U.S. Intelligence and the Nazis

This book is a direct result of the 1998 Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act. Drawing on many documents declassified under this law, the authors demonstrate what U.S. intelligence agencies learned about Nazi crimes during World War II and about the nature of Nazi intelligence agencies’ role in the Holocaust. It examines how some U.S. corporations found ways to profit from Nazi Germany’s expropriation of the property of German Jews. This book also reveals startling new details on the Cold War connections between the U.S. government and Hitler’s former officers.

At a time when intelligence successes and failures are at the center of public discussion, U.S. Intelligence and the Nazis also provides an unprecedented inside look at how intelligence agencies function during war and peacetime.

Richard Breitman, professor of history at American University, is the author or coauthor of seven books and more than forty articles. One of his books, The Architect of Genocide: Himmler and the Final Solution, won the Fraenkel Prize for Contemporary History, and another, Official Secrets: What the Nazis Planned, What the British and Americans Knew, was a finalist for the National Jewish Book Award in Holocaust Studies. Breitman serves as editor of the scholarly journal Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

Norman J. W. Goda is an associate professor of History at Ohio University. He is the author of Tomorrow the World: Hitler, Northwest Africa and the Path to America and numerous scholarly articles. He is currently completing a book entitled Tales from Spandau: Cold War Diplomacy and the Nuremberg War Criminals.

Timothy Naftali, an associate professor at the University of Virginia’s Miller Center of Public Affairs, directs the Presidential Recordings Program and the Kremlin Decision-Making Project. Coauthor of “One Hell of a Gamble”: Khrushchev, Castro and Kennedy, 1958–1964, he is currently completing Khrushchev’s Cold War and Blindspot: The Secret History of U.S. Counterterrorism. Naftali was most recently a consultant to the 9/11 Commission.

Robert Wolfe was the senior research specialist for more than thirty years for the National Archives’ massive captured German and World War II war crimes trial records, as well as for the records of the postwar occupation of Germany and Austria. His publications include Americans as Proconsuls: U.S. Military Government in Germany and Japan, 1944–52, and Captured German and Related Records.
It has been learned from a most secret source that on November 24, 1944,
the Chilean Consulate in Prague, made the following statement regarding German
legislation for Jews:-

"An order published in Berlin regarding Jews abroad has been adopted in
the Protectorate. Here is a full translation:-

A Jew habitually residing abroad cannot be a German citizen. The Jew
loses German nationality immediately this order comes into force, whether he is
abroad or whether he was established outside Germany prior to this order. The fortune
of a Jew who loses German nationality - in accordance with this order - belongs
to the Reich. Likewise, the Reich makes the fortune of Jews who, on the date of
this order - and thus as and originally had German nationality although they
habitually have their residence outside Germany. The fortune which the Reich
obtains in this manner will serve to solve the questions in connection with Jews...."

Another recent order is as follows:-

"It is strictly prohibited for Jews to transfer their movable goods
or any of their property, installations in their departments, personal effects,
claims to other goods, without special permission for each article, issued by the
competent German authority. Counterfeits, sellers, purchasers or intermediaries
in illegal acts are subject to severe penalties.

Neither can the Jews conceal, hide, deposit or decrease the value of any
of their property. It is particularly prohibited to transfer, sell, make gifts of,
employ or give in custody to other persons their property or deeds.

All the sales effected after the 10th October of such property should be
notified to the Jewish Community Office giving exact details of the name of the
purchaser and seller. List of valuable articles see, etc. In the case of a gift the
date should be given. Penalties for contravention are equally severe.....

The Jewish problem is being partially solved in the Protectorate, as it
has been decided to deport all the Jews and send them to Poland and others
to the town of Trebic, where looking for a more remote place.

The German triumph will leave Europe freed of Sintzes. Those who escape
with their lives from this trial will certainly be deported to Siberia, where they
will not have such opportunity to make use of their financial capabilities.

In proportion to the U.S.S.R. increasing its attacks on the Reich, Germany
will expend the destruction of Sintzes, as she secures international justness of
all the salarities which have befallen the world.

The odour of the Jews from the Reich has not had the results prophesied by
the enemies of Germany; on the contrary, they have been relieved by reason with
diabolical advantage to everything and in everything, except in the uneasy lines
in which they are past masters."

