

AVC

2 FOM

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: \_\_\_\_\_  
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA ROUTE

DISPATCH NO.: MGFA-3711

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 9 May 1960

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M.  
FROM : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe  
SUBJECT: General - Operational  
          Specific - Dr. Hans Globke  
REF : 'W...' *[Handwritten signature]*

MICROFILMED  
MAY 10 1963  
DOC. MICRO. SER.

150

1. Attached please find an expose made by the Office of Intelligence on Dr. Hans Globke, as well as a letter from Arouet to the Office of Intelligence regarding an interview with Dr. Globke.

2. Dr. Globke is regarded widely as eminence grise of the German federal republic. The papers are forwarded for background material in case future correspondence should involve this gentleman.

*[Handwritten initials]*

**INDEX**

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/AN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RI/LIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[ ]	[ ]
RI/Files	<input type="checkbox"/>

DIST.  
FDM-2 (w 4 off)  
COS  
FOB-2

1 Encl. #/w

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

IID COPY

9 May 1960

32-227-34

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2001 2006

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY  
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE - MEHLEM

68

JSA /ph

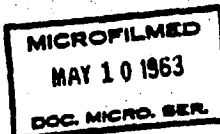
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

7 April 1950

TO : Office of Intelligence  
Analysts

FROM : J. S. Arouet

SUBJECT : Interview with Dr. Hans Gloebke



1. Source.

(a) Dr. Hans Gloebke's relationship to Chancellor Adenauer is much the same as that of Blankenhorn, except that while the latter deals chiefly with tripartite questions -- that is to say, with the High Commission -- Gloebke deals with internal matters. He is responsible for reviewing draft bills and reporting on them to the Federal Chancellor, and sometimes for drawing them up if they are enacted by the German Government. It follows that all laws enacted by the German Government go out at one point or another over his desk. He also has under his jurisdiction the functions of the Executive Secretary, including the preparation of agenda for the Cabinet meetings, briefing Adenauer, and supervising the drafting of supporting documents required at these Cabinet sessions. Within the Federal Government, he is regarded by many as one of the main powers behind the throne. His office is assailed by innumerable visitors, and even members of Parliament, wanting special favors from the Chancellor, find it more effective to apply to Gloebke. Recently, for instance, an influential member of the Federal Government and another from the Rhineland Palatinate Landtag wanted to solicit the position of General Consul in Paris. Although they probably could have had direct access to Adenauer, it was to Gloebke they submitted the request that he should keep them in mind for this position.

(b) Gloebke is in his fifties. White-haired, bespectacled, elegantly dressed, his expression carefully controlled, Dr. Gloebke speaks softly, relatively little, and with great deliberation, weighing any remark he makes and every answer he gives as though afraid that any spontaneous comment might compromise him. Withal, extremely pleasant. He used to be a resident of Aachen, but lives now with his wife and three children in Krefeld (British Zone), a little over an hour's ride from Bonn. He intends moving to this city, but while higher Federal officials are given certain priorities with regard to housing, he has been unable to find adequate quarters so far.

**INDEX**

2. Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution.

(a) If the bill establishing this Agency is enacted in its present form, the Agency, theoretically under the special authority of the Chancellor, will be run in practice by the Ministry of the Interior. Had the Federal authorities decided -- say, under Allied pressure -- to place it under the effective jurisdiction of the

ENC. #1 to MACFA-3711

9 May 1950

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Reinhard von -2-

Chancellor, Gloebke (instead of Ritter von Lex) would have been assigned the task of directing it. As it is, and because almost everything intended for the Chancellor goes over his desk, Dr. Gloebke was obviously familiar with every detail of the project. He knew that General Sehlen was being rejected, but claimed he had not met him personally, although he knew of him "as a competent and honest person". He was also aware that objections were being raised to the appointment of Dr. von Fritsch, but added that the rejection of one candidate out of the six submitted by the German authorities was not disturbing. They would have been inclined to include him in the Agency because, aside from his other qualifications, von Fritsch happened to be the nephew of the well-known General-Oberst von Fritsch. Like Ritter von Lex, Gloebke professed ignorance of any war crimes trial in which Fritsch could have been involved. It must be assumed that this was genuine ignorance or forgetfulness rather than deceit on the part of both von Lex and Gloebke, because Dr. Georg von Fritsch, the candidate in question, states in the brief autobiography he submitted (written in the first person) that "his activities in the German Army were examined thoroughly by a British Military Tribunal in Hamburg, and that this led to complete acquittal". Gloebke pointed out that he believed von Fritsch was doing very well in his law practice in Mosbach, and that there was more eagerness on the part of the Federal authorities to see him connected with the Agency than there was on von Fritsch's part.

