



50X1-HUM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	East Germany/USSR/Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	The East German Ministry of Foreign Affairs	DATE DISTR.	4 May 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	35
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
DATE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	50X1-HUM

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE #	X	ARMY #	X	NAVY #	X	AIR #	X	FBI	.	AEC		TBIS	X
---------	---	--------	---	--------	---	-------	---	-----	---	-----	--	------	---

50X1-HUM

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

INDEX

<u>Section</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Numbered Paragraphs</u>
A.	The Ministry Policy Committee (Kollegium)	1
B.	Structure and Personnel of the Ministry	2 - 21
C.	GDR Embassies and Missions in Foreign Countries	22 - 31
D.	SED Central Committee Members Working Closely with the Ministry	32 - 36
E.	GDR Newspaper Correspondents in Other Countries	37 - 39
F.	Foreign Journalists Accredited in the GDR	40 - 41
G.	Principal Personalities of the Ministry	42 - 49
H.	Training and Personnel	50 - 51
I.	Functions and Functioning of the Ministry's Departments	52 - 62
J.	Functions of Main Department V (Press and Information)	63 - 65
K.	Relations between the Ministry and Other Bodies	66 - 70
L.	Data on the GDR Missions Abroad	71 - 76
M.	Couriers and Telecommunications	77 - 82
N.	Personal and Political Influences in the Formulation of Ministry Policy	83 - 87
O.	The Degree of Independence of East German Foreign Policy	88 - 92
P.	East German Foreign Policy as Reflected in Press Policy	93 - 101
Q.	Foreign Office Attitudes toward Specific Problems	102 - 105

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 3 -

A. MINISTRY POLICY COMMITTEE (KOLLEGIUM)

1. Membership

a. Dr. Lothar Bolz	Minister of Foreign Affairs
b. Georg Handke	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
c. Peter Florin	Chief, Department of Foreign Policy, SED Central Committee
d. Fritz Grosse	Chief, Main Department I of the ministry
e. Richard Gyptner	Chief, Main Department II
f. Wilhelm Meissner	Chief, Main Department III
g. Kurt Prenzel	Chief, Main Department IV
h. Wolfgang Kieseletter	Chief, Main Department V
i. Martin Bierbach	First BPO Secretary

B. STRUCTURE AND PERSONNEL OF THE MINISTRY

2. Office of the Minister

a. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Minister-President	Dr. Lothar Bolz	NDP
b. Personal Referent	Ewald Moldt	SED
c. First Secretary	Frau Gertrud Neidhardt	NDP
d. Second Secretary	Ursula Zwiers	SED

3. Office of the State Secretary

a. State Secretary	Georg Handke	SED
b. Personal Referent	Joachim Neumann	SED
c. First Secretary	Elfriede Otto	SED
d. Second Secretary	Gisela Roloff	no party

4. Department A (Communications and Code Department)

a. Chief	Erhard Schierz	SED
b. Staff	Fridolin Hilli	SED
	Rudi Hoehn	SED
	Alfred Ribbschlaeger	SED
	Elfriede Ribbschlaeger	SED
	Ruegener (fnu)	SED
	Heinz Schumann	SED

5. Department B (Courier Service)

a. Chief	Ruider (fnu) - male	-
b. Staff	Engel (fnu) - female	-

CONFIDENTIAL

6. Main Department I (USSR and People's Democracies)

a. Chief	Fritz Grosse	SED
b. Deputy Chief	Aenne Kundermann	SED
c. <u>Department 1 (Soviet Union)</u>		
(1) Chief	Aenne Kundermann	SED
(2) Political Affairs: Hauptreferentin	Erna Haehnel	SED
(3) Economic Affairs: Hauptreferent	Horst Schadow	SED
(4) Cultural Affairs: Referentin	Sonja Moldt	SED
(5) Referat for Mongolia	Rita Trampler	SED
d. <u>Department 2 (Asiatic People's Democracies)</u>		
(1) Chief	Rudolf Rosmeisl	SED
(2) Referat for China: Hauptreferentin	Vera Richter	SED
(a) Economic Affairs: Oberreferent	Willi Dahms	SED
(b) Cultural Affairs: Referent	Erich Richter	SED
(3) Referat for Vietnam (sic): Referentin	Ilse Engelhardt	SED
(4) Referat for Korea: Referent	Wolfgang Konschil	SED
e. <u>Department 3 (Southeast European People's Democracies)</u>		
(1) Chief	Herbert Busse	SED
(2) Referat for Hungary: Oberreferent	Helmut Zwiers	SED
(a) Cultural Affairs: Oberreferentin	Waltraud Burtchen	SED
(3) Referat for Rumania: Hauptreferent	Kurt Streich	SED
(a) Cultural Affairs: Referentin	Herta Rzika (or Rziha)	SED
(4) Referat for Bulgaria: Hauptreferent	August Klobes	SED
(a) Cultural Affairs:	Kaethe Mierke	SED
(5) Referat for Albania: Hauptreferentin	Kaethe Blaenkle	SED
f. <u>Department 4 (Neighboring People's Democracies)</u>		
(1) Chief	Fritz Stude	SED
(2) Referat for Poland: Hauptreferent	Herbert Schlage	SED

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

- 5 -

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----|
| (a) Economic Affairs:
Oberreferent | Göhrhard Ahner | SED |
| (b) Cultural Affairs:
Referentin | Ruth Wenk | SED |
| (3) Referat for Czechoslovakia:
Hauptreferent | Richard Peuker | SED |
| (a) Economic Affairs:
Oberreferentin | Ursula Gott | SED |
| (b) Cultural Affairs:
Referent | Rolf Tacke | SED |
| 7. <u>Main Department II (Capitalist Countries)</u> | | |
| a. Chief | Richard Gyptner | SED |
| b. <u>Department 1 (Capitalist Countries)</u> | | |
| (1) Chief | Kurt Kluge | SED |
| (2) Referat for Great Britain
and France: Hauptreferent | Kurt Nier | SED |
| (3) Referat for Near East and Asia:
Hauptreferent | Siegfried Buettner | SED |
| (4) Referat for Northern Europe:
Oberreferentin | Brigitte Echtermeyer | SED |
| (5) Referat for Southern Europe:
Oberreferentin | Hildegard Barth | SED |
| (a) Oberreferentin | Marianne Haemmerlein | SED |
| (6) Referat for the USA: Referent | Arthur Hoeltge | SED |
| c. <u>Department 2 (International Organizations)</u> | | |
| (1) Chief | Guenther Seifert | SED |
| (2) Referat for the United Nations:
Hauptreferent | Bernhard Neugebauer | SED |
| (3) Oberreferent | Siegfried Zachmann | SED |
| (4) Referat for Economic Organizations:
Oberreferent | Kurt Liebau | SED |
| (5) Oberreferentin | Frau Grete Rudolph | SED |
| 8. <u>Main Department III (German and European Policy)</u> | | |
| a. Chief | Wilhelm Meissner | SPD |
| (1) Secretary | Eva Schindler | SED |
| b. <u>Department 1 (German Policy - Deutschlandpolitik)</u> | | |
| (1) Chief | Werner Wenning | SED |
| (2) Referat for SPD Affairs ² | Werner Praetorius | SED |
| (3) Other Staff members | Frau Jaktschenties (fnu) | SED |
| | Wolfgang Kerff | SED |

CONFIDENTIAL

- 6 -

- female SED

c. Department 2 (European Policy - Europapolitik)

(1) Chief	Herbert Barth	SED
(2) Staff members	Karl-Heinz Lugenheim	SED
	Hans Voss	SED

9. Main Department IV (Consular Affairs)

a. Chief	Kurt Prenzel	SED
b. Deputy Chief	Heinrich Wiedemann	SED
c. Referat for Diplomatic Passports	Kaethe Reiche	SED
(1) Staff members	Ruth Bahr	no party
	Johanna Stamm	no party
	Martin Koehler	-
	Wolfgang Scheibke	-
d. Referat for Duty Travel	Hans Pflenhert	SED
e. Referat for Private Travel	Rappel (fng)	SED
(1) Staff member	Ursula Ludwig	SED
f. Referat for Legal Matters	Horst Behrendt	SED
g. Other staff members	Frau Eckner (fmu)	no party
	Olga Friedrich	SED
	Egon Gloess	SED
	Max Holtz	SED
	Fritz Meier	SED
	Erwin Noack	SED
	Erika Obst	SED
	Gerhard Wegner	SED
h. Referent	Fritz Grossmann	SED

10. Main Administration V (Press and Information)

a. Chief	Wolfgang Kieseletter	SED
b. Deputy Chief	Siegfried Hoeldtke	SED
c. <u>Department 1 (Press)</u>		
(1) Chief ³	--	-
(2) <u>Auswertungslektorat</u>		
(a) Chief, Oberreferent	Wolfgang Zastrow	SED
(b) Hauptreferent	Fritz Herrmann	SED
(c) Hauptsachbearbeiter	Guenther Jaennicke	SED

