the favorite architect of Hitler. Pleasant, cultured. Probably sympathetically inclined against Nazis.

~~2~~

Source S.

FRANZ VON PAPEN

Background.-

1. Born October 10, 1879.
2. Papal Chamberlain since about 1928.
3. Editor Catholic Daily "Germania" (Organ of the Central Party) 1930-1933.
4. His wife is descendant of the rich French-German industrial family of Villeroy and Bosch in the Saar District.
5. Two private secretaries, both Catholic, murdered: von Bose in 1934; and von Ketteler in 1935.
6. Undoubtedly in touch with:
 - (a) Cardinal von Faulhaber in Munich.
 - (b) Archbishop von Preysing in Berlin.
 - (c) Bishop von Galen in Muenster.

Predictions.-

1. Since von Papen is enormously ambitious he wants to play the rôle of a second Prince Talleyrand i.e. survive the Nazi régime if possible in order to succeed himself.
2. Upon collapse of Germany's military strength von Papen's position will become critical. At that moment both von Papen and his wife, whose estates are in the Saar District and relatively near the Swiss frontier, may find it desirable to take a temporary "rest-cure" at some quiet Swiss resort.
3. At the moment von Papen will probably be obliged to play the 100% Nazi because his own safety and that of his family depend on it.

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP

Youth and General Characteristics.- Ribbentrop, when attending the Gymnasium at Metz, was known as the most stupid boy in his class. His early characteristics were ambition and vanity.

Ribbentrop is a "von".- It must be understood that Ribbentrop's nobility is not due to his birth nor to an elevation through Royal prerogative. Ribbentrop's "von" is of post-World War I vintage, and is not backed up by any competent Imperial or Royal Decree. One of the strange things about the Weimar Republic was that it did not abolish nobility and titles.

Still more curious is the fact that from 1918 on it became legal to change one's bourgeois name by the addition of a "von". The process for such a case was adoption. Thus persons who might have been Müller or Kohn could be adopted by childless aristocrats of either sex and acquire if not the whole, at least part of the title. This led to a number of abuses because a sum of money was usually involved.

Ribbentrop, who had married a rich heiress of the champagne firm of Henckel, then found that an elderly poor relation of his could be used. For a financial consideration this old lady agreed to adopt him, and Ribbentrop's name was legalized as Joachim von Ribbentrop.

In Berlin, however, a number of aristocrats stated that the Almanach de Gotha in referring to Joachim von Ribbentrop contested the validity of his rise into the ranks of nobility.

From 1925 to 1930 Ribbentrop and his wife moved in smart Berlin Society which at that time was practically controlled by rich Jewish families such as the Gutmanns (Dresdner Bank), the Friedlanders, and others. At that time Ribbentrop accepted loans from Herbert Gutmann, whose palatial residence in Potsdam adjoined that of the former Crown Prince.

This money was used to found a firm which specialized in the import and export of expensive wines and spirits. His keen interest in the liquor business has remained a very strong characteristic of the man. Within twenty-four hours after the capture of Austria, Ribbentrop's Firm was in touch with the manufacturers of Johnny Walker whiskey asking for their territory to be increased to include Austria.

It was not until about 1930 that Ribbentrop discovered his "Nordic soul"! During the winter of 1933 when he ran into the Gutmanns at a Furtwangler concert in Berlin he cut them dead.

For some time it was obvious that Hitler always intended to put Rosenberg in charge of foreign affairs. Several Party members, realizing that this would be catastrophic, therefore backed Ribbentrop to the maximum knowing that Ribbentrop agreed with them in as far as the unsuitability of Rosenberg as Foreign Minister was concerned. After many conversations with

Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, this small group succeeded finally in retaining von Neurath and von Bulow in their positions, feeling that anything was better than allowing Rosenberg to take charge. From the accession of the Party to power in 1933 Ribbentrop continually tried to undermine von Neurath. In this he was aided quite openly by Rudolf Hess. Seeing the trend of affairs during 1933, this same group decided to use their entire influence toward stabilizing von Neurath, von Bulow and Guertner (Minister of Justice), all of them non-Nazis, in preference to autarchically-minded Nazi greenhorns of the type of Rosenberg, Hess, Bohle, etc.