DECLASSIFIED

Post War Crimes Disclosure Act
7U105-246

By: /\ Date: 7/12/81

British translation of an intercept from the Chilean Consul in Prague to his headquarters in
Santiago. A discussion of this document begins on page 17. The document itself is in NA, RG
226, entry 210, box 386, folder 6.
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Preface

This book has its own unusual history. The four co-authors all served as consulting historians for the Nazi War Criminal and Imperial Japanese Records Interagency Working Group (IWG), a small government organization created to implement the 1998 Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act. Working closely with the IWG and with archivists at the U.S. National Archives, we helped with the declassification of approximately 8 million pages of U.S. government records; we examined a significant portion of those records; and over the course of five years we wrote about what we considered the most significant topics illuminated by newly declassified records.

Part of the purpose of the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act of 1998 was to release to the public the remaining archival secrets about U.S. government policies concerning Nazi war crimes and criminals during and after World War II. Some members of the IWG—Thomas Baer, Richard Ben-Veniste, Elizabeth Holtzman, and its first chair Michael Kurtz—decided that independent historians with some expertise in the areas covered by the act were in a better position to assist in contextualizing the new material than were government historians employed by the various affected agencies. We have thus not written as government historians—three of us continue to hold university appointments—but rather as independent scholars. We requested and received the freedom to select our own topics and to adopt our own interpretations. We did not think we could credibly present our versions of history unless we had intellectual independence.

The original version of our report was published in limited circulation by the National Archives Trust Fund. Cambridge University Press recognized that the authors’ expertise served as the basis for a study of U.S. intelligence and the Nazis; private publication might reinforce the point that this work is not an official history, based on sources inaccessible to others. Anonymous peer reviewers for Cambridge were kind enough to suggest that our work might have some continuing value. (The Cambridge work was not initiated or sponsored by the IWG.) This expanded book contains a rewritten introduction, a new conclusion, and minor corrections in chapters and notes.
We would like to acknowledge all those who made both versions of this work possible. The IWG consisted (as of this writing, it still consists) of seven high-level government agency representatives and three “public” members, appointed by President Clinton and continuing under President Bush. The public members—Thomas Baer, Richard Ben-Veniste, and Elizabeth Holtzman—were particularly generous with their time and their suggestions for improvements in our work. The first chair of the IWG, Michael Kurtz, helped the historians establish the preconditions for successful independent scholarly work. His successor, Steven Garfinkel, drew upon his decades of experience with the process of declassification to help the historians gain access to the agency records they needed. IWG executive director Larry Taylor helped get resources and solve problems. Kristine Rusch edited the manuscript superbly and ironed out differences among the authors. The National Archives and Records Administration supplied a staff of able archivists to the IWG—staff director Dave van Tassel, William Cunliffe, Dick Myers, and for a time, Greg Bradsher and Steve Hamilton. Without these outstanding archivists our work would not have been possible.

Gerhard L. Weinberg chaired a group of distinguished outside experts (Historical Advisory Panel) who supplied advice and specific comments to their colleagues. We are grateful to all of them—Rebecca Boehling, the late James Critchfield, Ed Drea, Carol Gluck, Peter Hayes, Robert Hanyok, Linda Goetz Holmes, Christopher Simpson, Barry White, and Ron Zweig—for their time, patience, and suggestions. Robert Hanyok also contributed his expertise on the topic of signals intelligence with a piece we included as an appendix.

Eli Rosenbaum, director of the Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice, generously allowed the authors to interview him and OSI staff historians. Their expertise was invaluable, even when we did not see the subject the same way.

Several researchers hired by the IWG—Paul Brown, Miriam Kleiman, Robert Skwiotr, and Eric Van Slander—assisted us in finding and organizing records, and Paul Browne contributed a piece of one chapter. Brenda Jones made countless photocopies for us, allowing us to organize our materials.

At Cambridge University Press, Lewis Bateman showed great enthusiasm for this project and pushed it over the various obstacles. All of those listed have improved what we wrote; of course, we are responsible for what problems may remain.

Richard Breitman
Norman J. W. Goda
Nearest anti-aircraft is at Angerburg.
At great personal risk, Fritz Kolbe (code named “George Wood”), a German Foreign Office official, provided Allen Dulles, the OSS operative in Bern, with critical wartime information on the military, intelligence, economic, and political affairs of both Germany and Japan. He also gave Dulles documentary evidence regarding the persecution of Jews in Hungary and Italy.

At an August 1943 meeting with Dulles, Kolbe drew a map (see previous page) showing Hitler’s headquarters at Rastenburg (the “Wolf’s Lair”); Ribbentrop’s residence nearby; the Wehrmacht headquarters; and siding tracks for Himmler’s, Göring’s, and Ribbentrop’s special trains. In September, Kolbe provided Dulles with a printed map (above), on which he identified the location of the Wolf’s Lair with an X. Together, these two items provided concrete information for possible Allied operations. These maps, released under the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act of 1998, are in NA, RG 226, entry 190C, folder 19, box 1.