CONFIDENTIAL

- 7 -

(d) Secretary	Charlotte Mueller	SED
(3) Oberreferent	Walter Gampe	SED
(4) Oberreferent	Fritz Fleischer	SED
(5) Oberreferentin	Johanna Mueller	SED
(6) Instructions to Press Attaches, Referent	Manfred Lobeda	SED
(7) Information Editor, Referent	Hans Hackel	SED
d. <u>Department 2 (Propaganda Abroad)</u>		
(1) Chief	Irmgard Sickert	SED
(2) Publications of Embassies, Hauptreferent	Siegfried Hoeldtke	SED
(a) Oberreferent	Lothar Plehnert	SED
(3) Oberreferent	Guenther Losch	SED
(4) Oberreferent	Bodo Rickert	SED
(5) Exhibits in Foreign Countries, Referent	Alfred Meyer	SED
(6) Hauptsachbearbeiterin	Dora Steinbeiss	SED
e. <u>Technical Staff</u>		
(1) Statistics	Richard Lachmann	SED
(2) Chief of Archives	Ilse Jahnke	SED
(a) Staff members	Erna Sidamgrotzki	no party
	Luzie Borzechowski	no party
	Elli Herzberg	no party
	Anni Koentop	no party
(3) Newspaper Clippings	Elisabeth Kuecken	SED
(4) Staff member	Helene Bierbach	SED
11. <u>Department of Protocol</u>		
a. Chief	Ferdinand Thun	NDP
b. Deputy Chief	Anton Nosty	SED
c. Reception of Delegations, Oberreferentin	Hanna Mueller	SED
12. <u>Department of Finance</u>		
a. Chief	Fritz Mertsch	SED
b. Deputy Chief, Hauptreferent	Clemens Hulin	no party
c. Hauptreferent	Adolf Winkler	SED
d. Referat for Salary Payments (Gehaltsstelle)		
(1) Hauptsachbearbeiterin	Helene Sydow	no party

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 8 -

(2) Hauptsachbearbeiterin	Erna Wilke	SED
9. Referat for Accounting (Rechnungswesen)		
(1) Sachbearbeiter	Erich Hahne	SED
f. Referat for Foreign Currency (Valutabeschaffung)		
(1) Sachbearbeiter	Wolfgang Werner ⁴	-
g. Referat for Social Security Matters (SVK- Angelegenheiten und Kurverschickung)		
(1) Sachbearbeiterin	Helga Jahns	FDJ
h. Referat for Bookkeeping (Buchhaltung)		
(1) Chief (Leiterin)	Elisabeth Wolter	CDU
(2) Sachbearbeiterin	Ruth Leuk (or Lunk)	no party
i. Secretarial work	Frau Pahlow (fnu)	no party
13. <u>Legal Department</u>		
a. Chief	Siegfried Bock	SED
14. <u>Interpreter-Translator Staff (Dolmetscher-Abteilung)</u>		
a. Chief	Helena Berner	SED
b. Sachbearbeiterin (Russian)	Renate Brose	FDJ
c. Sachbearbeiterin (Russian)	Elisabeth Mathes	FDJ
d. Sachbearbeiterin (Russian)	Hrsula Zepernick	SED
e. Hauptsachbearbeiterin (English)	Jutta Weigent	no party
15. <u>Personnel Department (Kaderabteilung)</u>		
a. Chief	Emil Rathmann ⁵	SED
b. Deputy Chief	Voss (fnu)	-
c. Deputy Chief	Hans Hartitz	SED
d. Referat for Embassies' Personnel		
(1) Referentin	Ingeborg Diener	SED
(2) Referentin	Vally Schober	-
(3) Sachbearbeiterin	Hella Neugebauer	SED
e. Referat for Training (Schulung)	Albin Wild	SED
f. Referat for Ministry Personnel	--	-
g. Other Staff Members		
	Ursula Gastmann	SED
	Thea Hoffmann	SED
	Gerda Kubasch	SED
	Alice Lammel	SED
	Emil Bartsch	SED

CONFIDENTIAL

- 9 -

	Helga Reimann	SED
	Willi Bodenburg	SED
16. <u>Classified Documents Department</u>		
a. Chief	Frau Charlotte Pfeifer	SED
b. Mitarbeiter	Fritz Klee	
17. <u>Department of General Administration</u>		
a. Chief, Hauptreferent	Heinrich Liersch	SED
b. Hauptsachbearbeiter	Max Pankalla	SED
c. Sachbearbeiter	Kolbe (fnu)	FDJ
d. Secretarial Work	Frau Jaeschke (fnu)	no party
e. Chief of the Motor Pool	Willi Wolf	SED
18. <u>Library</u>		
a. Staff Member	Franz Markwardt	SED
19. <u>Archives of the Foreign Ministry</u>		
a. Chief	Hermann Willnow	SED
20. <u>Office for the Support of Diplomats (Buero zur Betreuung der Diplomaten - BBD)^o</u>		
a. Chief	Ubald Igowski	SED
b. Hauptreferent	Oskar Handke	SED
c. Oberreferent	Gottlieb Bechtle	SED
d. Oberreferentin	Charlotte Stieler	SED
e. Referent	Harry Kniebel	SED
f. Oberreferent	Walter Karg	SED
g. Oberreferent	Gruenheid (fnu)	SED
h. Referent	Albert Abitz	SED
21. <u>Party Groups in the Ministry</u>		
a. <u>Party Organisation (BPO)</u>		
(1) First Secretary (full-time)	Martin Bierbach	SED
(2) Second Secretary	Wolfgang Kieseletter	SED
(3) Secretary	Waltraud Kaudelka	SED
b. <u>SED Fighting Group (Kampfgruppe)</u>		
(1) Chief (Leiter)	Martin Bierbach	SED
(2) Technical Chief	Wolfgang Kieseletter	SED
(3) Political Chief	Ewald Moldt	SED
(4) Chief of Training	Siegfried Zachmann	SED

CONFIDENTIAL

c. Other Party Organizations

- (1) FDJ Chairman for the Ministry Wolfgang Kenschil SED
- (2) DSF Chairman for the Ministry Helene Berner SED
- (3) GST Chairman for the Ministry Siegfried Zachmann⁷ SED
- (4) BGL Chairman for the Ministry Charlotte Born SED

C. GDR EMBASSIES AND MISSIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

22. GDR Mission to Albania

- a. Minister (Gesandter) Erhard Scheffler SED
- b. Secretary (sic) Manfred Richter SED
- c. Head of Trade Mission Rueger (fnu) SED

23. GDR Mission to Bulgaria

- a. Ambassador (Botschafter) Egon Dreger SED
- b. Secretary Heinrich Sperker SED
- c. Press Attaché Anni Willert SED
- d. Head of Trade Mission Fritz Kuss SED

24. GDR Mission to China

- a. Ambassador Johannes Koenig⁸ SED
- b. Counsellor of Embassy (Botschaftsrat) Alexander Gruettner SED
- c. Secretary Werner Deckers SED
- d. Secretary Ursula Spenke SED
- e. Secretary Dieter Kulitzka
- f. Press Attaché Ernst Knoll SED
- g. Radio Operator (Funkler) Guenther Spenke SED
- h. Interpreter Brigitte Kulitzka SED

25. GDR Mission to Czechoslovakia

- a. Ambassador Bernhard Koenen SED
- b. Press Attaché Harald Uhlig SED
- c. Head of Trade Mission Otto Falkenberg SED

26. GDR Mission to Hungary

- a. Ambassador Sepp Schwab SED
- b. Secretary Ingeburg (sic) Haelker SED
- c. Secretary Vera Luetzendorf (sic) SED
- d. Press Attaché Rolf Luetzendorf SED
- e. Head of Trade Mission Jan Kolasa SED

CONFIDENTIAL

- 11 -

27. GSR Mission to North Korea

a. Ambassador	Richard Fischer	SED
b. Press Attaché	Rolf Glueckauf	SED

28. GDR Mission to Poland

a. Ambassador	Stefan Heymann	SED
b. Counsellor of Embassy	Rudolf Helmer	SED
c. Secretary or Press Attaché	Horst Grunert	SED
d. Press Department, Hauptsachbearbeiterin	Brigitte Helmer	SED
e. Head of Trade Mission	Manfred Schmidt	LDP (SED Candidate)
f. Consular Department, Staff Member	Helga Seifert	SED

29. GDR Mission to Rumania

a. Ambassador	Werner Eggerath	SED
b. Counsellor of Embassy	Siegfried Hienrich	SED
c. Secretary	Erich Simons	SED
d. Secretary	Sonja Riedel	SED
e. Press Attaché	Dieter Doering	SED
f. Head of Trade Mission	Kurt Gutschebauch (or Kundermann (fnu))	SED

30. GDR Mission to Russia

a. Ambassador	Rudolf Appelt	SED
b. Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d' Affaires	Gustav Seitz	SED
c. Secretary	Georg Speiser	SED
d. Secretary (Cultural Affairs)	Werner Boehnke	SED
e. Press Attaché	Bruno Lembke	SED
f. Head of Trade Mission	Wilhelm Banaschak	SED

31. GDR Trade Mission to Finland

a. Head of Trade Mission	Bahr (fnu)	SED
--------------------------	------------	-----

D. SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE MINISTRY**32. Department for Press and Radio (SED Central Committee)**

a. Chief	Georg Hansen	SED
b. Deputy Chief	Willi Koehler	SED
c. Staff members	Hoffmann (fnu)	SED
	Vossler (fnu)	SED
	Johannes Kannegiesser	SED
	Heinz Hahn	SED