Ribbentrop's Desertion.- During 1935 the following story was told by a reliable informant: "It is inconceivable how Hitler can ignore as he does the information concerning Ribbentrop. The Reichswehr Ministerium has records concerning a charge of high treason against von Ribbentrop, who either in September or October, 1918, when the German armies were retreating toward the east, absented himself without leave from his Company. At that time Ribbentrop was a Reserve Lieutenant and the whole episode of this desertion which lasted until the Armistice forms a very black chapter - even today - in Ribbentrop's career. As a matter of fact Ribbentrop in ordinary times would have been tried as a deserter and possibly shot. As it turned out the Revolution and the Armistice saved his life. You can imagine how veteran officers in the

Reichswehr would regard Ribbentrop if this were generally known. In old Imperial times such a blot in a man's career would have automatically excluded him from any office, but now..."

Needless to say, Goering and his circle knew about this dark chapter in Ribbentrop's career. It might be for this reason that Goering has on occasion tried to displace Ribbentrop. Goering has always himself wanted the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs and that was the reason for his many visits to Mussolini, whereby he cemented the German-Italian amity. At the same time he also succeeded in gaining the personal friendship of Mussolini, and in pushing Ribbentrop out of that picture. The facts about Ribbentrop's desertion were known to General von Schleicher, General von Bredow and Gregor Strasser all of whom were murdered on June 30, 1934.

These facts were also known to General von Blomberg, who was finished by Himmler's intrigue against him about 1938. They were also known to General von Fritsch, killed mysteriously in the Polish campaign during 1939, and to General von Reichenau, killed in the Soviet campaign. Ribbentrop's desertion is also known to the entire rightwing Nazi Party and in the higher Reichswehr circles.

It is known to von Papen, Count Schwerin, Baron von Eltz, General von Epp, Dr. Schacht, Hugenberg, the Hindenburg family, and must also be known to Ribbentrop's adversaries in the Nazi Party such as Goebbels, Rosenberg, and Himmler.

Himmler is a man of rapidly changing allegiances and is probably keeping these facts in readiness for use. Hitler also knows about it, but as in other instances to be treated later, evidently decided to retain Ribbentrop using this item of information to secure unconditional and permanent compliance and obedience.

Source S

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH

Was born on May 8, 1907. He is an adopted son of the former Hoftheater Intendant von Schirach in Weimar. His original name which Dr. Sedgwick cannot at the moment recall but has heard several times is a quite ordinary name, undistinguished and bourgeois.

Schirach's sister Rosalind von Schirach is a singer and lived in Berlin. Baldur von Schirach in 1932 told Dr. Sedgwick that his mother was a Norris from Philadelphia and related to the Norrises of Norristown Pennsylvania, whose ancestor Isaac Norris was a friend of William Penn.

On September 3 and 4, 1942, Baldur von Schirach has been speaking on the air from Vienna. He has been making violent attacks on President Roosevelt's speech to the Youth Congress and referred to the Roosevelt family as contaminated by Jewish admixture. This remark is all the more surprising as it is well-known that the Schirach family does not belong to the old German nobility. Cf. "Almanach de Gotha" and "Semi-Gotha". It is furthermore of interest that one hears often in Germany the remark that the Schirach name used to be Sirach and that there is a connection between that name and the name of the famous Jewish philosopher, Jesus Sirach, who lived in the second century B.C.

It is not claimed that there is any unbroken connection but the similarity of name certainly would point to some Jewish streak. If this should be really so it would only prove that Otto Weininger was right when he said in Chapter XIII of "Sex und Charakter" "So erklart es sich, dass die allerscharfsten Antisemiten unter den Juden zu finden sind."

Baldur von Schirach was educated and grew up in Weimar where his literary proclivities were encouraged by frequent visits to the theatre. He frequented literary circles and joined the radical youth movement which followed on the World War.

Among his early intimate friends were a number of homosexuals.

In 1929 when Schirach came to Munich at the age of 22 he already had the reputation of a man, who had never passed a University examination. In Munich he led a lazy and degenerate life. He began to write extravagant poetry which was dedicated to Rosenberg and Hitler thus establishing himself more and more firmly within Hitler's inner circle. He was finally asked to organize the Academic and sub-Academic Youth of Germany in the sense of National Socialism a la Rosenberg.