(b) Aside from Friedrich Wilhelm Heinz, who, as is already known, will probably be proposed as head of the Agency, Gloebke did not volunteer the names of other potential candidates. (In fact, it was not easy to elicit any comments he did not actually want to make; even a bottle of Bourgogne did not loosen his tongue unduly.) He stated, however, that the need for such an Agency was making itself felt increasingly. He referred by way of illustration to a telephone operator in the Federal Government who had been denounced as having Communist sympathies and being of questionable loyalty. As it happens, the investigation which was started at once, led far afield, and it took them a long time to come to a definite conclusion. He also mentioned the cases of two industrialists who discovered recently traces of agitation among the workers. They investigated discreetly and found that the authors of this trouble-making were, in both cases, Communists masquerading as political refugees. Gloebke felt that cases of this sort could be handled much more expeditiously once the Agency were functioning.

### 3. State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

(a) Referring to the reports on the creation of a State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (allegedly demanded by FDP and even CDU members of Parliament such as CDU Deputy Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier as a critic)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

of Adenauer's so-called "one-man foreign policy"), Dr. Gloebke claimed that this was a project that had been under study for quite some time. He explained that it had been in the tradition of the German Government to have a State Secretary for domestic and foreign affairs. Several applicants had been suggested for the first of these two positions, but none of them had the required qualifications. The eventual establishment of these two Secretariats would be due therefore, Gloebke implied, to the discovery of individuals with the necessary attributes, and not to the recent outcry raised by the politicians. As to the most plausible choice for the "Secretariat of Occupation Questions and Foreign Affairs" (as it will probably be called), Dr. Gloebke mentioned the name of Franz Bluecher, the Deputy Chancellor, as a possibility. As he mentioned the name, Dr. Gloebke gave the writer a searching look as if to determine how US officials might react to such an appointment (the appointment of Bluecher could be construed as conferring on the Secretariat the importance of a full-fledged Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

#### 4. Law on Co-Determination.

(a) Dr. Gloebke stated that the Government was envisaging a draft bill on this question, but that so far it had not been drawn up. The Federal authorities hoped until now that representatives of the Deutscher Gewerkschafts Bund and of employers, who met recently in Hattenberg, would come to an agreement. When it became apparent, however, that these negotiations would not result in any understanding in the foreseeable future, the Federal Government--Labor Minister Storch in particular--decided on the enactment of a law which would take into account as many of the desiderata of both sides as possible. Conferences between the employers and Storch will therefore take place in the near future, and based on their outcome, the Ministry of Labor will proceed with the drafting of the bill.

(b) Dr. Gloebke seemed to feel that the employers were not as cooperative as they should be. He told the story of Cardinal Frings<sup>USA</sup> exhorting an important industrialist to grant the workers certain rights of co-determination. "Would I go to Hell if I didn't?" asked the industrialist, "there's no use making any concessions."

#### 5. Nurnberg Trials

General Bill Donovan, head of OSS, had been one of the first Americans to interview Dr. Gloebke in 1945. As a result of this conversation, Gloebke said, his name was given to the Prosecution of the Nurnberg Military Tribunal with the comment that he could supply pertinent information on many of the individuals who were being tried. Gloebke said he was summoned nine times as witness. He apparently did not choose to give any testimony the Prosecutor was likely to find useful. "It was a great disappointment to him," Gloebke answered, "and he wasn't pleased at all."

CONFIDENTIAL

22-7-27

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

GLOBKE, Hans

Dr. Hans GLOBKE was born September 1, 1889. Now lives in Krefeld, British Zone, married; has three children. Studied law at Bonn and Cologne Universities, and received the degree of Dr. Jr. Served as Referendar in courts in Eschweiler, Cologne, and Berlin, 1921-1924. Regierungsassessor and Assistant to the Polizeipraesident at Aachen, 1925-1929. Joined the Ministry of the Interior and was assigned to Division I, Verfassung und Recht (Constitution and Law). From 1935 on this section also handled foreign nationality, and from 1940 on, foreign administrative law, mainly in connection with occupied countries in the west. Globke was regarded highly in civil service circles and was promoted from Oberregierungsrat to Ministerialrat in 1938. Globke and Wilhelm Stuckart, State Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, co-authored the official commentary on the Nuremberg Laws (Kommentare zur deutschen Rassengesetzgebung), which was published by C. H. Beck & Co., Munich and Berlin, 1936. In March 1938 he was sent to Austria for duties in connection with the Anschluss.

