

Verbundkatalog Kalliope

Carl J. Burckhardt und die Friedensbemühungen von Albrecht Haushofer.

Mann, Erika

Arosa, 1946-02-07

Nutzungsbedingungen

Bei zahlreichen Dokumenten auf monacensia-digital.de sind die Urheberrechte bereits abgelaufen. Sie sind gemeinfrei und dürfen ohne weitere Rücksprache mit der Monacensia weiterverwendet werden.

Bei den Dokumenten, bei denen noch Urheberrechte bestehen, müssen für eine Weiterverwendung stets die Rechteinhaber*innen angefragt werden sowie eine Publikationsgenehmigung der Monacensia eingeholt werden. Das Zitatrecht bleibt hiervon unberührt.

Zur Erteilung einer Publikationserlaubnis wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Monacensia im Hildebrandhaus

Literaturarchiv

Adresse: Maria-Theresia-Straße 23, 81675 München

E-Mail: monacensia.literaturarchiv@muenchen.de

Terms of use

The copyrights for numerous documents on monacensia-digital.de have already expired. They are in the public domain and may be reused without further consultation with Monacensia. In the case of documents for which copyrights still exist, the copyright holders must always be contacted for further use and publication permission must be obtained from the Monacensia. The right to quote under copyright law remains unaffected by this. To obtain permission for publication, please contact:

Monacensia im Hildebrandhaus:

Literaturarchiv

Address: Maria-Theresia-Straße 23, 81675 München

E-Mail: monacensia.literaturarchiv@muenchen.de

ERIKA MANN
Arosa, February 7th, 1946.

Under the heading "New Declarations by Minister Burckhardt re the Alleged Affair Haushofer", the NATIONAL ZEITUNG, Bale, today summarizes an interview given by Professor Carl Burckhardt, Swiss Minister to France, to the Paris representative of the TRIBUNE DE GENEVE.

In this interview Professor Burckhardt repudiates an attack by the Geneva paper VOIX OUVRIERE. The ^{OF HIS STATEMENTS} summary reads as follows:

- " 1.) It is true that peace-feelers were advanced repeatedly by Germany, especially in the crucial year of 1941.
- 2.) Minister Burckhardt cannot remember having received, or even seen, Professor Haushofer (junior), which does not mean that this German never visited the Berlin office of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Because of the Committee's importance, numerous persons visited there.
- 3.) Professor Haushofer (junior) was shot by the Nazis, on account of ideological disagreements.
- 4.) No message ^{OR} ~~of~~ peace proposal has ever been exchanged between Germany and England through the services of Minister Burckhardt or the International Committee of the Red Cross. In this context a communique issued by the Committee in January 1946 ought to be remembered. The communique branded as false a ~~Manchester~~ news' dispatch stating that, according to captured German documents, a Swiss functionary of the International Committee of the Red Cross had served as mediator between Rudolf Hess and a British official on occasion of the former's arrival in England. The denial in question was published by the ~~Manchester~~ ~~Guardian~~ MANCHESTER GUARDIAN on January 15th, 1946. "

Professor Burckhardt's statements would seem to be contradicted, if not by any "captured documents" (of which this correspondent has no knowledge), by a detailed account given last September by

MORW MANN

Professor (General) Karl Haushofer,^{SENIOR} the inventor of "geo-politics", Hess' teacher, and known in the early years of the Third Reich as "Hitler's brain". Here is ,what the aged general told me (and what he repeated shortly afterward to Pierre Huss of the INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE) about his son Albrecht's

MORE MANN

negotiations with Professor Burckhardt in the winter of 1940/41 :

"Ever since the fall of France, Rudolf Hess wanted Germany to conclude peace with Britain. Since Hitler refused to take any step in this ^{DIRECTION} ~~direction~~, Hess pondered to act independently. The Fuehrer, he thought, would not mind a happy fait accompli. Without either Hitler's or Ribbentrop's knowledge, he sent for his old friend, my son, Albrecht of whose British contacts he knew and whom he asked to arrange for an early meeting between him, Hess, and a ^{small} group of supposedly friendly Englishmen. Albrecht, ^I ~~was~~ ^{SAID HAUSHOFER SENIOR, "TOLD"} me what Hess wanted him to do and I advised him to decline. I considered any action taken ~~behind~~ behind Hitler's back too dangerous a venture for my son to get involved in. Albrecht proceeded nevertheless. He went to Geneva where he saw Professor Carl Burckhardt who agreed to get in touch with the Duke of Hamilton and possibly also ^{WITH} the then Sir Samuel Hoare. (Haushofer mentioned a third name which I do not now remember.) The meeting was to be held early in June ^{AT} ~~on~~ an abandoned tennis court near Madrid. When informed of Professor Burckhardt's willingness, Hess seemed well pleased. Later ~~on~~ he must have lost patience. Rather than ^{FOR} ~~wait~~ wait for the diplomatic get-together on neutral soil, he took off for ~~England~~ Britain. No sooner was his departure discovered in Germany, than Albrecht was arrested. His visit to Professor Burckhardt was given as a reason. Hitler and Ribbentrop - particularly the latter - suspected Albrecht of having been instrumental in Hess' flight. Albrecht was able to prove his innocence and was soon released. ~~However~~ Ribbentrop, however, hated and suspected him ever since. Thus, when after the 20th of July 1944, countless arrests were made all over Germany, Albrecht went into hiding. He had had nothing to do with the attempt on Hitler's life, but rightly feared to be re-arrested. After months of searching, the Gestapo caught up with him in Austria. Shortly before the arrival of the Red Army he was shot, along with a number of Russian prisoners of war. One of the Russians who was to be ~~executed~~ executed that day escaped to tell the story. The Red Army provided a Christian funeral for Albrecht."

Professor Haushofer maintained that he was on the closest of terms with his son and clearly remembers every word the latter told him regarding the Hess affair. He did not mention whether, to his knowledge, the International Committee of the Red Cross was aware of Albrecht's visit to ~~Whhh~~ Professor Burckhardt. Nor does their communique of January 15th contain a pertinent denial. In stating that "no functionary of the International Committee of the Red Cross served as a mediator between Rudolf Hess and a British official on occasion of Hess' arrival in England", the Red Cross do not deny that months before Hess' arrival in England one of their functionaries ^(OR PROMISED TO SERVE) served as a mediator between Hess and several British individuals. As to Professor Burckhardt's own protest, it, too, contradicts Professor Haushofer's presentation only apparently. Professor Burckhardt does not deny having received, or even seen, Albrecht Haushofer; he merely ~~Whhh~~ asserts that he does not remember having done so. He does not deny having served (or promised to serve) as a ^{MEDIATOR} ~~mediator~~ between Rudolf Hess and certain British individuals. Instead, he states that "no message or peace proposal has been exchanged between Germany and England through my own services or those of the International Committee of the Red Cross."

^{AS} ~~Since~~ - according to Haushofer senior - Hess acted behind the backs of the German government, any message transmitted by Burckhardt might be considered a private communication. ^a All the more so, since it is said to have been addressed, not to the British government, but to a number of individuals only one of whom (Sir Samuel Hoare) could be deemed representative of the latter.

.-.-.-.-.-

Burckhard

(Standard)