

# DR GLOBKE'S FILE

## The Story of a Murderous Bureaucrat

The shabby tattered file shown on the right was recently discovered amongst huge stacks of Nazi documents in the archives of the German Democratic Republic. This file, the personal and confidential file of the old German Ministry of the Interior on a certain Dr Hans Globke, shows beyond any shadow of doubt that this gentleman was one of the key figures in the Nazi campaign to liquidate the Jews.

From April 14th 1924 until the end of the war, Dr Hans Globke made himself a successful career in the German Ministry of the Interior, first under the Weimar Republic and later under Hitler and Himmler. Today he is State Secretary to West German Chancellor Adenauer, and is generally considered to be the second most influential man in the West German state.

January 30th 1933: Hitler became German Chancellor.

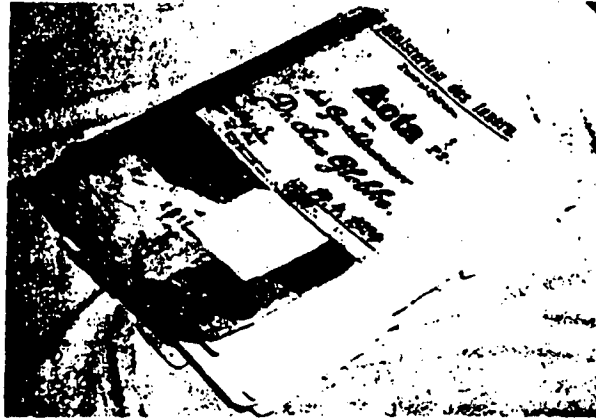
December 27th 1933: Globke was promoted to Chief Government Counsellor in the Nazi Ministry of the Interior.

May 23rd 1934: Globke was appointed "Referent" (responsible specialist) for constitutional questions, birth, marriage and death registration, and changing of names.

September 15th 1935: Hitler promulgated the Nazi racialist decrees known as the "Nuremberg Laws" at the Nazi Party Convention in Nuremberg. These laws formed the basis for the segregation of the Jews in Germany as second-class citizens, and were the first step to the gas-chambers. One of these laws, "The Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour", banned marriages between Jews and "nationals of German or related blood"; invalidated all marriages contracted despite the ban; and prohibited extramarital relations between Jews and Germans.

"Chief Government Counsellor Dr Globke is undoubtedly one of the most capable and hard-working officials in my Ministry. He played an outstanding part in the drafting of the following laws: a. The Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour of September 15th 1935 ..."

(Letter from Dr Wilhelm Frick, Nazi



Minister of the Interior, to Hitler's Deputy Rudolf Hess on April 25th 1938)

1936: Dr Globke wrote the semi-official legal commentary to the Nuremberg Racial Laws of 1935, together with his immediate boss in the Ministry of the Interior, SS General Wilhelm Stuckart, later convicted as a war criminal by an American military court. Here are some quotations from Dr Globke's legal commentary:

"Since the Jewish people are, both in their blood and their inner character, of a completely different type from the German people, tension between the two is the necessary result of the fact that Jews live scattered throughout the German Reich ...

"The two Nuremberg Laws, together with the regulations based upon them, contain the basic solution for this racial problem ... Their basic importance consists in the fact that they prevent, for all time, the penetration of further Jewish blood into the German folk-body ...

"It is thus made impossible for all time for Jews to mix with German folkness, or to intervene in the political, economical and cultural life of the Reich ...

"The Jewish problem is not just a racial-biological problem. It must also be solved for the centuries to come in the political, economic and sociological fields ...

"Alien race is a mark particularly of the Jews, who form an alien body in all European nations ... They must be refused recognition as Reich citizens ..."

"Because of the extraordinary importance of these laws ... the commentary on them in a condensed form and in a single volume is of great advantage ... Everything needed for practical application of the laws has been included here ... No judge's or lawyer's library should be without this book."

Roland Freisler, top Nazi judge, President of the Nazi "People's Court" (in "Deutsche Justiz", 1936, p. 587)

January 5th 1938: The Law for the Changing of Family and Given Names was passed. Under this law all Jews who did not already have one of a list of "Jewish" given names were compelled to add the name "Israel" or "Sara" to their names. Failure to use this additional name was punishable with a jail sentence. All such compulsory changes of names had to be registered with the police, which could thus compile a complete list of people to be deported later to the death camps.

"Dr Globke played an outstanding part in the drafting of the following laws: ... d. The Law for the Changing of Family and Given Names of January 5th 1938 ...

(Letter from Dr Wilhelm Frick, Nazi

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Minister of the Interior, to Hitler's Deputy Rudolf Hess on April 25th 1938)

**Dr v. Stackelberg:** Did you have anything to do with drafting the laws relating to change of names?

**Globke:** I was responsible for name changing and I worked out everything which had anything to do with changes of names.

(From "Trial of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals, the Ministries Case (Case XI)" Official transcript, p. 15,465)

**January 31st 1938:** "It is always worthy of consideration when a child from a tribe which is biologically and in its heredity inferior receives the name of a tribe which is perfect biologically and in its heredity..."

