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Defendant FRANZ von PAPEN

Papen was appointed Reich Chancellor in June 1932. From that time and during the period ending January 30, 1933, he was a major participant in bringing Hitler into power as Chancellor and in bringing Nazis into salient positions of Government. In August and again in November 1932 he sought, unsuccessfully, to have Hitler, with his Nazi Party backing, take office as Vice Chancellor in the Papen Government. After Schleicher was made Chancellor on December 2, 1932, Papen reached a basis of cooperation with Hitler, helped in arranging an extension of financial support for the NSDAP and most significantly presented views and proposals to President Hindenburg, which culminated in the President's action of January 30, 1933, whereby Hitler became Chancellor, Papen became Reich Chancellor, and defendants Goering and Frick were named to the Cabinet. Thereafter Papen carried out important assignments given by Hitler, primarily in the field of diplomacy and relations with foreign governments. He negotiated the Reich Concordat with the Vatican in July 1933; was appointed special "Plenipotentiary for the Saar" in 1933; was appointed German Minister in Vienna in 1934; before leaving for Vienna delivered to Hitler the document alleged to be Hindenburg's "political will;" was promoted to ambassadorial rank, after/^{the} signing of the Austro-German accord in 1936; and served in Vienna until the Anschluss in 1938; served as German Ambassador in Turkey from 1939 until 1944, when Turkey broke off diplomatic relations with the Reich. Papen used his efforts, prestige, and

ition, in the foregoing circumstances, in such a manner that:

c. He materially aided and assisted in the recession to power in 1933 of Hitler and the Nazi Party;

b. He advanced the plans and progress of the conspiracy for requisition of other countries (which plans included the urging and threatening of aggressive war, together with supporting programs of interfering with the internal affairs of the country involved; and establishing and utilizing local Nazi groups to incite political conflicts and apply political pressure) by conceiving and executing appropriate diplomatic maneuvers, both those designed to lull the world and intended victims into a false sense of security, and thus having the effect of removing their will or capacity to resist on their part of the country involved and its statesmen.