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 12 -

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-----|
| d. Editorial Staff of SED Press Service | Horst Meyer | SED |
| e. Editorial Staff of Weekly Service (Wochendienst) | Schaul (fnu) | SED |
| f. Editorial Staff of <u>Einheit</u> | Bamberger (fnu) | SED |
| | Gustav Herzfeldt | SED |
| 33. <u>Department of Foreign Policy (Aussenpolitik)</u> | | |
| a. Chief | Peter Florin | SED |
| b. Staff Members | Paul Markowski | SED |
| | Dehmel (fnu) | SED |
| 34. <u>Department for International Liaison</u> | | |
| a. Staff members | Grete Keilson | SED |
| | Schwotzer (fnu) | SED |
| 35. <u>Department for Governmental Organs (Staatliche Organe)</u> | | |
| a. Staff members | Rudolf Murgott | SED |
| | Gerhard Zettler | SED |
| 36. <u>Department for Economic Policy (Wirtschaftspolitik)</u> | | |
| a. Staff member | Willi Armbrust | SED |
| E. GDR NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES | | |
| 37. <u>China</u> | | |
| a. Correspondent of ADN | Martin Doering | SED |
| b. Correspondent of <u>Neues Deutschland</u> | Dr. Fritz Jensen | - |
| 38. <u>Czechoslovakia</u> | | |
| a. Correspondent of ADN | Eduard Tautz | SED |
| b. Correspondent of <u>Neues Deutschland</u> | Elisabeth Borchert-Hilgert | SED |
| 39. <u>Soviet Union</u> | | |
| a. Correspondent of ADN | Otto Schreiber | SED |
| b. Correspondent of ADN | Erika Nitschke | SED |
| c. Correspondent of <u>Neues Deutschland</u> | Otto Trilitsch | SED |
| F. FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ACCREDITED IN THE GDR | | |
| 40. <u>Eastern-Bloc Countries</u> | | |
| a. China | | |
| (1) <u>Neues China</u> | Shen Shi Wu | |
| b. Czechoslovakia | | |
| (1) Czechoslovak Press Bureau | Jaroslav Mraka | |

CONFIDENTIAL

- c. Hungary
 - (1) Hungarian Telegraph Bureau Dezső Vozari
- d. Poland
 - (1) Polish Information Bureau Jozef Szyrek
 - (2) Polish Press Agency Ludwig Fagot
- e. Soviet Union
 - (1) Izvestia Yevgeni Pralnikov
 - (a) Interpreter Ursula Doberstein no party
 - (2) Komsomolskaya Pravda Vladimir Berezinsky
 - (3) Radio Moscow Michael Smirnov
 - (4) Pravda Pavel Naumov
 - (a) Correspondent Podklyuchnikov
 - (b) Interpreter Ruth Bercht no party
 - (5) TASS News Service Ivan Levin

41. Western Countries

- a. Avanti Fossati (fnu)
- b. Daily Worker Phillis Rosner
- c. Democratic German Report John Peet
- d. L'Humanité Rowe Michel
- e. Die oesterreichische Volksstimme Franz Kain
- f. Unità Sergio Segre

G. PRINCIPAL PERSONALITIES OF THE MINISTRY

42. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lothar Bolz, is a man of bourgeois origin, belonging to the NDP. As long as the principle prevails that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to be in the hands of bourgeois official, the personal position of Bolz is thought to be completely impregnable. Bolz is in very good standing with the Russians, but in the ministry itself he is considered arrogant, and is therefore not as popular as his predecessor, Georg Dertinger.

Although Bolz' secretary belongs to the same party as he, Mrs. Neidhardt does not seem to be on very good terms with the minister; her husband is an SED member.

State Secretary, Georg Handke, is aggressive and not popular.

43. Fritz Grosse, chief of Main Administration I, is an idealistic type of "old Communist", very much abreast of his department, and a strong follower of the Communist line. His deputy, Aenne Kundermann, whose recall from the ambassadorship in Warsaw was considered to be disciplinary, is very ambitious; since she cannot oust her chief, she is trying to get the headship of Main Administration II. Kundermann seems to have a strong mistrust of the Russians. Rudolf Rosmeisl, chief of Department 2, came to his present position from Peking as a demotion. Herbert Busse, chief of Department 3, formerly the personal Referent of Anton Ackermann, is very much disliked because of his asperity.

CONFIDENTIAL

44. Richard Gyptner, chief of Main Administration II, has a strong party position as well as good international connections. He began his career as personal secretary to Dimitroff. He evidently knows a lot about Walter Ulbricht, and according to his own hints, about the role that Ulbricht played in the abandonment of Ernst Thaelmann, former head of the Communist Party of Germany, in 1933. Gyptner came to the ministry from the German section of the International Resistance Committee, after he had served a while in the Office of Information of East Germany. Of the two sub-department chiefs, Guenther Seifert is more capable than Kurt Kluge. Since Siegfried Buettner, Oberreferent for Asia, is the strongest man in the department, he will probably replace Kluge in the near future.
45. Wilhelm Meissner, former chief of the Press Department, now chief of Main Administration III, is outstandingly intelligent and enjoys the favor of Otto Grotewohl, whose personal secretary he had been (they exchange birthday presents). Meissner's position has been strengthened since he organized the GDR exhibition in Moscow in exemplary fashion, for which he was honored as an activist. Werner Wenning, chief of Department 1, is a careerist of only moderate attainments, whereas the chief of Department 2, Herbert Barth, allegedly a university man, is very capable.
46. Prenzel and Wiedemann, chief and deputy of Main Administration IV, are old Communists and very well liked. Since the department was overloaded with work, Kaethe Reich, who has a very good standing with the party, was also assigned to it, to assist the two others.
47. Wolfgang Kieseletter, chief of Main Department V (Press), although of lower-middle-class origin, is one of the most capable and strongest personalities in the entire ministry. He stands very well with Grotewohl, apparently, and owing to his comprehensive knowledge of languages, he functions actually as chief interpreter of the ministry, and even of the government itself. For example, he is the regular interpreter between Grotewohl and Molotov.
48. Ex-Count Ferdinand Thun, chief of protocol, (still addressed as Herr Graf by some of his subordinates) pays little attention to the duties of his office, leaving the administration almost entirely to his deputy, Anton Nosty. Nosty has technical knowledge and a bourgeois background. He was installed in the department because it had the reputation of being "reactionary". Thun makes a pretense of being democratic, but he is the only department chief who is never seen in the GDR Guest House.
49. Emil Rathmann, chief of the Personnel Department, is a member of the Central Government Committee (Zentrale Regierungs-Kommission-ZRK). Absent at present on a training mission in an advanced party school, he will probably not return to his post. Voss (fmu), from the State Secretariat of the Interior, has taken over some of the chief's duties and is greatly feared by the employees. His position is being hotly contested by the second deputy, Hans Hartitz, who has assumed other duties of his former chief.

H. TRAINING AND PERSONNEL

50. Inadequacies of the Training Program

In East Germany at present there is no special training school for the employees of the foreign service. There is only an Institute for Foreign Policy and International Law, in Babelsberg, under the law faculty of the Academy for Political Science and Jurisprudence. For the six-semester course at this institute the candidates of the ministry are chosen by the Personnel Department. The chosen candidates are nearly always young persons who have taken the final examination of a secondary school and given evidence of a "progressive attitude".

Older employees of the ministry and the foreign missions may also take so-called qualifying courses (Qualifizierungslehrgaenge) and ex-

- 15 -

tension courses; likewise employees of other offices or organizations who appear to have qualifications for the diplomatic service.

Instruction is based upon a detailed study of the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The methods of instruction are still incomplete and by no means on the level of instruction in the large universities and advanced schools.

51. Characteristics of Personnel

About 60 percent of the employees of the ministry who have come up through the academy are of proletarian origin. Most of these have come from the FDJ. After a two-year course of study, and a government examination, they are placed immediately as Referenten or Oberreferenten in the ministry. Most of them, in the opinion of one informant, are outright opportunists whose loyalty in an emergency is questionable.

The picture that the SED members of the Ministry have of the West is largely painted by Communist writings about those countries, above all Palme Dutt's The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire. India also is seen only through Communist glasses (Perspektive). From such sources the Central Committee and the SED functionaries of the ministry derive the basic belief that they can wait for developments, that they have a very favorable position in the world for the moment, and that time is working for them.

I. FUNCTIONS AND FUNCTIONING OF THE MINISTRY'S DEPARTMENTS

52. Main Department I

This main department is responsible for the entire direction and supervision of the activity of the embassies and missions of the GDR in foreign countries. (They exist only in Communist countries.) Here the political dispatches of the ambassadors and envoys are analyzed and evaluated. All official business with the friendly democracies is handled by this department: it draws up and concludes treaties, exchanges delegations and documents, and performs many other functions of a similar nature. All business with the foreign embassies and their installations in Berlin is also routed through this department. The department makes analyses of the relations between the lands of the Eastern Bloc and the West, and on the basis of these studies makes proposals to higher levels and draws conclusions for its own work. It also analyzes the activities of the East-Bloc states in international organizations.

53. Main Department II

- a. Since the declaration of sovereignty, this main department has become the most important political office in the Ministry. The individual country desks prepare reports and analyses on the political, economic, and cultural development of the respective countries; they propose lines of action in regard to those countries; and suggest solutions for the problems which arise.
- b. Special interest is shown in regard to trade, for the government believes that trade relations present the best possibilities for eventual political recognition. Hence this main department works very closely with the foreign-trade organs and the special delegates of the government in foreign countries. In recent months the practice has been increased of sending members of the ministry along with trade delegations, in order to give them the opportunity of studying other countries at first hand.
- c. The same postulates prevail in the Department for International Organizations, for the GDR is determined to gain an entrance into these also. Since early in 1954, the principal stress is being laid on this department. It is considered very important to send

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 16 -

delegates to conferences and congresses. Even bourgeois experts are sent to scientific and learned conferences, since the attendance of the GDR is estimated of greater value than the harm which might accrue to the GDR from the critical utterances of these representatives.

- d. These departments labor under the grave disadvantage that the majority of their staff members do not know the languages of the countries with which they deal. They are to a large extent dependent upon translators and interpreters, and upon the texts edited by the ADN. Their analyses in the end are based largely upon Western documentation, principally colored by reports through the Communist Party press; they are not based upon direct reporting to the Ministry from the countries in question.
- e. Current information on the Anglo-American realms is obtained primarily from a reading of the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune, and, from England, the Manchester Guardian, the New Statesman and Nation and the Daily Worker. All analyses are built up on the incontrovertible premise of Lenin that all non-Communist parties and combinations in the capitalistic countries are only playing the same game with different parts, and that in essence all of them wish to uphold the capitalist system. That does not exclude the necessity to analyze their internal conflicts and to seek to derive profit from them. The idea of a "third force", either in international politics or inside the countries themselves, is completely ignored. For the phenomenon of Social Democracy, Lenin's polemic with Kautsky is still the touchstone.

54. Main Department III

- a. The work of this main department is to observe the policy of the Western Allies in Germany and Europe, as well as the political development in West Germany insofar as it is connected with foreign policy measures. Special stress is laid on detecting the treaties and agreements between the Federal Republic and the West. From the analysis of this policy as well as the measures of the Federal Republic and the Western powers, the department experts derive conclusions and suggestions for GDR foreign policy or special actions in the foreign field. This main department also takes into account the foreign political measures of Russia which have to do with Germany or European policy in general. In this main department most of the declarations of the government on foreign policy are originated.
- b. In spite of its name, "Germany Department", this office has nothing to do with Communist propaganda in Western Germany. The attitude of the SPD of West Germany in matters of foreign policy is followed by a special desk.
- c. This department also suffers from the lack of knowledge of the western European languages on the part of its leading functionaries. The documentary bases and the philosophical premises for its analyses and judgments are similar to those of their colleagues in Main Department II.

55. Main Department IV

This main department handles all the functions generally associated with consular affairs in every country. Special efforts are being made to establish consular relations with countries of the West. A special problem arises from the necessity of bringing scattered families together through repatriation negotiations. GDR negotiations with Poland regarding German nationals held in that country have been marked by a lack of Polish cooperation. In recent months the number of East Germans traveling to the West has increased the work of the department.

CONFIDENTIAL

56. Main Department V

The duties and functions of this department are elaborated in the next major division of this report. (See below, section J.)

57. Finance Department

The foreign-exchange desk (Referat Valutabeschaffung) of the Finance Department performs the following five functions:

- a. It provides foreign exchange for the GDR embassies abroad.
- b. It draws up the annual plan on valuta requirements.
- c. It makes a monthly request for foreign exchange from the Main Department for Foreign Exchange of the Finance Ministry.
- d. It accounts for the use of foreign exchange to the Finance Ministry.
- e. It procures foreign currency for travel.

58. Legal Department

- a. In its present form the Legal Department is fairly new. It has been given a special task arising from the decisions of the Russian government to suspend the orders and ordinances of the former Soviet Military Commission and the Soviet Control Commission. The department is instructed to study to what extent international treaties and agreements concluded between the former German Reich and other states are still valid, and what advantage may be drawn from them for the GDR. This refers to international maritime agreements and conventions of the most miscellaneous characters.
- b. A second task of the department is the study of the laws and ordinances promulgated in the Soviet Union and in the People's Democracies, and to draw up proposals for the organs of justice for promulgating similar laws and ordinances in the GDR in so far as they would be appropriate.
- c. A third task of the Legal Department is to follow the development of jurisdiction (Gerichtsbarkeit) and law-making (Gesetzgebung) in areas of significance for the GDR. In cooperation with the legal desk in the Consular Department, questions of bringing families together, and returning German citizens from foreign countries are handled by this department.

Legal Department, Functioning

- d. A principal duty of this department is the drawing up of minor treaties and cultural agreements. It is also temporarily involved in winding up the affairs of the former Invest Department which was charged with the financing of the buildings of the East-Bloc countries in Berlin.

59. Interpreter-Translator Staff

There is a severe shortage of interpreters. The members of the staff are mostly young women of bourgeois background who have graduated from the Leipzig School of Foreign Languages. Regular interpreters are available for Russian, Polish, French, English, and recently for the Scandinavian languages. The principal languages for which no interpreters as yet exist in the departments are Czech, Finnish, and the Asiatic languages. For Hungarian, a member of another department is called upon. The interpreting for important conferences on the highest level is usually handled by Wolfgang Kieseewetter.⁹

CONFIDENTIAL

- 18 -

60. Personnel Department

- a. By the decision of the Politbüro on the work of the Foreign Ministry the emphasis (Schwerpunkt) in the personnel work is placed on selecting and qualifying the personnel available. In view of the raising of standards for employees of the ministry, it is more difficult to secure qualified persons for the diplomatic service as well as for the domestic service (Innendienst). This lack of qualified personnel has become even more acute with the expansion of the duties of the ministry. Other ministries and offices are required to place at the disposal of the Foreign Ministry their qualified staff members.
- b. The personnel department is also empowered to select employees from the universities' and advanced schools' staffs (Mitarbeiter), in cooperation with the State Secretariat for Advanced Schools. In pursuance of this instruction, for instance, the Central Committee requested the Institute for Publicity and Journalism of the University of Leipzig to place five of its staff each year at the disposal of the ministry for the Press Department. Other advanced institutions also received a definite quota.
- c. The tables of organization of the missions abroad have been altered to provide numerous attaché positions independent of any particular department of the mission, and directly under the ambassador or envoy. In these positions, it is intended that younger members of the ministry may qualify themselves for the diplomatic service in practical work in the missions. Older, devoted party workers from other branches of government service are being drawn into a study of foreign problems in order to build up a reserve of personnel for the posts of ambassador and envoy.
- d. A member of the personnel staff carries on a continuous liaison with the Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence in order to improve the selection of graduates for the ministry.
- e. Since a very bad condition exists with regard to the lack of a knowledge of languages by the great majority of the ministry's employees, the personnel department is paying special attention to language-study. Alongside the already existing Russian conversation groups, similar groups for the western languages have been formed. Classes are being held during office hours and are financed by the ministry. A priority for certain members is set up by the personnel department in conjunction with the main department chiefs concerned, so that instruction may take place during work hours.
- f. Another means of improving the qualifications of members of the staff, study during free periods, was set up in the so-called development-conferences with the personnel department. In line with the suggestions made in these conferences, every staff member was bound to prepare a self-study plan; this plan was then submitted to the chief of the main department for approval, and its application was supervised by the respective chief and the personnel department. All these measures are supervised by the training desk of the department. This desk has a special card file on each staff member, recording the further political training recommended and the remarks of the group leaders (Zirkellehrer) upon the political-science training of the members in question.
- g. The personnel policy of the ministry is very often the subject of much criticism in party and labor-union meetings of the ministry employees. The most frequent complaint, except on a strictly personal level, is the complaint that too often staff members are sent out to the embassies in countries utterly unconnected with their previous work in the ministry.

CONFIDENTIAL

61. Office for the Support of Diplomats⁶

This office is responsible for (a) the care of foreign diplomats in Berlin and (b) the care of the German members of the embassies and trade missions in foreign countries. In serving foreign diplomats in Germany, the Buero is obligated to fulfill their every wish promptly.

62. Department A (Communications)

This department is located in the Hinterhaus, Haus 54, in the upper floor. No other member of the Ministry has access to this department, even during the inventory period at the end of the year. The windows are secured by alarm-arrangements. The entrance is a steel door. It is guarded by a member of the People's Police.

This department forwards all messages (Nachrichten) from the different departments of the ministry, whether in cipher or in clear. The text of such communications must be written upon a special form (Hausmitteilung) and be signed by the state secretary or his personal Referent.

Messages of the individual DEA's and the Ministry of Foreign Trade to the GDR trade missions abroad also pass through this department. The expenses are charged to the respective offices at the end of each month.

J. FUNCTIONS OF MAIN DEPARTMENT V (PRESS AND INFORMATION)63. Direction of Publicity in East Germanya. Briefing of the Press and Radio on Foreign Policy

The department systematically directs the press and the radio in their treatment of foreign policy. Twice every week regular press conferences are held with the foreign-affairs editors of the East Berlin papers and the radio, during which they are instructed in the proper way to comment on events or to present them to the public. These conferences are usually held on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10-11. To support the efforts of these media, the ministry supplies them with material on the situation in the different countries, their political structure, the character of their parties and other matters. It also provides them with arguments and even with complete articles written by members of the ministry. In recent weeks the attempt has been made to extend the system of press conferences to other cities of East Germany.

