

## SUPPLEMENT

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Dictated by State Counsellor Dr. Schäffer on the basis of his personal recollections.

1) On the 28th of January, 1933, I was in Berlin for the purpose of conversing with the leaders of the "Zentrum" (Center Party), Prelate Dr. Kas and Reich Chancellor Dr. Brüning. I knew that Mr. von Papen had been requested to try to form a cabinet including the "Zentrum" and the Bavarian People's Party, but that Mr. v. Papen did not want this, however, giving as his reason the fact that the "Zentrum" refused its cooperation because of the personal annoyance of former Reich Chancellor Brüning. At my request, Brüning and Kas authorized me to communicate to Mr. von Papen that the "Zentrum" did not, on general principles, refuse its cooperation in the formation of a cabinet under Mr. v. Papen, that there was no evidence of a personal grudge, and that Brüning in particular was personally ready to cooperate with the cabinet, if this was desired. I told Mr. v. Papen of this. The latter apparently did not, as I know from later conversations, bring this communication to the attention of the Reich President, but, on the contrary, completed the formation of a cabinet on the basis of the Harzburg Front. I had another conversation with Mr. v. Papen the day after the public announcement of the formation of a cabinet, in the course of which I expressed my disappointment at his attitude, which I felt to be disloyal and which I characterized as such.

2) Mr. von Papen was at that time a candidate in Munich for the Reichstag elections. As chairman of the Bavarian People's Party, I had charge of the elections in Munich at that time. With reference to this fact, Mr. v. Papen called me on about the 16th of February, 1933, as I remember, took cognizance of my dissatisfaction, and explained to me that he was arranging a talk for me with Reich President Hindenburg, and that I should come to Berlin at once. I went to Berlin and on 17 February 1933 conferred with the Reich President, Mr. von Papen, State Secretary Meissner, and a number of other gentlemen. This conference suddenly came to a head, because

Reich President Hindenburg repeated, in front of all present, a confidential remark which I had made with regard to Hitler's personality in the presence of Hindenburg and another person in November, 1932, and remarked that I had given Hitler a bad name. Actually, I had remarked in the course of that confidential conversation in November that it would be impossible to form a coalition with Hitler in the sense of a division of power, for Hitler would never share the power, but would rather take it entirely into his own hands and the other party would soon be nothing more than a dummy.

At the end of this conversation, the Reich President told me explicitly, and gave me the right to communicate this to Minister President Held, that he would under no circumstances send a Reich Commissar to Bavaria. I communicated this message to Minister President Held and shortly thereafter explained pointedly in a meeting at Würzburg that a Reich Commissar would never be sent via legal channels to Bavaria, because only the Reich President could send him and the Reich President had given me his word that he would never send a Reich Commissar to Bavaria.

The seizure of power in Bavaria and the turbulent session of the Cabinet Council took place on 9 March, 1933. I spoke personally with Col. Wäger at that time. Leeb, Commanding Officer of the Armed Forces (Wehrmachtakommandant), was away on this day (Col. Wäger was his deputy). Acting upon the order of Minister President Held, I referred Wäger to the provision of the Defense Law (Wehrgesetz) according to which a state government has, in case of a threat to the internal peace of the state, the right to summon the armed forces. Wäger told me explicitly in this conversation, that the conditions necessary to the calling out of the armed forces by the state government existed, but that in view of the present political constellation he felt himself forced to inquire at Berlin whether he should obey such a summons. This happened at noon and in the afternoon at about 3:30 p.m. he brought the answer that Berlin was of the opinion that this was an inner-political affair of Bavaria. The armed forces should not obey the summons. From the nature of the communication it could be concluded that the instructions from Berlin definitely went still further. Consequently, I decided in the Cabinet

Council to advise that armed resistance against the overthrow and the attempt (Versuch) be abstained from, since the prospects were nil.

In addition, this is also typical: I spoke on this day, 9 March, with an influential leader of the Stahlhelm in Munich and asked him to call out the Stahlhelm, in order that it might stand ready, side by side, with the already alerted Bavarian Guard, to protect the state government. The leader of the Stahlhelm gave me at that time the significant answer: "I shall have to see to it that the black, white and red banner waves at the side of the swastika," and then he left to order his troops to fall in with the SA.

The tendency of the leading National Socialists with respect to their use of terror was always to destroy first the honor and good name of their opponents (compare the case of Fritsch, also the handling of their proceedings (Verfahren)). They themselves had no honor to lose; until the time they received credit from the major capitalistic groups, they were bankrupt and morally degenerate subjects.

GÖRING was supported financially by the female owner of the Prinzessbar (Princess Bar) at the Kurfürstendamm in Berlin, although he knew that the owner was the friend of the Jewish owner of the Kakadubar. After he had attained power, he dropped her completely. HIMMLER, son of a professor at the Gymnasium, was incompetent and lazy, mentally endowed below the average, flunked his examinations the first time, tried to become a member of the peasant organization, Schlittenbauer, and was rejected—became finally the owner of a chicken farm. Not during but after the World War in the Freikorps (Volunteer Corps) "Reichskriegsflagge," whose leader was Röhm, hence his connection with Röhm. Like Röhm, he was homosexual and was generally considered at this early stage to be Röhm's "boy friend," hence also the order given him in 1928 to take over the SS, which had been organized by von Berchtold and Hitler's chauffeur, Julius Schreck. Very ambitious, he eliminated Röhm not only because the latter stood in his way, but also because Röhm was aware of his moral past. Himmler's wife was a former

nurse, hence his friendship with the sister, Pia, who knew Mrs. Himmler's past. Typical of Himmler's character was the fact that he had those acquaintances imprisoned who, during the whole time when he lived in the worst financial circumstances, had given him money enabling him to feed his family. Willi Stegmann, an SA leader in Schillingsfürst near Hohenlohe, was sentenced to jail three times because of Streicher and then taken to Buchenwald, because he knew all the intimate affairs of Himmler and Streicher and refused to give Hitler his word of honor that he would not undertake anything against Streicher. Streicher wanted to poison Stegmann in his cell.

A further witness, also, was former Police President Martin.

HEYDRICH was discharged from the Navy for defrauding his comrades. In order to provide himself with an existence inside the Party, he tried, along with several SS men, to fake attacks on high Party leaders, in order that he might get their approval to organize a bodyguard for them and therewith create a position for himself. He undertook, for example, an attack on Reich Minister of the Treasury Schwarz, in order to frighten the latter into financing a special guard for his protection. Heydrich's comrades said at that time that he read nothing but detective novels and books about secret organizations. On the basis of his reading he then imaginatively built the plans for individual and wholesale terror. Thus the terroristic organizations and measures came into being, for example, the SD, the Concentration Camp, etc.

Evidence: The testimony by Sepp Strohmeier, formerly unemployed, then an SS-Sturmabann leader and Heydrich's adjutant.

This person witnessed Heydrich's whole ascent.

Furthermore: Sepp Dietrich, several times deported from Switzerland as a vagrant--a non-com during World War I, then a construction worker, as before, with the Stöhr firm in Munich. Entered at this time the Freikorps Oberland, then again unemployed--left the Oberland and after the formation of the so-called SS (Schutzstaffel) took command of Sturm I in Munich--filling station "Blue Goat" of Christian Weber.

Participated in the organization of the SS--separated later from Himmler, however--was himself proposed as the future Reichsführer SS.

Several consultations took place between him and the group Hess (SS Begleitkommando Hess) in regard to the removal of Himmler.

HESS. It is assumed that his career is known. His character is psychopathic and homosexual. Because of his affairs he was denounced by Himmler, probably in the spring of 1937, before Hitler and thereupon arrested by Hitler and taken to Hohenluehen. At this time, Hess' friends tried to remove Himmler. Sepp Dietrich was to be won for this plan, with reference to the fact that Himmler, for his part, had collected material against Sepp Dietrich, in order to prepare the latter's downfall. When Himmler saw that he could undertake nothing against Sepp Dietrich, he drove to Sepp Dietrich's villa in Bad Sarrow, in order to have a heart-to-heart talk with him. On the basis of this conversation, Sepp Dietrich then undertook nothing against Himmler.

Julius STREICHER. Inquiries about him can be made with Julius Stegmann and wife. Stegmann's father and his brother used to live at Munich, on the Schwantalerstrasse.

DARRÉ was recommended to Hitler by Himmler. Both of them were active in the agricultural field. Himmler knew of Darré's leanings. He was a homosexual. It was a generally known fact that any Hitler youth who came to Darré in short pants could get anything from him that he wanted. Darré was responsible for Himmler's friendship with Rosenberg.

ROSENBERG was a Balt, and in conformity with all his friends was a sex pervert (homosexual). He spent the first World War in Paris.

FUNK, formerly an editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, also was introduced to Hitler through Himmler. He, too, was homosexual. Esser mentioned to a friend that he did not wish to travel with Funk anymore, since he was sick and tired of being molested by him, but on the other hand he had no wish to have any disagreements with Funk.

KEPPLER, was formerly economic counsellor to Hitler. He, too, was homosexual. Keppler was also originally an intimate friend of Himmler, through his alleged nephew, Kranefuss, whom he used as a contact man. Kranefuss at the time was Keppler's "boy friend."

KRANEFUSS became State Secretary in Ribbentrop's Foreign Office. As Ribbentrop moved away from Himmler, Keppler's influence diminished. His alleged nephew, Kranefuss, obtained a position in the Four Year Plan office of Goering and finally became Himmler's confidant.

Witness: Sepp Dietrich, who referred to Kranefuss as the biggest "Drecksau" (dirty pig) at large, because Kranefuss was simultaneously Himmler's and Röhm's "boy friend," as well as having "liaisons" with a few others.

HITLER. To get a characterization of Hitler and his private life, it would be necessary to draw some information from his housekeeper, Mrs. Anni Winter, through one of her acquaintances. Frau Winter originally was a maidservant with Epp. Became part of Hitler's household in 1931 through Esser's intervention. At this time, she was Hitler's confidant, and he eventually had an affair with her. She alone knew the larger part of all the happenings in Hitler's apartment. It would be advisable also to call Frau Chamberlain (?), the girl friend of Hitler's former driver, Julius Schreck, as a witness. She lived at that time in Graefelfing near Munich. She is known to have said to some friends that she hoped that the time would come when she could talk freely about these things, for she had been warned never to speak of the past or of such things as she might have learned through Schreck, if she valued her life.

It can be assumed that Schreck himself was eliminated, since, as Hitler's chauffeur, he knew too much. He spoke to one of his friends two days before his death. At this time there were no signs of severe affliction or sickness of any kind. After his death the official version read that he died of "Stirnhöhlen-eiterung" (inflammation of the osinus frontalis).