In 1930 Schirach was challenged to a duel by a student of Munich University. Schirach shirked the challenge and was

from then on considered "Satisfaktionsunfaehig" which in Germany is equivalent to having lost all pretence to being a man of honor. Schirach's revenge came three years later when Hitler came to power. Schirach obtained permission to liquidate the German Corps and Sabre fighting societies.

Whatever one may think of these organizations in point of honor they understand no jests, and it will be forever remembered that a man like Schirach whose name was on the blacklist of cowards of all these societies should have been made supreme Reich's Youth Leader, by the man who never got tired of telling the German people that they were living in an era of moral renaissance.

Schirach was a degenerate and a homosexual in Weimar and continued his practices under the cover of these Youth organizations in Munich. He did so with absolute impunity. In 1933 Schirach married the daughter of Hitler's best friend, Heinrich Hoffmann, Henny. Henny had been known as the Venus of numberless Munich students and is said to have been Hitler's own mistress. (Cf. Hoffmann biography).

Being associated with Hoffmann, who is one of the richest men in the Party, Schirach, the avowed anti-Capitalist, began to live a life of luxury both at his hunting lodge near Kochel and in his magnificent house in the Moeniginstrasse in

Munich. People in the neighborhood were scandalized by the extravagance displayed when the Schirachs renovated the house, which was done regardless of expense. This made a great scandal in the National Socialist Party.

Nevertheless, money came pouring in as Schirach would edit books illustrated by Hoffmann's pictures which were obligatory reading for all the youth of Germany. The following anecdote shows how Schirach looks on the youth he controls. When his sister Rosalind was about to give a concert in Berlin arranged by the Hitler Youth Organization some artistic friend of Schirach's noticed that Rosalind's voice was somewhat too weak to fill the huge Opera House. He was promptly squelched with Schirach's classic reply "Don't worry about the volume that is behind her voice. As long as I am Reichsleader of the Hitler Youth there are six million voices behind my sister."

Schirach and his wife, Henny, feel themselves absolutely secure in their exalted position. Even the Reichswehr has been unable to make any headway against them.

After flunking at the University Schirach served in the Reichswehr about 1935. His superior officers were unanimous in considering him the opposite of an ideal soldier. Schirach, dissatisfied, complained to Hitler directly. For

this he was sentenced to several days arrest for having violated military code which provides that complaints and protests must be brought forward through the regular military channels. This would normally have finished Schirach's chances as an Officer under the Reich's leader law. Schirach at the outbreak of the War with Poland in 1939 became an ex-officio Major-General.

The German Army look upon this as a direct insult. Being known as a duel-shirker, an ex-intimate of Roehm's circles there is another matter which would suffice to finish Schirach in the eyes of the Officer's Corps. Some time in 1936 Henny von Schirach heard that somebody had criticized her husband whose notorious orgies were a general subject of conversation.

She was told that it was a famous racing cardriver then staying in Kochel, who had dared to expatiate on them. Walking up to his table in the Kochel restaurant Henny acting the part of a second Lola Montez slapped his face. The poor fellow, who was backed up by everybody in the room, remained silent but brought a lawsuit against Henny for assault.

When Henny lost the lawsuit it looked as though it were all right for a number of weeks but then Baldur considered his own honor insulted and on a Sunday morning took a gang of his guards from the Hitler Youth and broke his way into the man's house where they caught him still in bed and had him

beaten up, taking part in this also himself. The matter was then brought to Goering's notice but Schirach escaped unscathed.

During 1935 and 1936 various medical associations especially the Munich Aerzte-Kammer began to receive complaints by parents of Hitler youths who had been injured by abnormal sexual practices. They were subjected to these by the leaders of the Hitler Youth Movement. Anxious parents wanted to remove their sons from the Schirach organization.

They had, however, to desist as this would have made things worse for them. It was clear that such a course would have been promptly called "Secret Resistance to the State Institutions" and thus would have ruined the entire family. Hitler as always when hearing of such complaints plays the innocent, the incredulous, the uninterested. Hitler knows about these things but simply refuses to act.

A high officer in the Gestapo said to Dr. Sedgwick in 1934 at the Nuernberg Party rally "I really don't know what to think. It seems to me as though a blue thread were running from all these cases to Hitler himself. And yet I know that Hitler has no homosexual affiliations. Yet I must say this: If he were a homosexual he could hardly act differently than he is doing. Somehow or other he always protects these people."

It is very surprising in view of the above that Baldur von Schirach, who one would have thought would be only too anxious to be forgotten, should attack the President of the United States as being a moral wreck.

When hundreds of thousands of German youths are gallantly giving their young lives Baldur von Schirach has evidently not surprisingly succeeded in living a life far removed from the heroic dangers of the Front. After having spent the last thirteen years in extolling death for the Fatherland Schirach is keeping himself safe in bourgeois Vienna. Cf. Schirach's well-known song which was heard on the air yesterday (Sept. 4) "The Flag is more than Death."

It is grotesque that a degenerate, alcoholic coward should dare to refer to American youth as being "degenerate".

In view of the fact that large sections of the Hitler Youth have always despised Schirach it seems preposterous that he should have dared to talk in the name of German and European Youth.

Notwithstanding all this it would be a fatal mistake to ignore the aspersions made by Schirach. Since Hess's flight in 1941 the place of Nazi No. 3 has been vacant. Knowing Heinrich Hoffmann and Baldur von Schirach, knowing Henny Hoffmann and knowing Hitler as well as he does Dr. Sedgwick is in no doubt whatsoever as to what Schirach's

sudden appearance in the political arena forecasts. Schirach's speech furthermore contained a number of passages and idioms which to Dr. Sedgwick point to the collaboration of Dr. Goebbels, who is using the Schirach organization in his fight against Goering.

To remain silent today in regard to Schirach would not only be committing a grave omission in regard to American and United Nations Youth it would also let down the pro-American minded masses in Germany, who undoubtedly expect a massive and forceful rebuttal of Schirach's assertions. Such a rebuttal would meet with wide and joyous reception within the borders of the Reich itself.

In connection with the similarity of names Schirach and Sirach the name of Baldur is not without significance. It is an old story in Germany that names like Siegfried suggesting an ultra-Aryan background are chronically used by such families who try to disguise their origin.

Pallenberg's famous reply to his wife Fritzi Massary when she announced to him that a stranger was there wanting to see him and that his name was Siegfried Cohen. Pallenberg suddenly assumed the rôle of an Aryan bourgeois diffidently shook his head saying "Siegfried Cohen? Siegfried Cohen?" Fritzi said: "Well, what of it? Shall I tell him to come up?" Pallenberg said "Cohen would be all right, but Siegfried would be a bit suspicious."

Like his partly Jewish friend Rosenberg, Schirach also indulges in ultra anti-Semitic convictions. While Hitler, in the early years - 1923 and following - would assure the world over and over again that he sincerely believed in the tolerance of Christian churches and in a form of positive Christianity for the Party, he nevertheless played a double game all along.

Schirach is in fact the boldest practical propagandist against Christianity, and in this follows certain misunderstood passages of Nietzsche. It was not long after Schirach's appointment as Youth Leader in 1929 that news came in of the desecration of crucifixes standing in the open by Hitler Youth Members and that young boys wearing the Hitler uniform were caught saying openly that they refused to be taught in^a rooms on the walls of which a picture of the Jew, Jesus Christ, was hanging.

In the address which Schirach delivered on September 4, 1942 there was a passage in which he spoke of the twentieth century as the century of nations ("Das Jahrhundert der Voelker"). In using this phrase which goes back to Johann Gottfried Herder and to Leopold von Ranke he obviously has taken a new turn. Formerly he used to call the twentieth century, the "Century of Races."

~~2~~

Source S.

JAKOB WERLIN

Werlin, years ago, was the Munich Representative of Daimler-Mercedes Motoren A.G. Werlin, silent, smiling, suave, and epicurean, used to see a lot of Hitler, who often visited his show-rooms at the Lenbachplatz in Munich. In 1929, Hitler began to buy Mercedes cars - one after the other - for himself, and for the Party. Subsequently, Werlin approached Goering in Berlin with a view to selling him Mercedes cars also. Goering, however, would not warm to Werlin's offers. Goering eventually decided in favor of the Dresden firm of Horch. The reason was simple: Goering got his car for practically nothing. Today Hitler's automobile advisor of the early days has become German Reichs-Transport-Chief, and Inspector of the entire German Motor Industry. It should not be difficult to imagine how Goering feels about Werlin - and how Werlin feels about Goering.

~~19~~
Source S.