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## Letters

### Churchill's Debt to Nazi Sloganeers

To the Editor:

An Oct. 30 Associated Press article about an address at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., by William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence, stated: "It was at Westminster College in Fulton that Winston Churchill delivered his now famous speech in which he coined the phrase 'Iron Curtain' in reference to the Communist bloc countries of Eastern Europe, and Mr. Casey referred to that speech today."

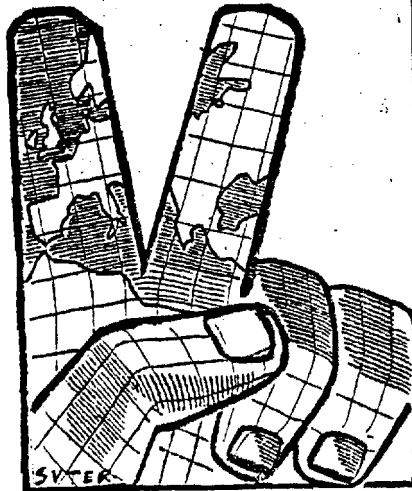
Churchill did not coin the phrase; he exploited it.

Just before the close of World War II in Europe, the German Foreign Minister, Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, made a speech (reported in The Times of London on May 3, 1945) in which he used the Nazi propaganda phrase "Iron Curtain" in the context used later by Churchill. On May 12, just three days after the German surrender came into force, Churchill wrote to Truman (who had become President one month earlier) to express his concern about the future of Europe and to say that an "Iron Curtain" had come down to conceal everything that was going on within the Russian sphere of eastern Europe.

Nearly a year later, March 4 and 5, 1946, Truman and Churchill traveled on the President's special train to Missouri, where Churchill delivered those historic lines: "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic,

an iron curtain has descended across the Continent."

Former O.S.S. member Casey might well recall that by working closely with Nazis and Nazi sympa-



thizers before the surrender of Germany, the O.S.S., and particularly its agents Frank Wisner and Allen Dulles, nurtured the idea that the time had come to split the Western alliance with the Soviet Union. It was this covert policy that encouraged the Nazis to put forth the "Iron Curtain" theme to save their own necks and to stir up resentment against the Russians.

L. FLETCHER PROUTY  
Alexandria, Va., Nov. 2, 1983

# An Unsung 'Good German':

## Fame Comes at Last

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Nov. 8 — In the aftermath of World War II, many Germans came forward to proclaim that they had been secretly against the Nazis, or had carried out "inner resistance" to Hitler's dictatorship. But Eduard Schulte kept his secret.

Mr. Schulte, a tall, prosperous businessman who until 1943 had directed a mammoth German zinc mining company in Breslau (now Wroclaw in Poland), lived out most of the postwar years in Zurich. In 1956, a year after the death of his first wife, the 65-year-old Mr. Schulte married Dora Jette Kurz, a Jewish woman of Polish parentage who was born in Zurich and ran a boutique there. He died in the Swiss banking capital in 1966, according to Swiss archives.

In recent weeks, American historians have disclosed that Eduard Schulte was the mysterious German industrialist who was long known to have passed to the Allies vital information about Hitler's war plans, including the decision to invade the Soviet Union. In 1942, Mr. Schulte provided intelligence from Hitler's headquarters that the German dictator was considering the mass killing of European Jews using prussic acid.

The story of how the United States and its Allies ignored or disbelieved this intelligence has been told many times: a filter of skepticism, disbelief and in some cases anti-Jewish prejudice inclined Washington and other capitals to inaction as late as 1944, when full details were known of the Auschwitz death camp.

### Motive Remains an Enigma

But, even after his name was disclosed for the first time, an aura of mystery surrounded Eduard Schulte. What compelled this scion of the German establishment to risk his life as an unpaid Allied agent?

Gerhart Riegner, the Swiss representative of the World Jewish Congress, still refuses to acknowledge that it was Mr. Schulte who in 1942 supplied him with the information about the "final solution."

"I have not identified the man for 40 years," said Mr. Riegner in a telephone interview, "and I see no reason not to keep the one request he ever made of me."

"He was a determined anti-Nazi, and he was burdened by his conscience, and he wanted to share his knowledge," Mr. Riegner continued. "I was still in touch with him after the war, and he confirmed that he did not want his name used. My personal suspicion was that he may have been afraid of the neo-Nazi movement."

A series of interviews have turned up many new details about Mr. Schulte, including the revelation that his highly classified information came from Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, the chief of the Abwehr, the military intelligence branch of the high command of the German armed forces.

According to an extremely close relative who requested anonymity, Mr. Schulte was a member of a network of anti-Nazi plotters that also included Hans Bernd Gisevius, the German vice consul in Zurich, and Carl Goerdeler, the one-time Mayor of Leipzig who was the civilian leader of the German resistance to Hitler. Canaris and Goerdeler were both executed for their involvement in the 1944 assassination attempt against Hitler.

### Met in Zurich in '38

Mrs. Schulte, who is 74 and lives comfortably in Zurich, was initially too frightened to talk after the newspaper reporting uncovered the industrialist's second marriage and her whereabouts. But Monday night she relented, and, in two telephone conversations, spoke of her husband, whom she first met in Zurich in 1938. "We have our own little love story, but this is not the time to talk about that," she said.

Mrs. Schulte praised her husband — "an upstanding, good man, one of the most modest men in the world" — and said his hatred for Hitler was sharpened by the plight of his many Jewish friends in Europe. "He had Jewish friends everywhere," said Mrs. Schulte. "I used to joke with him that he was more Jewish than I was."

In 1940, she said, Mr. Schulte warned her that she should flee neutral Switzerland, fearing that it would be invaded. But she stayed. After the war, she said, Mr. Schulte was profoundly disillusioned about his own espionage exploits — "that he had done something that put his life in danger and there was no reaction."

Eduard Reinhold Karl Schulte was born on Jan. 4, 1891, in Düsseldorf, and, after earning his law degree, went into banking and industry. In 1926, he became managing director of Georg von Giesche's Erben, the biggest zinc producer in Germany, which had important holdings in Poland. The American Anaconda Copper Mining Company controlled 51 per cent of the German company's interests in Polish Silesia.

With his first wife, Clara Luise, Mr. Schulte had two sons, Eduard Wolfgang Oskar and Ruprecht Franz Hubertus, who were both born in Berlin and fought in the war. The first son died in a Soviet prisoner-of-war camp at Stalingrad in 1943, and Ruprecht Schulte today lives in San Diego, Calif., where he works for a defense company.

Reached by telephone today, Ruprecht Schulte said that under the Weimar Republic his father was a member of the Social Democratic Party and had a number of friends who "were later unceremoniously pushed out of office and killed" after Hitler's takeover in 1933. In 1937, he said, his father was interrogated by the Nazi authorities about foreign currency transactions.

Albrecht Jung, who was Giesche's legal adviser, said that before the war Mr. Schulte had known Allen W. Dulles, then a lawyer with the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, through Anaconda's dealings in Silesia. (In 1928, according to his son, Mr. Schulte had broadened his American contacts on a long trip to the United States.) During the war, Mr. Dulles became the Bern chief of the Office of Strategic Services, and a key Schulte contact.

"Dr. Schulte told us the way Hitler was doing things we could never go forward," said Mr. Jung, who is now retired. "He spoke out openly, but of course in trust. He said we were up against the world, that Hitler had created a dirty mess."

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