**Dr Hans Globke, "The Right of Changing Names"** (in an article in "Deutsche Verwaltung", p. 51 fol.)

**April 25th 1938:** In his letter to Rudolf Hess, already quoted above, Minister Wilhelm Frick wrote:

"Because of his previous long membership in the Centrum Party, Dr Globke has not yet been proposed for promotion to the post of Ministerial Counsellor. But because of his proved loyalty and constant readiness for all work since the National Socialist Party came to power I believe it urgently necessary to promote him to Ministerial Counsellor in recognition of his very distinguished activity..."

**May 17th 1938:** Letter from Hitler's office: "In the name of the Deputy to the Fuehrer I inform you that the promotion of Chief Government Counsellor Globke to the post of Ministerial Counsellor is approved. Heil Hitler."



Globke Today

**September 17th 1938:** Globke conferred in Berne with Swiss police authorities on ways of keeping Jews from fleeing from Germany to Switzerland. He spoke of the possibility of stamping the passes of Jews in some manner which would make them unmistakable and thus permit their exclusion.

**October 11th 1938:** "By decision of the Herr Minister of the Interior ... all German passports held by Jews will become invalid ... The passports will become valid again when stamped ... with a special mark which shows the owners to be Jews ... The mark is a red 'J', three centimetres in height, which is to be stamped in the upper left corner of page 1..."

(Details on this decision and Globke's part in it in "Das Dritte Reich und seine Diener" - by Leon Pollakow and Josef Wulf, Arani Publishers, West Berlin, 1956)

**December 7th 1938:** Dr Globke was awarded the "Medal in Memory of March 13th", the date of Hitler's occupation of Austria, in recognition of "special services" - transferring the Nuremberg Racial Laws and later anti-Semitic legislation to Austria. Minister of the Interior Frick, in his letter of April 25th 1938, quoted above, stated:

"Globke's cooperation in the reunification of Austria with the German Reich deserves recognition."

**December 27th 1938:** "Decree on the Introduction of the Nuremberg Laws into the Sudeten German Areas" was announced. Soon after, Globke received the "Medal in Memory of October 1st 1938" which was granted only to people with "special merits" in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

**January 1939:** A personnel list for inner-office use in the Nazi Interior Ministry listed Globke as "Referent" (responsible official) or as "Co-Referent" for the following sections:

- General Race Question.
- Jewish Question, general themes.
- Jewish Question, specific cases.
- Position of Non-Jews with Alien Blood.
- Law on Protection of the Blood, general and specific cases.

**June 29th 1939:** "Herr Dr Adolf Siedler and Herr Dr Hans Globke are hereby empowered in the name of the German Reich to negotiate jointly or singly with plenipotentiary representatives of the Lithuanian Government on a treaty determining nationality questions involved with the return of the Mermel area (to Germany, ed.). Berchtesgaden ...

signed: Adolf Hitler

**September 1939:** After Hitler's declaration of war and the invasion of Poland, Globke was made responsible

for the departmental sections on nationality questions in Danzig, Posen and West Prussia (all occupied areas).

**January 29th 1940:**

"To the Military Conscription Office

Berlin-Schoeneberg ...

"... Dr Globke cannot be spared. He is in charge of the questions of nationality arising from the establishment of the Protectorate (in Czechoslovakia), the annexation of the eastern territories ... and the re-settlement actions (expulsion of Poles from German-annexed territory and concentration of Polish Jews in ghettos from which they were later sent to the death camps, the ed.) I must therefore view his civilian occupation as urgent and request that he not be conscripted for military service."

(Letter from Ministry of the Interior)

**January 1941:** Globke assumed the Interior Ministry posts responsible for "The New Order in the West: Denmark and Norway".

**November 15th 1941:** Globke was awarded the "silver merit award for faithful service" by Hitler.

**January 1943:** Globke was assigned responsibility for the following additional occupied territories in the Sub-Department "New Order in the West": Netherlands, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine, Eupen-Malmedy.

**January 15th 1945:** Under Heinrich Himmler, founder of the Gestapo and the SS and new Minister of the Interior, Globke's power had increased greatly, especially after all officials of doubtful loyalty had been purged following the July 1944 attempt to assassinate Hitler. An internal organizational chart issued on this date shows Globke now responsible for liaison between Himmler's Interior Ministry and Goering, Hitler's Reich Chancellor, the Foreign Ministry and the Wehrmacht Supreme Command. He was also responsible for personnel questions in the Interior Ministry. In all, he was in charge of 30 different departmental sections.

**May 8th 1945:** Nazi armies defeated. Germany capitulated. Dr Hans Globke's career was temporarily interrupted.

After a brief stay in a Roman Catholic monastery and an even briefer stay in the Ministerial Collecting Centre of Hessisch Lichtenau (an internment centre), Globke was able to get a foothold in public life again by offering to become a witness against his old superior in the Interior Ministry, Dr Wilhelm Stuckart, in the Nuremberg Trials. It was with Stuckart that he had written the commentary to the Nuremberg Laws. During this trial he stated:

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Globke: "I knew that the Jews were being killed in large numbers, and I was always of the opinion that there were Jews who were still living in Germany, or in Theresienstadt, or elsewhere, in a sort of ghetto."