Globke applied for membership in the NSDAP October, 1940, but membership was refused in November 1941 on grounds that he was not politically reliable. He had been a member of the Zentrum Party 1922-1933, was considered an ardent Catholic, and was personally acquainted with Cardinal Preysing. Globke joined the Reichsbund der Beamten, the NSRB (National Socialist Lawyers' League), and was a contributing member of the NSKK. It is known that he enjoyed the confidence of several of the high ranking officers who took part in the 20th of July plot.

Immediately after the war Globke was interviewed by General William Donovan of OSS. As a result of this interview he was summoned to Nuremberg and heard as a witness seven times at the War Crimes trials.

A former resident of Aachen, he was considered for the position of Buergermeister of that city in July-August, 1945, but was not accepted. Before going to Bonn he was Vice-President of the Accounting Office (Rechnungshof) for North Rhine-Westphalia.

As personnel and civil service advisor to Adenauer, he played an important role in the drafting of the 1950 Civil Service Law. It is reported that he and two persons from the Finance Ministry prepared the original draft which later was adopted as the Cabinet's draft for this legislation. In the fall of 1949 Globke served as chairman of a committee of three which had the function of advising on the transfer and equipment of personnel from the bizonal departments to the federal agencies. Also it is alleged that he is playing some part in the selection of personnel for the Consulates.

1/

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

75-36201

Globke is responsible for reviewing draft bills and reporting on them to the Federal Chancellor, and sometimes for drawing them up if they are initiated by the Federal Government. Therefore, all laws enacted by the Government go over his desk at one point or another. He is also responsible for the functions of the Executive Secretary, including the preparation of agenda for cabinet meetings, briefing Adenauer, and supervising the drafting of supporting documents required at Cabinet sessions. Within the Federal Government he is regarded by many as one of the main powers behind the throne. He has many visitors, and even members of Parliament, wanting special favors from the Chancellor, find it more effective to apply to Globke.

At a recent interview Globke gave evidence of being familiar with every detail of the project to set up a federal agency for the protection of the constitution, but he volunteered very little information. He did state, however, that the need for such an agency was making itself felt increasingly. 2/

Ever since his appointment as Secretary of State in the Chancellor's Office, Globke has been the target of considerable criticism. On November 9, 1949, the Frankfurter Rundschau commented:

"Strange things happen in Bonn....leading positions in the Adenauer government are given to individuals whose names appear in a truly macabre light and who have every reason not to seek the glare of publicity."

With reference to Globke's collaboration in the writing of the commentary on racial laws, the paper commented that this book was the one which "initiated the catastrophe of our country, the Reichsbuergergesetz and the Nuernberger Gesetze". This was followed by a number of quotations from the book itself. In conclusion the editorial stated:

"This fabrication - possibly the laws themselves - are the spiritual product of Dr. Globke, who at present (one can hardly believe it) is one of the closest and most trusted assistants of the Federal Chancellor".

More recently (April 12, 1950) Globke has again been discussed in the columns of the Frankfurter Rundschau. In connection with proposals for the creation of a federal office for foreign affairs under the jurisdiction of a state secretary the paper observed, under the heading "The Man in the Background":

"The appointment of a state secretary would dethrone the most powerful man in the Federal Chancellor's office, the man who has his fingers on all the strings leading to the Federal Chancellor.... Although public attention was called to Globke's political past, today he is the most influential man close to the Federal Chancellor. Globke, commentator of the so-called Nuremberg Laws, is practically speaking, the State Secretary of the Federal Chancellory. He advises the Federal Chancellor on all

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

3 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

matters. Above all there is not a single personnel problem which is resolved without his influence making itself felt. After the public attacks against Globke, Dr. Adenauer must have decided against appointing him state secretary, but the Federal Chancellor apparently does not wish to dispense with this co-worker, and Globke, for his part, is not willing to give up his influence on the foreign service.

Not only the press, but political leaders as well, have attacked Globke. At the March 30 meeting of the Bundestag, Deputy Lütken, on behalf of the SPD, asked Adenauer for an explanation as to why Globke had been employed. Adenauer replied that Globke's case had been examined minutely by the Occupation Authorities and that he, Adenauer, felt that the Germans should not examine questions of this sort even more minutely than the Occupations Authorities had. 3/

With reference to his serving as a witness at the Nuremberg trials Globke apparently did not choose to give any information the Prosecutor was likely to find useful. He told an interviewer, "I was a great disappointment to him, and he wasn't pleased at all!"

- 1/ Confidential Telegram, Fkt to State, No. 2395, CN 10274, March 22, 1950.
- 2/ Memorandum, Mr. Arouet to OI, April 7, 1950.
- 3/ Frankfurt Rundschau, March 31, 1950

I:LPetterson

April 13, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL