

Martin Ludwig Bormann:

- Born in Hanlberstadt, central Germany on June 17th, 1900.
- He dropped out of college and worked on a farm.
- He latter served in The Great War.
- He joined the Freikorps in 1919.
- After joining the Nazis in 1925, he became chief-of-staff and secretary to Hess.
- His power grew after Hess' flight to Scotland in 1941, becoming the most powerful man in the Third Reich after Hitler.
- He became head of the party chancellery, the secretary to Hitler.
- As secretary he controlled access to the Fuhrer.
- Set up the Adolf Hitler endowment Fund of German Industry to extort funds on behalf of Hitler himself.
- His fate remains a mystery he was either killed by a roadside bomb while escaping from the Fuhrerbunker in Berlin or he successfully fled to Argentina
- Either way he was tried at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and was sentenced to death on October 1946.



Profile: Dr. Otto Dietrich (August 31, 1897 - November 22, 1952)

- Third Reich's Press Chief
- He was a confidant of Adolf Hitler
- He participated in World War I
- He had a doctorate in political science
- He strongly supported the Nazi ideology
- He became a member of the Nazi Party in 1919
- 1931 he was appointed the Press Chief of the NSDAP
- 1932 he joined the SS
- 1941 he had the rank of the *SS-Obergruppenführer*
- His job as Press Chief overlapped with Joseph Goebbels's Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda
- He retained the confidence of the *Führer* throughout the regime until Hitler fired him after an argument towards the end of World War II.
- He was not in Hitler's "inner circle"
- He was sentenced to seven years at the Nuernberg Trials
- In prison, he wrote a book criticizing Hitler personally and denouncing the crimes committed due to Nazism



Adolf Eichmann



- Born March 19, 1906 in Cologne
- Went all the way to becoming a Obersturmbannführer
- Known as the “architect of the holocaust”
- Started his Nazi career in 1932 when a friend, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, recommended him to join the Austrian Nazi Party
- 1934 he was an SS officer at the Dachau Concentration Camp
- By September 1934 he changed position to becoming part of the powerful SS security service
- He was assigned to the Jewish population, to learn information on them
- March 1938 he was sent to Vienna after the Nazi takeover of Austria and positioned Central Office of Jewish Imigration
- By 1939 he was known as one of

the most powerful men in the Third Reich

- By WW2 he was very involved in moving the Jewish to ghettos and camps
 - He was in charge of the deportation of Jews to Concentration Camps, he had to make sure the transportation was always working
- At a meeting in 1942 him along with 16 other Nazi officers ordered the extermination of all Jews in Europe and Russia
- Wanted to speed up the extermination process so he went to camps to look after this
- On May 31, 1962 after being sentenced to death for being guilty he was hanged at Ramleh Prison

Richard Glücks (April 22, 1889 – May 10, 1945)

- He was the highest-ranking “Inspector of Concentration Camps” in Nazi Germany. He was in the Nazi Party when Hitler rose to power in 1933, and when Glücks became the inspector, the number of concentration camps swelled, as did the number of camp inmates, all prisoners, Jews and non-Jews alike, were made to do hard forced labor, and many died from disease, maltreatment, and starvation. He also established Auschwitz, where millions of Jews were exterminated; was in charge of the construction of gas chambers; and helped develop the medical experiments program that was carried out in the concentration camps.
- When the Nazi regime fell and Germany capitulated, he committed suicide by swallowing a potassium cyanide capsule.
- His take on the Nazi concentration camps was that their main purpose was to make use of slave laborers for the war effort.
- He was a big supporter of Hitler, and before he became the concentration camp inspector he was deputy to Theodor Eicke.



Joseph Goebbels 29 Oct 1897 - 1 May 1945
Known for his heathome attitude towards the Jewish people
Hitler's right hand man

Propaganda minister for the NSDAP

Initially became a member of the Nazi party in 1924
after the occupation of the Ruhr

His first act as propaganda minister was the "burning
of the books"

Shortly followed by the Kristallnacht

A lot of Hitler's Anti-Semitic views were well expressed between Goebbels and
Hitler.

Stayed with Hitler right up to his death in the bunker in Berlin.

Let his wife Magda shoot his 6 children before he and his wife committed suicide.

He was also known as the Goat of Düsseldorf as he had so many marital affairs



1893 - 1946

NAME: **Hermann Göring**
NICKNAME: **Hitler's "Mini Me"**
OCCUPATION: **President of the Reichstag 1932 - 1945**

Favorite of Hitler.
Hitler's designated successor and commander of the *Luftwaffe* Air Force. When Hitler was elected Chancellor, only two other Nazis were included in the cabinet; Göring was made minister without portfolio. Suspected to be responsible for the Reichstag fire,* but denied all accusations. Often abused the confiscation of Jewish property for personal benefits: he made a fortune this way.



* Reichstag fire = arson attack on the Reichstag building 1933.

Pivotal in establishment of Nazi-Germany.

- claimed his name was to honor Arminius (defeater of legion of Rome), but it could have been after his ~~grand~~ father who was of Jewish descent.
god

Hermann Göring's mother had an adulterated relationship with his godfather.

Hitler claimed Göring was the only head of SA that ran it properly.

The two marched together in the Beer Hall Putsch in Munich, Nov 1923 but was shot in the groin by ~~police~~ Bavarian police → treatment led to morphine addiction.

↓
taken to asylum 1925.

Rudolph Hess

Aka: The Nutty Nazi

Authorised Bio:

- Born in Alexandria, Egypt, April 26th, 1904. As the son of a wholesaler/exporter he was expected to run the family business rather than go to university, and so Rudolph Hess joined the German Army to get away from his father.
- Then after World War I, he entered the Freikorps. Soon after that he began studying political science at the University of Munich where he became involved in a anti-Semitic group called the Thule Society.
- He joined the Nazi party in 1920 and in 1923 he was part of the failed Beer Hall Putsch, which led him to be in prison with Hitler. Hess actually contributed to "Mein Kampf", gave Hitler ideas on Lebensraum.
- They were released then Hess climbed the ranks to become part of Hitler's inner circle and in 1933 he was appointed as Deputy Führer, a figurehead position with very little power.
- However, Rudolph Hess never took initiative so Hess became less useful for Hitler.
- To gain Hitler's approval back Hess flew in an airplane solo to Scotland to try to make peace negotiations with Britain. However, became imprisoned and as a result of this Hitler and the Nazis disowned him.



Unauthorised Bio:

- In prison Hess was said to be delusional and mentally unstable.
- In the Nuremberg prison Hess commits suicide at age 92, Others say he was murdered

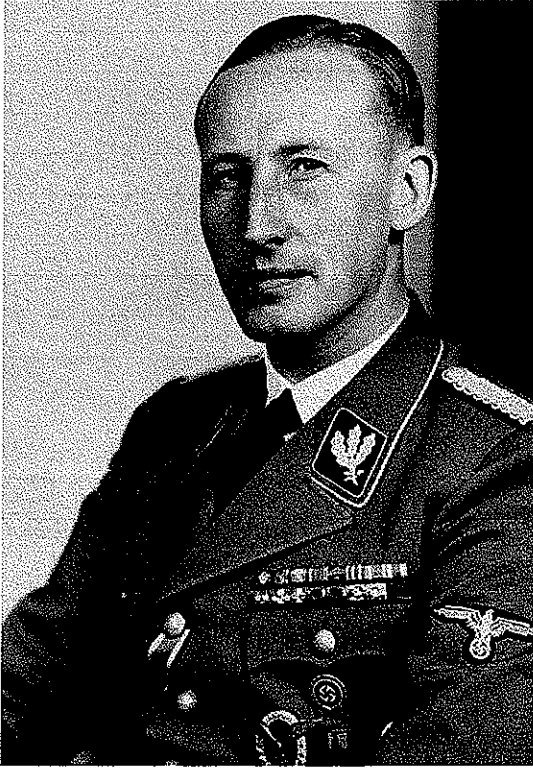
Rudolph Hess Idolized Hitler.

Like a broken record: Hitler- the greatest son whom my people has brought forth in its thousand year history

Connections: He was part of Hitler's inner circle so he must of known all important figures in the Nazi party.

Reinhard Heydrich

1904 - 1942



Reinhard Heydrich was born 1904, in Halle an der Salle to composer Richard Bruno Heidrich and his wife, Elisabeth. Heydrich was named after a character from an opera written by his father. Reinahrd was also instilled with the nationalist ideas of his father and when WWI broke out, ten year old Reinhard, too young to serve in the military joined the paramilitary Frikorps. By 1922 he was finally old enough to enlist and he joined the Navy, where he was mistreated and unpopular amongst his fellow cadets due to his jewish ancestry. But as he began to rise in rank, he exerted revenge on them.

His career however met a sudden death however when his womanizing affairs became scandalous, and in 1931 was dismissed from the Navy. At this point, Heinrich Himmler, on acting from advice from a friend, interviewed Reinhard for a post at his newly created counter-

intelligence division of the SS, impressed, Himmler immediately hired him. Soon, Reinhard created his own agency the SD, committed to the defence of Nazism, which cooperated with the SS, which also fell under his control in 1936. His role in the night of the long knives was also prominent, planting fake evidence to justify the murder of SA leader, Ernst Rohm.

With the SA out of the way, the combined SS, SD, and Political Police under his control became the Gestapo, and was widely feared by German citizens, who could be arrested on mere suspicion that they might commit a crime. The Gestapo were effectively above the law and Reinhard became feared even by fellow Nazis with his massive list of evidence that he could plant against them. By 1941, Germany had conquered much of Europe and Heydrich's SD was tasked with crushing any resistance in the newly conquered territories. Soon he was appointed Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia, responsible for governing the German occupied Czechoslovakia. Under Heydrich, many Czechs involved with resistance, sympathizing with the resistance, and taking part in the black market were killed and Heydrich once more became widely feared, this time by the citizens of Prague. Heydrich himself was fearless, and was known to drive around Prague in an open car and seeing this opportunity, two british trained Czechoslovak resistance fighters attempted his assassination, throwing a bomb into the rear of the car. The resulting explosion failed to kill Reinhard immediately but he was badly injured, nonetheless he still tried to give chase to his assailants, revolver in hand. Reinhard later died from his injuries on June 4th.

Heinrich Himmler 1900 - 1945



Heinrich Himmler was a Nazi German politician and head of the Schutzstaffel (SS) and was also one of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany. He is famous for organizing the murder of Jews between 20000 to 50000.

Himmler was born in Grafting-Heim in 1900, The son of Roman Catholic school master. From 1919 to 1921, He studied agronomy in Heinrich Institute of Technology University.

He joined the SS in 1925 and became deputy of Reichsführer-SS in 1927.

The SS member gained from 280 to 52000 by making sure that all members were of Adolf's Hitler's Aryan master race (This expand of number was done by Himmler, and was allowed by Adolf Hitler). Himmler's main aim was to separate the SS and SA. Additionally, Himmler persuaded Adolf Hitler to eliminate the Röhm including Hitler's enemies which is well-known as "Night of long knives". Afterwards, the SS became the independent organization.

In 1934, Himmler became the head of the Gestapo(Secret police) and developed SS as its own military. In other words, He was leading several organization which all were the main forces of Nazi. During this time, he planned and coordinated the Holocaust.

In 1944 Himmler was put in charge of the German Army facing the advancing United States Army. In January, 1945, he was switched to face the Red Army in the east. Unable to halt the decline in fortunes of the German forces, Himmler became convinced that Germany needed to seek peace with Britain and the United States. When Hitler discovered on 28th April that Himmler had been attempting to make contacting with the Allies, he ordered his arrest.

Himmler was arrested on 22 May by a British army officer in Bremen. He was scheduled to stand trial with other German leaders as a war criminal at Nuremberg, but committed suicide in Lüneburg by potassium cyanide capsule.

Adolf Hitler

Authorized Biography

- Born on April 20th 1889 in Austria, Braunau-am-Inn
- At the outbreak of the First World War, in 1914, he volunteered for service in the Germany army
- Between December 1918 and March 1919, he worked at a POW camp
- He was the leader of the Nazi Party and the ruler of Germany from 1933 to 1945



Unauthorized Biography

- Grew up with a poor record at school and left before completing his tuition, with an ambition to become an artist
- After his mother's death, he had no relatives willing to support him. So in 1909, he moved to Vienna in the hope of somehow earning a life
- Within a year he was living in homeless shelters and eating at charity soup-kitchens

Quotes by Hitler

"Make the lie big, make it simple, keep saying it, and eventually they will believe it"

"How fortunate for governors that the people they administer do not think"

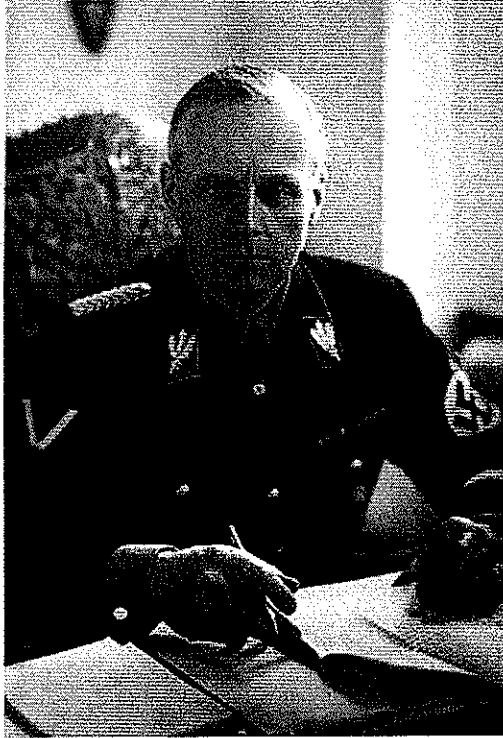
"The day of individual happiness has passed"

"Humanitarianism is the expression of stupidity and cowardice"

"Anyone who sees and paints a sky green and fields blue ought to be sterilized"

Connections

- Greatly influenced by Benito Mussolini



Joachim von Ribbentrop

Nickname: Nazi double-tongued diplomat

Authorized biography:

- ☐ Born in Germany, 1893. Educated in Switzerland/France/England,
- ☐ Worked in London/Canada/Boston – as a journalist until the WW1,
- ☐ Served in German Army during WW1, won Iron Cross, Became a German delegate to Paris Peace Conference
- ☐ Joined NSDAP in 1932, became Hitler's foreign affair adviser in 1933
- ☐ Foreign minister of Germany from 1938 to 1945. Involved in negotiation with British/French to work against Communist

movement, with Soviet Union in signing Nazi-Soviet Pact & attempted to convince Soviet that alliance with Japan/Italy was against US

- ☐ A background figure in WW2. As the war went on, Ribbentrop's influence declined. Found guilty in War Crime Trial, and executed in 1946

Unauthorized biography (any dirt on this character?): SCANDAL!!

- ☐ An affair with Wallis Simpson, the wife of British businessman Edward Simpson and the mistress of King Edward VIII when Ribbentrop was working in London as an ambassador
- ☐ Used Simpson's access to the King to get important information about the British to the German government. Simpson was paid by the Germans for this information.
- ☐ Took an IQ test during the trial. Scored 129!! 10th highest among the Nazi leaders tested.

What is the summarized version of what this person stood for?:

German diplomacy... closely associated with planning of aggressions. (ex: Jew concentration camp)

Like a broken record:

A defendant at the Nuremberg Trials, charged with crimes against peace, deliberately planning a war of aggression, war crimes and crimes against humanity

Connections:

- o Adolf Hitler – Even in prison, Ribbentrop remained subservient to Hitler, stating "Even with all I know, if in this cell Hitler should come to me and say 'Do this!', I would still do it."

Leni Riefenstahl

Nick Name: "Visual Mouth Piece of the Nazis"



Authorized Biography: She was born in 1902. She studied painting and started her artistic career as a dancer. Soon she became so famous that she was dancing at the "Deutsches Theater" (German Theatre). A knee injury set an abrupt end to her as a dancer and she turned towards the film industry. She wasn't just an actress but also a very famous producer and received many awards in her lifetime. "Triumph of the Will", a propaganda movie for Hitler and the Nazi party, was probably her most famous film and it was awarded in Germany, Italy and even France! Leni R. was also into photography, held exhibitions and her photographs displayed in hugely popular magazines like "Paris Match" or "Stern". She travelled a lot and at the age of 97 she travelled to Sudan to see and help her Nuba friends who she met years before. At that age she also fulfilled her life dream to go scuba diving and later made a film about it. She was the only person ever who released a movie over the age of 100. Leni Riefenstahl died in 2003 at the age of 101.

GOSSIP: She had an affair with Adolf Hitler and was one of the few mistresses of him who survived. Hitler gave her free hand to produce propaganda films for Nazi Germany. She also dated a Chinese celebrity called Anna Wong. Riefenstahl got arrested in 1945 and was later put into an asylum. When she was released she wasn't allowed to make any more movies for a while.



Take on Hitler: "I am one of the millions who thought Hitler had all the answers. WE only saw the good things; we did not know about the bad things to come."

What she would say in an interview: "What have I ever done? I never intended harm to anyone. I do not know what I should apologize for. For having made the film "Triumph of the Will"? It won the top prize. All my films won prizes!"

Connections: Adolf Hitler, Siegfried & Roy (the white tiger show guys from Las Vegas)

Ernst Röhm

By Gabi Penczu



- **Aka:** “Hitler’s ‘BFF’”
- **Authorized Bio:** German army officer, Nazi leader, head organizer of Hitler’s storm troops (aka the SA or the Brownshirts) and SA commander. Feared as a rival by Hitler, he was murdered on June 30th – the ‘Night of the Long Knives’ or the ‘alleged Röhm-putsch’ – along with all other SA leaders.
- **Unauthorized Bio:** Under Röhm, the SA contributed to a considerable rise in Nazi support, often due to the Party’s use of intimidation. However, Röhm’s relatively open homosexuality with his deputy, Heines, prevented the SA’s gain of too much popularity. The man was among few close enough with Hitler – due to the fifteen years they spent in prison together, after the Beer Hall Putsch – to address him as “du”. Nevertheless, after Hitler’s takeover he proved no longer ‘useful’ and in fact a threat, and was brutally annexed by his ‘friend’, who later claimed Röhm’s sexual orientation as justification for the action.
- **His take on Germany under Hitler:** In need of a second revolution, as the SA was the future army of Germany; bursting with spirit and young fervor and waiting to become the real “people’s army”. He was a truly dedicated and involved SA commander.
- **Like a broken record:** “The SA is, and remains, Germany’s destiny”.
- **Connections:** Adolf Hitler, Edmund Heines, August Schneidhuber.

Alfred Rosenberg



AKA: The Writer of the Nazi Bible

Authorised Bio: He was an early and intellectually influential member of the Nazi Party. Rosenberg was first introduced to Adolf Hitler by Dietrich Eckart; he later held several important posts in the Nazi government. He is considered one of the main authors of key Nazi ideological creeds, including its racial theory, persecution of the Jews, *Lebensraum*, abrogation of the Treaty of Versailles, and opposition to "degenerate" modern art. He is also known for his rejection of Christianity. He also played an important role in the development of Positive Christianity. At Nuremberg he was tried, sentenced to death and executed by hanging as a war criminal.

Unauthorised Bio: He was an architect and many of his buildings are still standing in the center part of Talinn.

Rosenberg's attitude towards the Slavs of Eastern Europe was more uncertain. Many Nazis, including Hitler himself, considered Slavs to be part of an inferior race to be subjugated, but Rosenberg suggested that they were also Aryans who could be integrated into the Third Reich.

Connections: Adolf Hitler, Dietrich Eckart

"Jews are the center of our problems, therefore must be eliminated"



Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

aka "The Economist"

-born 1877 in Schleswig, present-day Denmark, died 1970 in Munich

- Currency Commissioner, and President of the Reichsbank 1923-30 under Weimar Republic

-German banker, financial expert. Famous for halting inflation in 1922-23.

-after Weimar, appointed minister of economics under Nazi regime. Reappointed President of Reichsbank 1933 by Hitler.

-went to Paris for conference, negotiated Young Plan

-responsible for unemployment and rearmament programs

-rivalry with Göring caused him to resign. Hostilely regarded by many Nazis.

-relations with Hitler also deteriorated because he demanded reductions in arms spending. 1939: opposed Hitler's rearmament expenditure. Dismissed as president of Reichsbank.

-imprisoned after attempted assassination of Hitler in 1944. sent to concentration camp. Captured by Allies. Acquitted at Nuremberg trials.

-founded own bank in Düsseldorf, served as financial consultant in many countries.

-"I am just a banker." Part of his argument at Nuremberg trials



Albert Speer

Nickname: Mr. #5 Hitler Lackey

Catch phrase:

"I truly believed Hitler was worthy of conquering the world, and for such a man, I wished to build the grandest of structures."

Authorized Bio:

- (March 19, 1905 – September 1, 1981)
- Prominent architect in the Nazi party, part of Hitler's inner circle.
- Constructed the Reich Chancellery and the Zeppelinfeld stadium in Nuremberg where Party rallies were held.
- In 1938, Speer was awarded the Nazi Golden Party Badge of Honor
- After Fritz Todt was killed in 1942, Speer became the Minister of Armaments. He went on to also take the title of Minister of

War Production.

- After becoming Minister of Armaments, increased armament production dramatically. For example, the production for heavy tanks increased by 12,400 from 1941 to 1944.
- Lone defendant to accept responsibility for the practices of the Nazi regime both in his control and not.
- Author of bestselling autobiographical works, *Inside the Third Reich*, and *Spandau: The Secret Diaries*

Unauthorized Bio:

- The major increase in productivity in armaments due to Speer's use of prisoners of war (roughly 2 million) and civilian slave laborers in the munitions factories. By 1944, 7.5 million foreigners worked as slave laborers, against The Hague and Geneva Conventions.
- Speer claimed to have been conspiring to assassinate Hitler, though historians, who argue that he never could have succeeded, question this claim.
- By late 1943, Speer was so successful in his post that he was widely regarded as the possible successor to Hitler by the Nazi elite.
- After Speer's release from prison and the publishing of his books, he donated as much as 80% of his royalties to Jewish Charities, although he kept it anonymous.

Connections:

Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Tessenow, Rudolf Wolters, Hermann Göring, Heinrich Himmler, Martin Bormann, Arno Breker.

Alisa Yuasa-Schubert