ADN (East German News Agency) discusses all questions of foreign policy with the Press Department of the ministry, and publishes news over the teletype and in hectograph form three times daily.

At regular intervals reports are drawn up on the output of this or that newspaper in the field of foreign policy. These reports are then passed to the Central Committee, to the Press Office (Presseamt), and to the editors in chief of the papers concerned. It is planned to extend this activity also to the radio, the weeklies, and magazines in general. The semi-weekly press conferences are conducted by the Chief of Main Administration V, who operates on his own initiative, except in cases where he wishes to consult the state secretary for higher authority. In these press conferences, there is no question of giving binding instructions: the ministry does not have the right to give such instructions (kein Weisungsrecht), but only recommendations, in regard to the treatment of foreign policy and related news. On the whole, its recommendations are followed by the press. The press conferences are not permitted to deal with West German news and problems. If the ministry wishes to influence the Communist press of West Germany, it must do so through the Central Committee, through its Arbeitsbuero West, in which Dora Schaul

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 20 -

is responsible for dealing with the KP press of West Germany.

No actual censorship of the press exists with regard to the treatment of foreign policy, but frequent complaints from friendly foreign countries act as correctives upon the news output.

Since the end of 1953, as a result of a secret Politbüro resolution, the ministry has undertaken a more energetic influencing of the press and radio in questions of foreign policy. The organs of publicity were at the same time instructed to treat the matters of foreign policy with greater care than heretofore.

The semi-weekly press conferences also have an importance for the influencing of opinion in capitalistic countries. This aspect is treated below. (Section J.c)

The local (Bezirk) press is influenced through two conferences with its political editors, one in Leipzig and one in Berlin. This activity has not been particularly successful because the papers are not sufficiently staffed. Sindermann (fnu) of the Freiheit (Halle) and Haufe (fnu) (LDP) of the Saechsische Tageblatt are about the only able editors.

b. Participation in Press Conferences of the Central Committee

The Chief of the Press Department is duty-bound to participate in the press conferences in the Central Committee, and there to place in discussion questions of foreign policy. The conferences are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays between 10 and 11 a.m. These conferences are held for the benefit of the editors in chief of the SED newspapers of Berlin¹⁰. They are also attended by the representatives of the Press Office, of ADN and the radio. The total number in attendance is usually 12 to 15 persons. In these conferences the lines of argument to be taken and the points to be emphasized in the next issues are indicated to the representatives.

Provincial newspapers of the SED receive these instructions daily in hectographed form, or over the teletype, through the Party Press Service, for which Horst Meyer of the Central Committee staff is responsible.

c. Control of all Public Statements and Communiqués on Foreign Policy

All communiqués and statements on foreign policy destined for publicity in the press or over the radio must be routed through the Press Department. Only after approval by the department are ADN and other outlets empowered to publish such announcements and place them at the disposal of the press.

64. News Analysis for Internal Consumption

a. Editing of a Daily Information Bulletin for Officials

The Department edits a daily information bulletin of selections from the announcements and commentaries of the press of the Western countries. These are published in a series according to subject, and are provided with short commentaries by the staff members. This bulletin is sent to a special circle of recipients, mostly on the minister level. In addition to these daily bulletins, separate issues are put out on special questions, or the handling of a special problem.

b. Auswertungsektorat, Selection of Articles for Staff Personnel

The members of the Auswertungsektorat read many Western and West German newspapers and select articles from them for the use of the departmental and ministerial staff. The West German

CONFIDENTIAL

- 21 -

newspapers thus utilized are: Telegraf, Tagesspiegel, Neue Zeitung, Kurier, Der Tag, Neuer Vorwaerts, Die Welt, Frankfurter Zeitung (sic), Deutsche Zeitung und Wirtschaftszeitung, Sueddeutsche Zeitung, and Aachener Nachrichten. The purpose of this function is to prevent (sic) the staff members from reading the entire newspapers themselves.

65. Direction of Publicity in Foreign Countries

a. Management of the Press Attaches

The press attaches in the embassies and missions in foreign countries receive their instructions from the Press Department. They are required to send regular press reports and activity reports to the Minister. From time to time the attaches are invited to conferences in the ministry, where they receive new instructions for their activity. The department further regulates the entire liaison with foreign embassies and missions and their offices in regard to press and radio matters.

b. Support Material for Embassy Press Bulletins

The Press Department produces through the embassies a Press bulletin in the language of the individual country. All material for this bulletin is provided by the department, and sent to the embassies for their use.

c. Sending of Journalists to Foreign Countries.

In recent years the government has failed to send journalists regularly into foreign countries. Recently a change has taken place in consonance with a shifting of the line on foreign policy. For this reason all possibilities are now being weighed for sending newspaper men into Western countries, primarily through the medium of participation in delegations.

d. Responsibility for Foreign Journalists in the GDR

The foreign correspondents regularly accredited to the GDR are given pointers, in individual conversations as well as in conferences, as to the popularization in the foreign press of certain topics which are considered desirable and valuable for the government of the GDR. Tours and visits to enterprises are regularly arranged at the cost of the ministry.

The journalists from Western countries are also materially supported by the ministry. They receive 1,000 DME per month as well as telephone and telegraph expenses. For cover purposes, these funds are paid through Neues Deutschland. The fund that takes care of foreign correspondents, in the budget, amounts to more than 200,000 DME a year. Between 15,000 DME and 20,000 DME per month is paid to the publisher of Neues Deutschland for the expenses of the correspondents of that journal. The Office for the Support of Foreign Correspondents (Büro zur Betreuung der ausländischen Korrespondenten) in the House of the Press is responsible for the administration of these matters.

The Press Department follows up attentively the despatches sent by these correspondents to their newspapers, and informs them discreetly of its wishes or of its criticisms.

On the basis of the decision of the Politbüro, and the alteration of the previous political line, numerous attempts are undertaken to persuade journalists from Western countries to visit and inspect the GDR. The purpose of this is to secure more publicity in the Western press for the progress of East Germany, and also to make favorable contacts. Attempts are also being made to arrange conversations with foreign correspondents accredited in West Berlin in order to secure regular connections with them.

CONFIDENTIAL

Many such contacts have been made, and many foreign journalists have already toured East Germany. The representatives of Le Monde (Paris) and the Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen) are especially frequent visitors to East Berlin.

e. Influencing of Foreign Opinion through East German News Media

One of the purposes of the semi-weekly press conferences for the foreign-affairs editors of the East German newspapers is the influencing, through the Neues Deutschland and the Taegliche Rundschau, of foreign opinion in the capitalistic countries. The papers Neues Deutschland and Taegliche Rundschau are particularly selected for this task. The government knows very well that both these papers have few readers in East Germany, in fact the Taegliche Rundschau was ready to fold up in 1953, when the 17th of June intervened. The ministry looks upon the Taegliche Rundschau as the model newspaper for foreign policy, for two reasons: it discloses the special wishes of the Russians, and it is better edited than from the viewpoint of world politics than Neues Deutschland. German authorities have never been empowered to give orders to the Taegliche Rundschau.

f. Subsidizing of Foreign News Media

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs finances the Deutsche Woche, of Munich. The representative of this paper, Franz Schoenhuber, pays frequent calls at the ministry. Schoenhuber also has contacts with the Southwest German radio, and it is thought that he maintains liaison with this institution on instructions from the Central Committee. No actual subsidizing of other West German news media is known, but well informed persons think it very probable that other newspapers are supported by funds from the Press Department.

g. Responsibility for Exhibits and Trade Fairs Abroad

The ministry, and above all the Press Department, is responsible for the installation of trade fairs and exhibitions of the GDR in foreign countries. This refers in the first place to the preparation of textbooks, catalogues of exhibits, drawings, sculptures, placards, and the arranging of all these things in their proper places in the exhibits. It has often happened that the socio-political character of the exhibits and the trade fairs has been utterly inadequate, as was shown by the exhibit in Cairo where the representative of the Bonn government instead of the GDR received many congratulatory letters for the attractive industrial exhibition. The Politburo emphasized that improvement was needed in this respect.

h. Coordination of Propaganda Abroad

The Press Department has installed a special Referent whose primary task is to coordinate the entire output of propaganda material sent into foreign countries by the various governmental offices and mass organizations. A special magazine is planned for Western countries, to be edited presumably by Gerhard Eisler, and to be published in the language of the target country. It is also planned to expand the German Democratic Report, edited by John Peet, and to secure its publication by a German publisher.

K. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MINISTRY AND OTHER BODIES

66. Relations with the Press Office (Presseamt) of the Minister-President.

The Press Office, which is directly under the Minister-President, is an independent office and in no case can it give instructions to the Press Department of the Ministry. The reverse is also true.

All announcements, communiqués, and statements designed for the press by the ministry are given out through the Press Office. This

CONFIDENTIAL

- 23 -

regulation is instituted because the Press Office is, so to speak, a service office (Dienststelle) set over all newspapers and is therefore the one best suited to coordinate all releases from the governmental agencies. Naturally the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can insist that its releases be given unconditionally to the press. Once in a while, to be sure, announcements of minor importance are held up by the Press Office and not given publicity.