Question: (By defence counsel) "You thought that there were executions but no systematic extermination?"

Globke: "No, I did not want to say that. I am of the opinion, and I know that at the time, that the extermination of the Jews was carried on systematically, but I did not know that it was supposed to apply to all Jews." (Volume XIV, P. 642)

The guilty verdict against Stuckart, Globke's superior and collaborator, included the following words:

"The laws and decrees drafted or approved by Stuckart were without doubt an essential part of the programme aimed at almost completely annihilating the Jews, a programme which was achieved. If the commanders of the death camps ... if the people who carried out the orders to

evacuate the Jews to the east are put on trial, found guilty and punished ... then certainly the men who took part in this campaign in their quiet offices in the Ministries by drafting the decrees and instructions for carrying it out are just as guilty."

But Globke escaped punishment, and his career commenced again. For three years he served simply as City Treasurer in Aachen. Then he moved up to become Vice-President of the North Rhine-Westphalian Court of Accounts in Dusseldorf, and then, after the Federal Republic had been formed in West Germany, he started work in Adenauer's Federal Chancellery in Bonn.

On July 4th 1950 he became the Director of the Ministerial Department and Personnel Chief in the Federal Chancellery, and finally, in 1953, he reached the pinnacle of his career as State Secretary in the Chancellery. Konrad Adenauer's right-hand man and thus probably the second-most important man in all West Germany, especially since

Adenauer has reduced his Cabinet largely to a body of yes-men.

Questioned by a reporter on June 17th 1960, Globke claimed to have stayed at his post in the Interior Ministry to help "half-Jews" and "quarter-Jews" and to play a part in resisting Hitler.

But several years earlier, after being criticised privately by Hans-Joachim Unger, chairman of an organisation of Nazi victims, for writing the Commentary to the Nuremberg Laws, he said: "Herr Unger, we are both Christians, and we know that we have both done wrong." (Quoted in "Der Spiegel", Hamburg, August 10th, 1960).

The reason why Globke is still in office is that Konrad Adenauer relies completely on him. He expressed these feelings on May 31st 1951 as follows: "I shall not allow any attacks on my honour or the honour of Ministerial Director Globke ... I have scarcely ever known an official of such loyalty and objectivity as Herr Globke."

## SS Officers in Plain Clothes

Scores of former black-uniformed SS officers have gone into plain clothes to dominate the detective section of the police in North Rhine Westphalia, West Germany's most populous and most highly industrialised province.

A listing of the backgrounds of the detective police commanders in the main cities of the province, published in the "Berliner Zeitung" of August 24th, showed that in most centres old SS officers hold the key posts. Here is a summary of this listing:

Cologne: Chief of detective police - Karl Klehne, formerly SS Major in

Himmler's Reich Security Main Office. Nine of his subordinates were SS majors or captains.

Aachen: Chief of detective police - Brabuschmidt, formerly SS Major in Reich Security main Office.

Duisburg: Chief of detective police - Dr Bartmann, formerly SS Captain.

Dusseldorf: Chief of detective police - Dr Wehner, formerly SS Major in Reich Security Main Office.

Gelsenkirchen: Chief of detective police - Dr Schulze, formerly SS Major.

Essen: Chief of detective police - Dr Eweler, formerly SS Major. Deputy chief - Dr Keunecke, formerly SS Major, Gestapo commander in Zhitomir, occupied Soviet Union.

Krefeld: Chief of detective police - Dr Bartmann, formerly SS Major.

Opladen: Chief of detective police - Erich Preckel, formerly SS Major.

Leverkusen: Chief of detective police - Franz Settels, formerly SS Major in Reich Security Main Office.

Dortmund: Chief of detective police - Dr Menke, formerly SS Major in Reich Security Main Office.

Muenchen-Gladbach: Chief of detective police - Junge, formerly SS Major.

Muelheim-Ruhr: Chief of detective police - Guenter Helling, formerly SS Captain. After the war a British court sentenced him to two years imprisonment for war crimes.

### Notes on Nazis

The local government of the West German province of Baden-Wuerttemberg, under heavy public pressure, announced recently that it would set up a special commission to investigate the past records of Nazi judges who were back in office again. At the end of August an official spokesman announced that it had been impossible to establish such a commission, since all professors of law at the universities of the province had refused to serve as commission members.

Swastikas were painted on the newly-opened museum in the former Dachau Concentration Camp in West Germany on August 11th, and visitors to the museum were harassed by a young man shouting neo-fascist slogans. After repeated protests police intervened, and arrested 25-year-old Martin Fiedler, son of a former SS guard at the concentration camp. Before his arrest Fiedler declared: "If Hitler was still in power, I would be an important man today."

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