

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
BIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

53.071
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Name: SCHNEITZER, Georg Aug. Ed. von
Dr. jur. Index of Statements
in Report
Region: K 2 A, J 1 a
Nationality: German Occupation: 6 C; 14; 25E
Region: Frankfurt am Main, Westendstrasse 41 Political
Major Positions: Member of the Managing Board
(Vorstand) of I.G. Farbenindustrie
AG Attitude: 13
Deputy of the Leader of the Economic Group
Chemical Industry (Stellvertretender Leiter
der Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische Industrie)
Member of the Chamber of Industry and Com-
merce (Industrie und Handelskammer)

Birth Date and Place: 29 October 1884, Cologne

Family History: His father was Paul von Schnitzler, Landgerichtsrat of
Cologne; his mother was Fanny, nee Joest. On 24 January 1910, Georg von
Schnitzler married Lili von Mallinskrodt, a sister of the banker Wilhelm
von Mallinskrodt. One of their two daughters, Liselotte, is married to
Scholz, last German Consul-General to have served in Boston, Massachusetts.

Education and Work History: von Schnitzler studied law at the Universities of
Bonn and Berlin. He passed his Referendar examination in 1906, and his
Assessor examination in 1912. During the latter year he joined Farbwerke
von Meister Lucius & Brüning, Höchst A.M., acting as representative for
this firm. In 1920 he was appointed a deputy, and in 1924 a full member
of the Managing Board (Vorstand) of the company. When, in 1926, this firm
was reorganized as a subsidiary of I.G. Farben, von Schnitzler became a mem-
ber of the management of the I.G. in charge of the sale of dyestuffs for the
entire combine. He represented the combine in the International Dyestuff
Cartel and was chairman of the combine's export committee. In addition he
served as a member of the Board of Directors (Aufsichtsrat) of several I.G.
Farben subsidiaries, including the Chemische Werke Aussig-Falkenau GmbH,
Branden. (formed to take over Czech chemical plants in the Sudeten Territory)
and Kalle & Co. AG., Wiesbaden-Biebrich.

As expert in international trade relations and cartel law, especially with
reference to the organization of chemical industries Schnitzler was appointed
to leading positions in the Nazi corporative system of economic controls. He
was made deputy to the Leader of the Economic Group Chemical Industry (Stell-
vertretender Leiter der Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische Industrie) (as of 1941/42)
and was appointed a member of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Industrie
und Handelskammer). In the German Diet for Industry and Commerce (Deutscher
Industrie und Handelstag) he functioned as a member of the Management (Vorstand)

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Education and Work History, (cont'd.):

and in the German Group of the International Chamber of Commerce (Deutsche Gruppe der Internationaler Handelskammer) as a member of the Executive Committee (Präsidentium). He was as of 1937 a member of a committee established by this latter organization to promote and facilitate the exchange of young business men. The Ausschuss für den Austausch Junger Kaufleute sent young men abroad either to receive training in foreign trade practices, or to expand German commercial and industrial relations. In connection with such activities he held the position of chairman (Vorsitzender) of the Ausschuss für Industrie-Wirtschaftswerbung, a committee organized for the purpose of acquiring new markets for German industrial products. At the same time he served as a member of the Kerberat der Deutschen Wirtschaft. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Ala-undigen AG., an advertising agency, and served on the Advisory Board (Beirat) of the Frankfurt-Hessen Branch of the Deutsche Bank.

According to recent reports, Schnitzler went to Spain as a refugee in 1943, allegedly having been accused of connections with von Eeck in an attempt to supplant Hitler by the German High Command. His name was given as reference for entrance visas to Spain, granted 20 January 1944 to Johannes König, Otto Wiedemann and Herbert Stein, associated with I.G. Farben, Berlin, who referred to Barcelona as the place of Schnitzler's residence. It has therefore and for similar reasons been suspected that his "refugee story" was a ruse and that he was working under cover in close cooperation with German industrial and political interests.

Schnitzler later returned to Germany and, according to a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, was one of the three main directors of I.G. Farben to receive a group of U.S. officers during the recent occupation of Germany. He is said to have stated at that time that he was very pleased to be able to work with the Americans now.

Summary: By virtue of his leading position in the I.G. Farben combine and as a result of his administrative activities in behalf of the development of German industrial and commercial relations with foreign countries, Schnitzler must be considered one of the key men working for German economic expansion policies under the Nazi regime.

Sources: Wer Ist's, 1935
Die Welt, 29 November 1941
Wer Ist's, 1941/42
Wunderbürger im Britten Reich, 1943
OSS, CID #1542, 11 June 1943
RAB #1910, 25 July 1944
OSS Source D, 17 December 1943
OSS, BR, 29 January 1944
OSS, BR, NIS 5625, 23 September 1944
OSS, BR FU I #1009, 28 September 1944
OSS Source I, 16 April 1945.

4 May 1945

This record is a summary of such intelligence (from one or more sources as indicated) as was available at the time of preparation. It may consequently be subject to amendment by additional or more recent intelligence. Index numbers and letters are solely for indexing statements in the report.