While the Berlin SED papers are instructed through press conferences of the Central Committee, with a member of the Foreign Office Press Department in attendance, the East Berlin bourgeois papers receive their instructions direct from the Press Office of the Minister President. These instructions are the same as those previously concerted in the Central Committee with the difference that the material is tailored for non-party consumption. These Press Office conferences which take place twice a week are handled by the Chief, Fritz Beyling, or his deputy, Kurt Blecha. About five editors¹² and a number of members of the Press Office customarily take part in them. The respective party chiefs are responsible for the transmission of the instructions to the provincial newspapers of the bourgeois parties.

67. Relations with the Committee for German Unity

There is very close liaison between the ministry and the Committee for German Unity. When the Committee was first set up, the ministry detached two of its members for the use of the committee. They were:

Guenther Leuschner, from the Press Department
Manfred Feist, from Main Department II

The ministry provides the committee with a mass of propaganda material, situation reports, and addressees in western countries, and to a lesser extent in West Germany.

68. Relations with the Chamber of Foreign Trade

The connection with the Chamber is limited mostly to discussions concerning the planning of trade fairs and exhibitions. East German journalists sent by the Press Department of the ministry to trade fairs and exhibitions in foreign countries travel usually as "honest businessmen" (biedere Handelsleute) with passports made out by the Chamber of Foreign Trade, since it is feared that as journalists they would be refused admission to foreign countries. The journalists are given instructions to send situation reports to the Ministry in addition to their regular newspaper reporting, and to make connections with persons and newspapers in the country to which they travel.

69. Relations with Other Governmental Offices

The only remaining connections of importance are between the ministry and the Institute for Current History, the German Economic Institute, and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The German Economic Institute (Deutsches Wirtschaftsinstitut) under Sigbert Kahn sends monthly reports on economic questions to the ministry. The Society for Cultural Relations is subordinate to the ministry but has its own budget. Its personnel, however, are appointed through the Personnel Department of the ministry.

70. Relations with Western Countries

- a. A close connection exists with certain employees of the French administration in Berlin-Frohnau. Contact is made through Dr. Kaul (fmu), a lawyer.¹³
- b. The Foreign Ministry also has relatively good contacts with certain Scandinavian Communists who come to East German for exhibitions and conferences. This is especially true with Sweden: Communist leader Sven Landin and editor Esmart Brick of the Communist newspaper, Ny Dag, are contact-men for the Swedish Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 24 -

I. DATA ON THE GDR MISSIONS ABROAD

71. Comparative Size of the Missions

Country	Number of Employees		Trade Mission Germans	Average Cost per Month
	Mission Germans	Natives		
Albania	4	3	1	20,000 rubles
Bulgaria	10	15	55	140,000 lewa
China	10	25	5	80,000 rubles
Czechoslovakia	25	20	10	200,000 Kčs
Hungary	15	15	5	130,000 forints
North Korea	5	3	5	60,000 rubles
Poland	15	15	5	180,000 zloty
Rumania	15	15	10	160,000 lei
USSR	25	20	10	200,000 rubles
Finland	0	0	5	1,000,000 Finnmark

72. Total Expenditures for Foreign Exchange 1954

The plan for 1954 called for a total of 9,000,000 rubles of foreign exchange for the missions and embassies. This was equivalent to about 5,000,000 DME. Owing to the increase of the foreign service, however, the ministry requested an additional 1,700,000 rubles, but received only 1,000,000 rubles.

73. Salaries and Emoluments

Employees of the German missions abroad continue to receive their full salary in East marks, in Germany. They also receive a second salary in the currency of the country where they are stationed; this is called the foreign-service increment (Auslandszulage). It is apportioned according to salary scale. An increase of 20 percent is granted for a wife who is not an employee, and an increase of 10 percent for each dependent child. The salary of an ambassador, in general, is about ten times the salary of a professional worker (Facharbeiter) in the country to which he is accredited. Each employee must pay a monthly charge for the use of furnishings since all quarters in foreign countries are completely furnished by the ministry.

74. Security Provisions

Basic security qualifications for positions in the mission abroad are

- Membership in the SED (the only exception is Manfred Schmidt).
- No close relatives in West Germany, West Berlin, and other Western countries.
- No relatives in the country of employment.

Employees of any mission abroad may not have any dealings with natives or other foreigners. When they leave the building of the embassy, they must check out and give the address to which they are going.

75. Miscellaneous Notes

- It is planned to open GDR embassies in India and North Vietnam in 1955.
- In Moscow, besides the above-mentioned trade delegation, there is a permanent trade commission from East Germany. The members of this commission remain in Moscow about a year and a half, and are then replaced by others.
- In the diplomatic service, a tour of duty abroad is usually two years.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 25 -

- d. The East German trade delegation in Cairo, in contrast to that in Helsinki, is not financed by the GDR Foreign Ministry, but by the Ministry of Foreign and Domestic Trade. This arrangement is to be adopted for a number of other newly planned trade delegations, which will become full-fledged DIA-representatives.

76. Financing of East German Exchange Students by the Ministry

The financing of East German citizens studying in other countries of the Eastern Bloc is also handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These persons are selected by party units in conjunction with the State Secretariat for Advanced Schools. During 1954 the following members of East Germans were studying in foreign countries:

Russia (mostly Leningrad)	500
China	about 10
Poland	about 10
Bulgaria	4

They receive their foreign currency for living expenses through the East German embassies in those countries. These figures do not include people studying at party schools in foreign countries, or taking part in special party training.

M. COURIERS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

77. Courier Service

- a. Couriers are dispatched from East Germany only to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. There is a courier once a week to the Soviet Union and the European Democracies, to China fortnightly, and to Albania once a month. Couriers always travel by rail, never by airplane even where air connections exist.
- b. The following persons are couriers:
- (1) Franz Feyerherd, SED
 - (2) Rudi Pecher, SED
 - (3) Ernst Loehn, SED
 - (4) Lenz (fnu), SED
- c. In case of need, employees of the personnel department of the Ministry are utilized as couriers, as well as Hermann Willmov of the confidential documents department.

78. Telegraph Connections

The ministry is connected by telegraph with Moscow, Prague, and Bucharest. There is also a direct line to Peking, but it is little used because of bad reception. The usual channel is Berlin to Moscow to Peking.

79. Teletype Connections

The ministry maintains teletype connections with Warsaw and Budapest. Connections with Sofia and with Tirana are planned, but as yet the apparatus and telewriters are in short supply.

80. Telephone Connections

Telephone conversations are carried over the postal network. There are no direct wires from the ministry to other places; the minister and the state secretary are permitted to use the private government system, with which the ministry is connected.

CONFIDENTIAL

81. Letter Post

Letters to lands of the Eastern Bloc go by the couriers; letters to points within East Germany go through the Protocol Department and the messenger service. Important messages between the ministry, the Soviet embassy, and the Central Committee are generally carried by Peter Florin of the Central Committee himself.

82. Telephone Numbers

a. Office of the Minister	<u>2206</u> 2800
b. Office of the State Secretary	2850
c. Main Department I (Grosse)	2906
d. Main Department II (Gyptner)	2853
e. Main Department III (Meissner)	2842
f. Main Department IV (Wiedemann)	2956
g. Main Department V (Kiesewetter)	2806
h. Personnel Department	2852
i. Protocol Department	2915
j. Private numbers:	
(1) Fritz Grosse	59 50 52
(2) Ferdinand Thun, Protocol	59 42 45
(3) Wolfgang Kiesewetter	48 78 04
(4) Willi Wolf, Chief of Motor Pool	58 19 66
(5) Meissner's chauffeur, Scheslock (fmu)	55 32 28
(6) Peter Florin, Central Committee	48 30 90
(7) Fritz Beyling, Press Office	22 67 53

N. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE FORMULATION OF MINISTRY POLICY**83. Peter Florin**

The person with the most influence in the formulation of East German foreign policy is Peter Florin, the chief of the Foreign Policy Department of the SED Central Committee. Not only does he attend the weekly meetings of the Ministry Policy Committee (Kollegium); he also receives and transmits to the Central Committee copies of all important despatches and reports from the GDR embassies abroad, as well as situation reports from journalists sent on special missions.

84. The Ministry Policy Committee

- a. The Policy Committee is responsible for all monthly and quarterly work-plans of the main departments and the independent departments, all plans for alterations in organizational structure, and all fundamental decisions. The same applies to the entire activity of the diplomatic representatives. The chiefs of the main departments report regularly to the Policy Committee, which also supervises the carrying out of its decisions. It is also responsible for the more important disciplinary questions, for matters of security and secrecy as well as for the social questions of the ministry brought before it by the BGL. Personnel and security matters are presented to the committee by the BPO Secretary who

CONFIDENTIAL

is an ex-officio member.

b. Four lines of influence emanate from the SED to the Policy Committee:

- (1) From the Central Committee through Florin
- (2) Through the Ministry Party Organization (BPO)
- (3) Through personnel policy (Kaderpolitik)
- (4) Through contacts between individual departments, main departments, the minister, and the state secretary with the departments and the secretariat of the Central Committee.

c. The agenda of the Policy Committee is made up essentially from six sources, which can take the initiative in proposing matters for decision by the committee:

- (1) The SED Central Committee through Florin
- (2) The Minister President, Presidium of the Council of Ministers, and Council of Ministers
- (3) The main departments and departments of the ministry
- (4) The East German diplomatic representative abroad.
- (5) Other ministries
- (6) The BPO and the BGL of the ministry.

85. Central Committee Influence

All important questions on foreign policy are discussed with the Central Committee by the minister or the secretary of state. But the Central Committee, in spite of its great influence, does not determine every detail of policy nor treat the minister and the ministry employees merely as executors of the party will. The Central Committee limits its activity, first, to laying down general policy (die grosse Linie), second, reserving the decision to itself in delicate matters, and third, placing itself at the disposal of department chiefs and Referenten in cases of doubt on their part. Through Peter Florin's participation in all sessions of the Ministry Policy Committee, the Central Committee can at any time draw to itself any matters of which it wishes to take cognizance.

The Central Committee probably has confidential contacts in each GDR mission abroad, which keep it regularly informed.

86. Influence of the Minister and Higher Functionaries

The central core (Stamm) of the higher functionaries of the ministry are extremely intelligent persons. This is especially true of the minister himself, who is able to extract the maximum of achievement from his limited sphere of activity. The limitations placed upon the Minister are illustrated by the incident of the initiation of commercial negotiations with India. The Policy Committee instructed the Ministry to take up the matter in conversations with the Indian envoy in Moscow; the final report was to be laid before the Committee by the GDR ambassador in Moscow; and the Committee then would determine the further implementation by itself.

The main departments and the departments are very much limited in their power of decision. The despatches from the diplomatic missions comprise a constant and important share of the discussions of the Policy Committee. Other ministries turn to the Policy Committee mostly when they need the support of the Ministry or when they have complaints, such as jurisdictional disputes.

87. SED Party Influence

The percentage of SED members among the employees of the ministry is large compared to that of other ministries. Of approximately 400 employees of the Ministry, some 220 to 250 belong to the SED. There are party-groups in all departments. In important matters Florin seeks support first and foremost in the party organization, because the minister is a member of a middle-class party. For instance, the important resolution of the Politbüro (in June 1954) concerning the work of the Foreign Ministry was first revealed by Florin in a party assembly, and was communicated, confidentially, to the Ministry Policy Committee. The announcement was not made by the minister nor by the state secretary, but through the party-comrades, in order to document the leading role of the party.

To strengthen the role of the party in the ministry the incoming personnel (Kadernachwuchs) of the ministry is recruited principally from those graduates of the Academy of Political and Legal Science who are loyal to the SED and, in all cases, schooled in Marxism-Leninism. Between 1952 and 1954 about 30 to 35 graduates of the academy were taken into the upper levels of the ministry, and designated as "in training".

There is little effort to exert party influence on the lower levels through the party cells (BPO).

0. THE DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE OF EAST GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY**88. Relations with the Russian Authorities**

It is incorrect to state that the East German government is incapable of undertaking any independent action in foreign affairs. The Russian authorities are making every effort to preserve the appearance of sovereignty for the GDR. There are no advisers nor instructors of Russian nationality attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in contrast to the plan ministries. Relations are maintained largely through the embassies in Moscow and Pankow. Only in rare instances do the Russians give direct instructions to the Foreign Ministry.

On the other hand, there is a line of communication between the Russian Presidium and the East German Politbüro. And Russian approval of East German declarations and decisions of political importance, if desired, is secured through the medium of the SED Central Committee. Moreover, the Moscow Pravda, which is studied by the ministry employees with exceptional thoroughness, is a very real source of Russian influence on large aspects of policy. For instance, it was a Pravda article in August 1954, giving Tito the title of Marshal for the first time, that provided the hint for a complete revision of the policy of the GDR toward Yugoslavia.

89. Determination of General Line of Policy

The general line of foreign policy, as given in Walter Ulbricht's report to the 4th SED party convention in 1954, was drawn up not only in cooperation with Pankow but also with Moscow. The concrete lines of implementation of this general line were contained in the resolution of the SED Politbüro (June 1954) concerning GDR foreign policy and the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Within this framework, the government of East Germany and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can develop their own initiative and take distinctive measures in foreign policy.

90. Decisions on Substantive Matters

One expression of this degree of individuality is the fact that the work-plan that embraces the entire activity of the ministry is drawn up in the ministry itself, then determined by the Policy Committee, and thereafter is considered valid. The ministry is under no obligation to have this plan approved by the Russian authorities.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 29 -

After the granting of sovereignty to the GDR, the Russian authorities in Karlshorst regularly sounded the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before permitting individual citizens from America, Great Britain, or France to travel in East Germany.

At the close of the EDC debate in Paris in August 1954, a public statement in regard to the event was prepared by Main Department III, was sent to the Presidium of the Minister Council for approval, and was published without consulting the Russian authorities in any way.

91. Publicity on Foreign Policy

The Russians make no attempt to interfere with the influencing of the press and the radio in the GDR on matters of foreign policy. In the press conferences of the ministry with the foreign affairs editors of the East German newspapers, the official position of the GDR is laid down in regard to specific events, without previous consultation with any Russian authorities.

92. Relations with Western Countries

Regarding relations of the GDR with Western countries, the government may carry out its own policy. Evidence of this is the fact that the trade organs of the GDR hold negotiations independently and conclude treaties without seeking the approval of the Russians. However, where it is a question of setting up a trade mission for the first time in a certain country, the Soviet authorities are consulted. Such consultations take place in the first instance between the minister or the state secretary and the Russian ambassador in Berlin.

P. EAST GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY AS REFLECTED IN PRESS POLICY

93. The New Course in Foreign Policy

After the failure of the Four-Power Conference in February 1954, Moscow realized that a reunification of Germany in a form acceptable to Russia would not be possible. Therefore the previous course was changed and the policy of Russia toward Germany was linked to the objective of upholding and strengthening the status quo. For this reason--apart from considerations of prestige--the sovereignty of the GDR was confirmed in the declaration of 25 March 1954, in order to give the government the possibility of securing its international recognition and internally stabilizing its system to a further degree.

Since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by reason of its structure and its personnel, was not abreast of the new tasks allotted to it by this declaration and by the resolutions of the Fourth Party Convention, the Politburo of the SED Central Committee passed its first resolution concerning the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the principal tasks in the realm of foreign policy. With this resolution a general change in the attitude of the GDR government in foreign affairs was introduced.

94. Policy Toward the Countries of the Eastern Bloc

The resolution criticized the previous policy toward the countries of the Eastern bloc, which consisted more or less of mutual expressions of friendship and of German demands for the assistance of these countries in economic reconstruction. The resolution recommended an active foreign policy and more substantial political relations. The resolution was aimed at overcoming difficulties such as the mistake that happened in regard to the People's Republic of Hungary. Hungary sponsored an art exhibition in Berlin lasting several weeks without securing a single notice in the GDR press or on the radio!

After the promulgation of the resolution of the Politburo, the East German press and the radio were instructed to make better and more frequent reports upon the progress of the countries of the Eastern Bloc, and to report the weaknesses and the mistakes made in those countries without mincing words. In a conference between Minister Bolz and the editors in chief of the East Berlin newspapers and radio,

several editors emphasized the point that it was impossible to embellish everything in rosy colors; such a policy only made the readers ask why such decisions were taken in this or that country, for instance on the weaknesses in the farming picture; the press had always reported that everything was in fine shape! For the very first time, Minister Bolz officially stated that the press of the GDR in the future should also picture the seamy side of the development in the people's democracies.

This statement was bolstered with the minister's plea for the ending of a number of regular foreign correspondents to the countries of the Eastern Bloc, for which he promised the editors his support.

After the above-mentioned resolution had appeared, the Press Department of the ministry prepared reports and statistics to show what articles and how much space was given by the different newspapers to the progress of the USSR and the People's Democracies. The department also read with avidity the despatches on the GDR sent by the regular correspondents of the other People's Democracies in Berlin. Occasionally a journalist was warned that he was writing too much about West Germany and West Berlin, and too little about the GDR and East Berlin, and that he had better change his policy.

The work-plan of Main Administration I was given similar extensions of its activity. Nearly all country desks were instructed to prepare reports on the policy of these countries toward the countries of South America. The Polish and Czech desks were given the task of watching closely the activity of these countries in the General Assembly of the United Nations, and the positions that they took in regard to the German question in other international bodies.

Considerable emphasis was placed, in talks with foreign diplomats of the Eastern Bloc and in the press friendly to the GDR, upon the fact that the GDR was now a sovereign state with the power of decision over all its internal and foreign affairs, including relations with West Germany, and consequently endowed with the right to conduct an independent foreign policy.

95. Policy Toward Western Countries

The resolution of the Politburo in regard to foreign policy contained the directive (Feststellung) that the foreign policy of the GDR in the future should stress increasingly an attentiveness toward the West (Schwergewicht nach dem Westen). The GDR should never again let itself be discriminated against in foreign countries of the West without protest. Peter Florin, chief of the Foreign Policy Department of the Central Committee, criticized in a closed party meeting the lack of initiative shown by the ministry in combatting the publication of the British White Book on the Garrisoned People's Police. Only when the Central Committee had taken a stand and instructed the ministry to prepare a declaration against the White Book, was any action taken.

A further example of the faults and defects of policy is the fact that the GDR failed to take counter-action when the Greek press hailed Chancellor Adenauer, on the occasion of his visit to Athens, as the representative of the new Germany. More had to be done to convince the people of the Western countries that the one and only representative of the new Germany is and can be the GDR, and that the foreign policy of the GDR embodies a policy which is to the interest of the whole of Germany.

96. Relations with Finland

The Politburo instructed the ministry to seize every opportunity to resume or to extend relations with the nations of the West. To this end, the chief of Main Department V, Kiesewetter, undertook a trip to Helsinki with instructions to assess the work of the trade mission

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 31 -

in that city and to investigate in detail all possibilities for increasing the activity of the GDR in Finland. In a confidential report to the minister and state secretary, it was confirmed that the staff member of the ministry in the trade delegation, Walter Rehse, had not succeeded in carrying out the instructions of the ministry, and that his recall was therefore absolutely essential. On the basis of this report, Rehse was immediately recalled.

In the same report it was further stated that the trade mission above all had not understood how to combat foreign propaganda about East Germany, and that the Finnish press, and especially the large dailies in Helsinki, were reprinting the notices about East Germany from the West Berlin newspapers. The report recommended that the attention of the Finnish consul-general in East Berlin be called to the partiality of the Finnish press, stressing that the press of the GDR reported objectively on Finnish progress.

It was further stated that the Western powers, and the USA in particular, were very active in spreading propaganda in Finland. Americans had taken up quarters in almost every hotel and American films were shown in almost every motion-picture house. The report concluded, therefore, that the GDR should strengthen its propaganda in Finland, stressing not only commercial interests but also political facts. It recommended that a politically important member of the ministry be sent to serve with the trade mission; that the ministry, in cooperation with the Central Committee and the Press Office of the Minister President, should instruct the press and radio to report regularly upon the political, economic, and cultural progress of Finland; and that a regular exchange of photographs be instituted between a Finnish photograph agency and the GDR Central Photographic Office (Zentralbild). 50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

Q. FOREIGN OFFICE ATTITUDES TOWARD SPECIFIC PROBLEMS**102. The Paris Agreements**

The fact that the Department for German Affairs of the ministry for months has been occupied with studies on the effects of rearmament and the Western system of treaties, indicates that from the beginning the Foreign Office reckoned with the signing of the Paris Agreements and will not be taken by surprise when and if they are ratified.

103. Withdrawal of Russian Troops from East Germany

There are no indications whatever that the Soviet Union has any intentions of actually withdrawing its troops out of Germany. After the failure of the Berlin Foreign Ministers' Conference in early 1954, the aim of Soviet policy has been the maintenance and strengthening of the status quo in regard to the existence of two German states. Along with economic and political reasons, it is the strategic reasons which particularly make it appear advantageous to Russia to maintain her occupation troops in Germany. Besides this, the 17th of June 1953 showed the true situation with regard to the stability of the so-called "democratic order" in the Soviet Occupation Zone. Moscow knows very well that the present political system in the Zone can be maintained only under the protection of the Soviet tanks.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 33 -

In view of the recent Moscow declaration, which aims at the transmission of military sovereignty to the GDR after the ratification of the Paris Agreements, there exists the possibility that a declaration will be made withdrawing the Soviet troops from the GDR. At the same time, however, a military agreement between the GDR and the USSR would be absolutely essential, giving the Soviet troops the right to remain as "protective troops", "advisers", or under some other similar euphemistic appellation.

104. Relations with Poland

a. Oder-Neisse Boundary

The Foreign Ministry is not aware of any rumors that Russia is prepared to negotiate over the Oder-Neisse boundary. In fact, the opinion is expressed there that there would be absolutely no reason for a new discussion of this question, since it has been definitively settled by the concluding of the delimitation agreement. None the less, in all conversations with official representatives, diplomats, and journalists from Poland a certain mistrust of the finality of the Oder-Neisse boundary could be detected.

b. German Settlers in Poland

The Polish authorities at present do not permit a single former German to return to West Germany (sic). They permit them to return to East Germany only when a guarantee is given that no return to West Germany will be granted by the GDR. Such a guarantee can naturally only be given in very few cases. Consequently the problem of the former German citizens is an acute problem in relations with Poland.

d. Polish Suspicion of Germans

Early in July 1954 the Foreign Ministry undertook to send two journalists into Poland. The journalists were East German citizens, selected and certified by the SED Central Committee. Their task was to travel through the Polish western lands from Stettin to Breslau, to collect notes and picture material, in order to provide up-to-date material for the press of East Germany for publication on the Polish national holiday which falls on 22 July. The Polish Foreign Ministry however, denied permission for the trip, on the grounds that two journalists already had been sent to Warsaw for the national holiday and that up-to-date material on Poland could be supplied by the proper Polish authorities.

Instances such as this give the members of the ministry the strong impression that the Polish authorities are actually anxious to keep a cloak over the development in the Polish western lands, and are imbued with a certain mistrust of East German authorities and mass organizations.

d. Polish Propaganda in Berlin

Both the Polish representatives in Berlin as well as the Polish Foreign Ministry in Warsaw have mentioned to German representatives that feeling that the East German press and radio do not give sufficient attention to Poland's role in international and particularly European politics. In order to overcome this supposed deficiency, the Polish embassy in Berlin has undertaken a very active foreign propaganda. By the law regulating the relations with foreign agencies, the Polish embassy is no longer allowed to maintain direct contact with the press and radio of the GDR. Therefore, the Polish embassy almost daily furnished the ministry with a host of articles and commentaries upon Poland's foreign policy and Poland's internal political, economic, and cultural development. And the embassy follows up very carefully whether the material is published or not, and often complains when such releases are not published.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Polish Embassy also sends large quantities of elegantly printed magazines and books, in German, to social and cultural organizations, scientific institutes, graduate schools, and regular schools. The Polish embassy also takes pains to collect the addresses of West German organizations, newspapers, radio stations, and private individuals so that it can send its propaganda to them also.

e. Subscriptions to German and Polish Newspapers

Owing to the large number of former German citizens in Poland, the demand for German publications there is much greater than the East German demand for Polish publications. For instance, several thousand copies of the Berliner Zeitung are subscribed for in Poland, whereas in East Germany and East Berlin together not even a hundred subscriptions to the Trybuna Ludu are taken out. Repeatedly the Polish embassy has complained of this situation, accusing the East German authorities of failing to exhaust all possibilities for promoting subscriptions to Polish papers.

f. Conclusion

From the above examples, and many others, as well as from conversations with Polish diplomats and journalists, the members of the ministry have concluded that the relations between Poland and East Germany do not correspond to the stock phrase used by official personalities of both nations: "the untroubled and indestructible German-Polish friendship."

105. The United Nations

In order to secure international recognition, the GDR encouraged the formation of the League for the United Nations, whose president is Professor P. Anstett. The Foreign Ministry is quite ready to accept a solution of the United Nations impasse on membership, by which both the GDR and the West German Federal Republic together would be admitted, perhaps in company with the 14 other states from both camps now being excluded by the veto. Not much hope however is placed in this possibility.

The GDR propaganda line on the United Nations stresses the ineffectiveness of that body so long as Communist China is not a member. This argument carries a good deal of weight with the more intelligent functionaries of the ministry.

The ministry is very desirous to secure membership in the UN European Economic Commission. The initiative for a correspondence on this matter came from a talk between Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish social scientist and former UNESCO member, and Otto Grotewohl, in Pankow. Richard Gyptner and Guenther Seifert were chosen as delegates, but, foreseeing a refusal, Gyptner was given a letter in which it was stated that the GDR would continue to cooperate with the work of the subcommissions, particularly those on coal and trade.

1. Comment: [redacted] the chiefs of the general departments, such as finance, also regularly attend the sessions of this committee. Other information indicates that, beside the chiefs of the main departments, the regular membership includes Aenne Kuidermann, chief of the Russian Department and the chief of the Personnel Department.

50X1-HUM

2. Comment: The SPD specialist of the Central Committee and actually for the whole government is coming to be Otto Winzer, the personal secretary of Wilhelm Pieck.

50X1-HUM

3. Comment: This position was formerly held by Juergen Scheer [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

- 35 -

50X1-HUM

5. [redacted] Comment: Enil Rathmann is away and will probably not return. Meanwhile, his duties are divided between his two deputies [redacted]
6. [redacted] Comment: According to more recent information, this office was separated from the ministry on 1 February 1955.
7. [redacted] Comment: [redacted] Albin Wild in this position instead of Siegfried Zachmann.
8. [redacted] Comment: According to recent information, Koenig has been named as envoy to North Vietnam, in addition to his duties in China.
9. [redacted] Comment: The conferences with Chou En-lai were principally conducted in German, since Chou still speaks a good German, having learned it during his student days.
10. [redacted] Comment: These papers include the Taegliche Rundschau, Neues Deutschland, Tribuene, Junge Welt, Der Kaempfer, Der Volkspolizist, and others.
11. [redacted] Comment: There is no longer a newspaper with this name in West Germany. Either the Frankfurter Allgemeine (independent) or the Frankfurter Rundschau (independent-SPD) is probably meant.
12. [redacted] Comment: The five bourgeois papers of East Berlin are the Berliner Zeitung, BZ am Abend, Der Morgen (LDP), National-Zeitung (NDP), and the Neue Zeit (CDU).
13. [redacted] Comment: Possibly Dr. Friedrich Karl Kaul of Berlin N 54, Wilhelm-Fleck-Strasse 11.

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL