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Hess's mission's conceptual comprehension

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Actuality of the Theme – theoretical grounds of the history of Rudolph Hess' flight to England excludes „sensational“ aspect of the flight and is a methodological appendage to the usual criteria of the research. „Extravagance“ of the well-considered and planned mission became a kind of continuation to the political spectrum of that time. The fact that Adolph Hitler aimed at England as a next victim of his revanchist policy revealed the real picture of his revanchist policy revealed the real picture of military sentiments between these two countries (England-Germany). As a rule, peaceful relationships' transmission into military situation is the result of growing disagreements among the parties in war. At this time the concrete indicators of starting a war usually hush up after receiving a wide scale importance. R. Hess flight to England inspired world-wide Cen expectedness and weakened the initial position of the reasons of the flight. And the hypothesis of Furer's deputy's madness nearly drove the world society from the truth. From to discreet versions, the first is explained as a forming of diplomatic readiness for the flight and the second is assigned almost unbelievable argument of fleeing to England of the deputy of Furer because of his disagreement with the latter. The error of the historians supporting this version was mainly conditioned by changes in the will of Furer, who named Gering as his heir instead of R. Hess that became the reason of his discontent and irritancy, as they say.

The fact of Hitler's knowledge's public recognition is of wide interest. „Provoking“ state-level mission without letting the leader of this country know about it is beyond all the possibilities. Hess was clever enough not to spoil his reputation, he had to be very careful as he was deemed the third person in the state and Furer's right-hand.

A strong disagreement on this question caused historians' division into several groups. Considering these contradictory opinions made it possible to give the research an organized form. Actuality of the question was mainly arisen from its problematic nature. To solve this problem we have to mind two alternative views: studying a number of versions connected with this question and depicting them with suitable interpretation or making logical conclusions on the ground of these versions and giving deliberately complete course to analyze the topic analytically. In this case actuality is conditioned by using the researching methods differently and classifying opinions connected with it, of course with less falsification. Studying Hess's flight to England had been transforming during 60 years and even more, that found its description in the monographs published during these years. Supporting this or that hypothesis depends on the

author's view, thinking and opinions. In the foreign historical literature Hitler's knowledge of the mission is not duly depicted. We can't say that it is a deliberate lyrical wander. To evade this fact willy-nilly deprives us of comprehension of the question and its realization to a deep level. Thus, all of us, researchers, should have realized the necessity of its studying to the end. On the theoretical ground of the given researching methods. Seeing the impulses of close spiritual relationships between R. Hess and A. Hitler gave us a possibility to make logical conclusions – Hess had not doer anything without Hitler. They did have a quarrel but it never developed into implacable disagreement. In other case we come across a walk ruling mechanism of the ruler that is not considered the typical attribute of Hitler. To regulate the ongoing events in the country he must have noticed all movements or important steps in the boundaries of the state and beyond. A great number of statespersons are well aware of careful approach, their duties and functional appointments. As for the small number or small group of individuals, they always feel but elude the vividness of suppressing their ambitions. Having individual character this problem is fixed by the individuals desire to redistribute the spheres of influence among them. The sense of independence is mainly arisen from the nearly perfidious belief of superiority over others. This is more or less localized in the mind of a man and in order to show it up it is necessary to take active voluntary measures. Quoing nature of the relationship between R. Hess and A. Hitler really excludes the alibi of serious contradiction. Instead of mutual concessions we see the rarest kind of friendship between two odious figures. R. Hess understood the value of A. Hitler, as well as the latter of the first. It may seem a paradox but their friendship began in Landsbergis Prison, when they were prisoners. It was the year of 1923. After the collapse of „beer ludic“. R. Hess joined the prisoners voluntarily and with the advice of K. Haushofer. It is known that after the „Pure“ failure R. Hess fled to Austria. It was in Landsbergis prison where the so-called bible Nazis „MeinKamp“ was written. A. Hitler was dictating and R. Hess was writing. The book is full of the for – signed ideas of K. Haushofer _ a geo-politician, who usually came to prison to see his assistant – prisoner and handed it to him, who then gave it to Hitler. We shall make a note here that it is the merit of this ideological leader who played a positive vole in Hess' flight to England. This book became the source of the Third Reich's crash. The empire of the Third Reich existed for at least 13 years. „MeinKamp“ led the future political course of Hitler. „Because of the vitally important interests of Germany“ this book became perishes for other nations. Apotheosis of political discrimination

inspired mass slaughter of the Jews. As it is known, all the „gong“ of the Nazi empire took part in the execution of Hitler's empirical decision except R. Hess. Hess carnage of the people of „pure Arian blood“ and their haunt was the legendary theory of the so-called „Lebensraum“ worked out by the order of Hitler at the first stage of practical realization of his plan. Just after that he began actions to seize the districts of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Sudeten. In parallel new papers of Austrian, Anschluss, annexation of Czechoslovakia, seizure of Sudeten district and conquering France are added to the history. To begin a war with England was the result of the euphoric decision made after the named victories. That is why Furer suddenly changes his decision and chooses temporary „good – willed neutrality“ with England. Prime-Minister N. Chamberlain became the victim of this hazardous initiative of Hitler, which was unacceptable for England. Prime-minister was Germanophil who Hitler's super-man power and believed in his unsurpassability. N. Chamberlain's political career's crash was caused by his weak pro-fascist tendencies. N. Chamberlain was made to leave the post under the demand of British Government. A new minister who came into the Government was W. Churchill – an unappeasable rival of A. Hitler and sworn enemy of Bolshevik Russia, - who was secretary of Navy by that time. His tenderers were well depicted in his policy from the very first days of his entrance into Government. To Hitler's official offer on making peace, that was repeated after the end of French campaign, W. Churchill responded with silence. That irritated Furer and his servants even more. The new Premier was well aware of the value of A. Hitler's charismatic power and knew how to calculate his coming machinations. He knew that they could only conclude a truce with England and Germany, that the war with Nazi German was inevitable in case of Soviet Russia's defeat. It was quite expected from Germany to intrude into Afghanistan from Russia, and from there to the rich and ancient colony of England – India, that in its turn, would be a guarantee to restrain England. An unusual idea of World Europesation - that was the main axiom of Hitler's political ambitions. Hence, Furer's deputy became a fanatic victim of that epoch, that gave birth to Furer. Such people – with Hess's words – are born only one in thousands of years history because of his inimitable phenomenon. That's why Hitler's deputy became the symbol of devoted love and loyalty to him. In fact, he masked himself as if he was striving for the welfare of the country and announced himself as being the „peace emissary“ in England. With his own words, he arrived in England. With his own words, he arrived in England with a human mission to evade mass carnage. But the prisoner's confession on knowing „the

barbarian's plan“ to K. U. board (an American commandant in Spandau Prison) crashed the illusion of him bony „the dove of peace“. Order # 21, the last version of which was worked out on April 30, 1941, aimed at attacking the Soviet Union with lightning speed. As it is known, the third person of the state (I mean Nazi Germany) flies to England after to days. It is a feat, that R. Hess' special task included evasion the threat of a renewed war between England – Germany, in parallel with attacking at the Soviet Union. But the motive of lengthening the second front by the Prime-Minister was not supporting Furer, but sheer hatred towards Bolshevik Russia. W. Churchill clearly declares it in his memoirs, when he remembers his thoughts in the plane when he was going to meet I.B. Stalin in kremlin in 1942. We should note here that the second front opened no later than June 6, 1944, when the splendid fight at Stalingrad made clear that the Soviet Union would win. This fight, - to say with Stalin's words, - broke the spine of Nazi Germany. It was just here where the sun of Nazi Empire set down. But the intervention of English and American forces hastened the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany. Thus, R. Hess attempt failed. Having no perspective of making peace with England at its time, made Furer's deputy receive not groundless decision in order to evade war on two fronts, the idea of flying to England had been working out the whole year, which didn't exclude some relations with anti-Churchill groups. Just these concrete numbers of arrangements connected with Furer's deputy's flight to England finally conditioned receiving a firm decision to fly to England, though it was not unilateral.

Chronological frames – chronological frames are generally depicted in order to give the work analytical character. It covers the period from 1923 that is from the time when Hitler and Hess made friends with each other in Landsberg Prison, to 1941. This is the date of Hess' flight to England.

The research subject, goals and objectives – In the presented dissertation work we tried to study and appreciate R. Hess' mission in England the background of the political events of that time. The goal of the research is to present whether this mission was planned or not, whether Hitler knew about it planning and executing the flight before the official announcement. Whether this flight had a political intent and what role British intelligence service played in Hess' flight to England.

Scientific novelty and practical importance – The dissertation work is an attempt in Georgian to study one of the most important events in the history of the Second World War. This way of presenting the question

became a ground of a raw tendency in historical science, a new phase of historical-scientific value. There is no analogue in the typological terminology which would coincide with this analysis of the question. This independent, dynamic interpretation should be considered a new acquisition in history. Exaggerated talking on one's own intellect is equal to dying of self-creation, but to hide it means the same. These two components lying vertically in mind does not create a mechanism of suppressing one of them. In case of predominating one of them, the second may be lost, but only temporality. It will begin to rehabilitate in our mind where a certain kind of situation demands collecting the appropriate symptoms and derives the rarest type of mental presentation. We speak about exposing passive and active components in an infidel, on which depends the individual's logic of self-recognition, the essence of logic and uniqueness of intellect. The memory begins to droop when passive components have existed for a long time and when getting something new passes without any emotional self-belief. The process of degradation, but not dying should be stopped by surpassing the artificial barrier in an individual and should be preceded in the very first case of having any opportunity. Correcting far-sighting, the capability of recognition and perception is a guarantee of it. But in case of an exception, an individual should be ready not to fall into void in the process of shifting passive and active components. This is always followed by painful characteristics of inner destruction, that gives rise to losing the feeling of self-belief and stifling one's own „me“. In this oasis of history, the initiative of considering the values of distinctiveness arises according to the place, time and assignment of finding one's own place in this history. One may have some pretensions, but the initial position of finding place in the science gives ground to think so.

In the dissertation there are given certain facts of searching and deriving concrete novelties. Here are given the stories described in the memoirs of contemporaries who were direct participants and eye-witnesses of a number of events. Depending on their narrations we could create a real picture with real colors. Presenting disputable questions behind the history of R. Hess' flight to England is a used event, but the method of researching these questions is different, that demands a colossal effort to comprehend the topic fundamentally. Where is the boundary of mind? It's where the research, but we can't move it aside or transfers it somewhere else. By these words we want to say that are certain stereotypes in any science that we can't break. We must shorten their size, but we should not suppress their sublimity. Practical importance of the dissertation is in the complex creations

that are used in it. We should distinguish „learning the knowledge“ and „getting the knowledge“. In the first case the risk is justified. This dissertation work really gives a ground to learn knowledge. As for logical addition to getting knowledge, which in our case is the main panorama of the research objectives, this is possible after the existed, before named (we mean knowledge) component in an individual. Namely, during a long period of learning we get knowledge, but learning the knowledge is possible without getting knowledge, but we can't think of the latter without the first. We can't define this; it depends on the durability of receptors located in the mind and not on their irritation. When the deep mechanism of perception is weak. The capability of comprehension is weak either. That's why we classified the stages of knowledge that depends on the natural symptoms of weakness or strength of individual abilities. We do not have radical pretensions, but evaluating practical value of the dissertation will be dependent on the individual's capability of perception.

As for the scientific novelty, the drama of Hess escaping from Hitler always attracted the world society's attention. Hitler's approval of Hess' flight had two sides: first, he did not really agree with him but he still gave his permission; second, he agreed. In the first case, it was a matter of ignoring his will; while in the other, it was a matter of permeation. The question is what made Hitler agree on this, was he aware what Hess really wanted, could Hess make this flight without Hitler's permission. Hess flew to England only after Hitler modified his will in 1939. It is also interesting why Hitler made these modifications in his will making Gering responsible for everything in case there was something wrong with him on the eve of World War II, why did he prevent Hess from this? There are two answers: if Hitler was concerned about this flight in 1939, how could he know that he would not come back. If Hitler could foresee all possible consequences of the flight but he still gave the permission for it, it means that he let him die. There is one more key to this question: perhaps Hitler protected his life-long friend from all possible troubles. What would Nurnberg tribunal's verdict would be like, if Hess stayed in Germany and led all the military activities? We cannot prove that a single man could change the history in sake of Germany so the answer is simple: he would face the same destiny as Gering-death penalty. While Hess was sentenced to life-long imprisonment. There is one more consideration-Hess escaped from Hitler: first, he was not satisfied with the supporting part he played; besides, he wanted to achieve freedom to do what he wanted to do. Especially after he could not save Jews and was to sign Nurnberg laws. He could not oppose the one whom he loved most of all

as it would hurt him greatly, he would ignore not only his dearest recollections but also rear masterpieces of his imaginations. If Hitler realized what worried Hess and let him leave because of political reason of England's neutrality could not be foreseen that in case of failure of the mission the head of the state would be charged with the consequences. If the relationship between Hitler and his deputy was not certain, it is clear that they both followed the rules on seniority basis.

We also introduced one more scientific novelty in our research, which is not found in any other literature on this issue. We thought it was worth bringing it to the public consideration. We know about the role that the Haushofer's played but nothing is said about its importance. We were the first to state that they had a plan to make him the first person in the country though Hess was not aware of it himself. That's why Haushofer K. insisted on this flight. It is known that Haushofer A. was not content with Hitler's policy what finally became obvious. In 1944 he took part in plot against Hitler and thus finally got a death sentence. German-Jewish duality taking place in Haushofer's case made them to oppose against Hitler. Hess was their only hope in the government and why should they try to get rid of this single hope?! The only answer is that they were sure of the success of this mission and consequently increasing Hess' power. Everything was arranged so that he could not even refuse. He was considered to be a peace maker as the reason of the flight was to put an end to the war and to provide people with further peace.

Probation of the dissertation. The subject matter of the dissertation was approved at the meeting of the dissertation board of the faculty of Public Sciences of AkakiTsereteli State University on December 25, 2009 and was recommended for defense at the meeting of the department of historical sciences on January 28, 2010. The main issues of the work were read at the scientific conference of AkakiTsereteli state University and 5 publications were published around it.

The sources and literature used in the dissertation.

Unfortunately, we cannot name even a single work giving the same kind of analysis of the question. But we can present a wide range of works by world historians on this subject matter and based on them create our own point of view. The dissertation is based on the archive material. At the first place, the archive of Winston Churchill which is kept away from public till 2017 by the English Government. A wide range of memoirs, documental material and monographs were used as historical source.

We should name "The secret of Hess's flight to England" by LevanSvanadze published in two volumes, based on the archive material: 1. The archive of Winston Churchill, which though closed till 2017, the author was able to get to know not only in England but also to bring its copies to Georgia. 2. The archive of the KGB. 3. The national archive of the Househoppers, consisting of correspondence between father and a son Househoppers. The work is very valuable as the author presents a great deal of novelty in it e.g. the idea of exchanging King Eduard VIII for the deputy Fuhrer. Besides, he was the first to make a full list of "peace party" members and make their identification.

At the second place, we should name unique research by Pedfield on the question of English Intelligence and Hess, Hamilton's role, his audience with the King also described in the book "The Motives of the Mission" by James Douglas, which denies Hess's acquaintance with the Duke at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, Henry Chenon also attending these games agrees with this idea.

YujinBiord, American commander of Spandau Prison refers to political reasons of this mission in his book "the Loneliest Person in the World". He managed to make friends with less talkative Hess and thus found out that being aware of "the Plan Barbarossa" and the threat of fighting on two frontlines he found it necessary to make truce with England.

We should name "Unwelcomed Currier" by James Lizzor, describing all preparations for the flight. "Lost Years" by David Irving depicting Hess's years in English Prison is to be mentioned separately.

From memoirs we should note the memoirs of Prime-Minister Churchill, "The History of the Second World War", "Accounts" by Foreign Minister Antony Eden. According to W. Churchill, R. Hess had to fly to England to the king George VI to report to him kind wishes of Hitler and the details of the probable negotiation with England. Here is given the fact his talk to Stalin in Kremlin in 1944, in which Stalin spoke about the vole of Duke Hamilton and secret service to entice Hess in England.

E. Eden assigns the idea of Hess' flight to England to father and son Haushofer's, but he justly notes that it was up to Hess to make decision.

From German authors we should name memoirs by W. Shelenberg, "Labyrinth", Albert Speer's "Spandau. Secret Diaries," and Martin Bormann's diaries "The man. Behind Hitler". In the first one there is talk about the so called "Venlo incident" arranged by Abver, because of which British Intelligence took vengeance, there is also mentioned the unrealized Kidnapping of Eduard VIII. In A. Speer there are given facts of

talking to R. Hess in Spandau prison. This was the only prisoner-Nazi with whom jailed R. Hess had contacts. In the „Diaries“ by M. Bormann which was published by a Russian author Lev Bezimensky, there is given the confession of Hess' private aide-de-camp K. H. Pinch, which he gave to the government when he was a hostage in the Soviet Union. There is talk about Hitler's prior knowledge about Hess's flight.

The Structure of the Work and Main Analysis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 4 chapters and a conclusion. There is given the list of references and materials. In the introduction there is discussed actuality of the research topic, and the goals and objectives of the dissertation are formulated. On the background of historical review there is emphasized the novelty which the dissertation work introduced in the research of R. Hess' flight to England.

In the first chapter - „The motives of spiritual identification between Hitler and R. Hess“ - there is given the fact of Hitler's knowledge's innovation about Hess' flight on the background of their private relationships. We could manage to show one of the key questions of Furo's deputy's flight to England from comprehending their close mutual understanding. R. Hess was Hitler's right hand and his loyal assistant. Even more, A. Hitler was his favorite. It should be noted that the practice of obedience of one's subjects is not voluntary. For the head of a state to defending his own principles is a guarantee of strengthening the ruler's rights and obligations. Showing weakness in ruling depicts itself in the political career of a state's ruler that threatens its collapse. One can secure political stability by using quite fortuitous, profitable chance. Giving mass Character to Hitler's needless, and sometimes tedious monologues became the reason of his triumph. Fresh surge of inexhaustible energy had its own way and turned the negative sides of his speeches to his benefit. It was just at the meeting when R. Hess felt himself a subject to him, because he saw in Hitler a future guardian of Germany defeated in the First World War. Recognizing Hitler as a Furo induced the feeling of confidence in the latter and arose benevolent attitude towards him. In a state or in any structural institution one is usually regarded with favor because of his great merits or after a long friendly relationship. Thus, in the first chapter of our dissertation the existed research contours are directed in this standpoint.

In the second chapter - "Detailed Analyses of Typological Signs of the Reasons of Hess' Flight to England" - there is shown the role of a geopolitician, Prof. Karl Haushofer in the ideological preparation of Hess' flight to England. There is also clearly given the reason of his flight to England.

Englishmen's refusal to make peace caused fright in Furo's deputy that his aimed policy would have no success. Radical position of Prime-minister became a catalyst of Furo's deputy's flight to England.

In R. Hess flight to England one of the sons of Haushofer played also a great role, who was Hess' adviser in the questions of English speaking countries. Furo's deputy'sand A. Haushofer's correspondence discussed all efforts of making peace with England. There is shown how they tried to prepare ground for making contacts with British aristocracy which were included in the staff "Peace Party" of England. As it is known, the aim of the party members was to make peace with Germany. One of the powerful members of "Peace Party" was Duke Hamilton, a Ceremony-Meister of English Royalty. As it is known, Hitler tried to communicate with English King George VI. This idea comes to him after receiving silence on the question of truce from Prime-Minister. That's why-as Furo's deputy says when arriving in England- Duke Hamilton was the only and last chance, who called notify the King of Hitler's "good-willed to truce" and speak to about positive sides of making peace with Germany. As we have noted W. Churchill had a different view. He knew that the peace with Nazis would be temporary and the war against Germany was unavoidable sooner or later. That's why; the first step that he made was to disperse German piles in the country. He sent S. Hoare to Spain as an ambassador and Lord Halifax to the USA instead of dead Lord Lotion. In difference with earlier Prime-Minister, W. Churchill had strong anti- Nazi opinions. But Hitler still had a little hope of making truce with Churchill. Furo knew that Churchill was an extreme anti-Bolshevik either, and Bolshevik Russia was the next victim of Hitler's revanchist attitude.

In the second chapter we have also paid attention to the fact of Hess' recognition as a "private hostage" by W. Churchill. As it is known, King George VI, endowed R. Hess with the status of immunity with a request of the Duke of Kent (King's brother), but Prime-Minister surpassed him. By announcing Furo's deputy as a "private hostage" he made a denunciative argument of the latter's being a prisoner. Instead of this, W. Churchill skillfully drove out the names of Duke of Kent and Duke Hamilton from this dead.

A number of meetings were conducted on making peace between England and Germany, mainly at the unofficial level. In this regard we should mention the meeting of Prince Max Hohenlohe and S. Hoare. They talked about changing Prime-Minister with the latter, which was in the interests of opposition. We should also name the meeting between A.

Haushofer and a member of Red Cross Committee Karl Burckhardt in Geneva. Using the latter as a mediator was on the mind of large circles in England. Though this meeting was made secret, as the members of Red Cross had no right to participate in the politics.

A separate mention should be made about the meeting of S. Hoare and A. Haushofer in Spain. At this meeting it was decided to arrange a secret meeting between Furor's deputy and Spain's ambassador at a deserted tennis court in Madrid. According to one group of historians this meeting was not arranged, but according to another group, it was just this meeting that played the role of a catalyst in R. Hess' flight to England, which was realized after several days of the probable meeting.

In this chapter there is given information about the flight of Reich's-Marshal Gering England, which was not fulfilled. For this reason Gering had own contacts with Englishmen, by help of his secret adviser Volta, a Swedish industrialist Berger-Dalerus. With one sight, the idea of Hitler's „first successor“ Gering's flight to England seems an adventure of Nazi style. But the diplomacy behind the scenes has its own specific discussions, which are not subject to logical conclusions. This fact is interesting because the idea of somebody's flight to England was being worked out before R. Hess would stand in front of Furor with his own will. This fact also refers that Furor's deputy's flight to England was not the result of intellectual discredit of the latter and that the highest echelons of Nazi hierarchy knew about it in advance, as well as Prime-Minister W. Churchill in England, Foreign Minister E. Eden, Duke Hamilton and his surroundings.

In the third chapter - „Anonymous Variation of the Role of Intelligence“ – there is shown the role of SIS in Hess' flight to England. Professional „merit“ of the secret service was the fact that it adroitly induced Furor's deputy in the trap set by them. As Stalin justly noted during the talk with Churchill in Kremlin in 1944, Hess could not arrive without signals there was British Secret Intelligence Service behind it. It should be said, that SIS took vengeance for the „Venlo Incident“ arranged by Abver, for that the worldwide popular secret service „badly burnt its fingers“. This affected its prestige to a certain district and since then it had been making a plan for taking revenge on Abver. R. Hess' flight to England was a casual event and they did not miss this chance. British Intelligence quite unexpectedly got a letter addressed to Duke Hamilton, in which the author (that is, A. Haushofer) asked the duke to meet in the capital of any neutral state on the question of probable negotiation between Germany and England. The letter was dated with September 23, 1940. During 5 months nobody knew about

the letter. During this period SIS was busy trying to determine who the author of this letter was. At last, Duke Hamilton was called up as an addressee to whom the copy of the letter was given with a request to meet with its author in Portugal. This day should be regarded as an initial point of SIS' interference in the act of R. Hess' flight to England, though they did not know then that they were putting on the log „Berlin's Lilac“.

After coming into government W. Churchill immediately dismissed the founder of Home Secure Service (MI 5) and leader Sir Vernon Kelly. He was against appointing Stuart Menseson the post of SIS either, as he saw a fan and partner of the supporters of making truce with Germans. Besides, being partially an American from the mother's side, Prime-Minister deemed the USA as an ally in the fight with Germany. And Menses had a cold attitude towards America. Because of all these, Churchill appointed Mayor Desmond Morton as his secretary in order to control Menses. At the same time he presented Hew Dalton as a head of affiliates of Intelligence Service – SO1 and SO2. This was a well-planned maneuver from Prime-Minister's part. By doing so he set a kind of control to Intelligence Service which was out of the competence of Prime-Minister and gave it the strong tactics of showing its own purposeful will. A simultaneously, W. Churchill managed to subject to him the other state organ, Foreign Ministry, because SIS obeyed to it. So, British Prime-Minister knew about the activities of Intelligence. We have brought the real facts of depicting it in the dissertation, but we shall emphasize one thing, Stalin's talk in Kremlin which was opposed by Churchill. That British Government knew nothing about the activities of Intelligence. Then Stalin answered Churchill with a smile. Very often, Intelligence does not let the government know about its activities, until it has finished all the work. By these words, Stalin delicately brought the Prime-Minister out of the „situation of knowing nothing“.

The Fourth Chapter, „Duke Hamilton and Rudolf Hess“, is about awareness of Hamilton of Hess's flight and about the role he should play in order to conduct this mission successfully. Generally, Duke Hamilton was in charge of preparing all necessary issues for this flight: to arrange a meeting with the King. As the King George VI's opinion on England's reconciliation with Germany was not clear they hoped for the positive solution to this problem. Everything was foreseen and arranged beforehand. It is known that Duke of Kent, brother of the Duke Hamilton was responsible for turning lights on and off on the runway. Though Hamilton was officially on a leave but in fact he was on Turn house military base. Even more he ordered not to target on a lone flying enemy plane. If we consider the fact that Hamilton

was acting on behalf of English intelligence than it turns out that he was playing double game. The technical error, landing the plane on inconvenient place was of minor importance. As we know the plane ME-110 collapsed and Hess hurt his knee while catapulting and thus was unable to reach his destination-Dung well Castle. He was arrested by the local police on the farmer David McLean's farm. His claim arriving unarmed was not considered. It is amazing that being a Furer deputy he now became Churchill's private captive. Great Britain's Prime Minister also cared for Duke Hamilton's reputation as he had to present the details considering Hess's flight at the court.

In the conclusion there is given a short summary of the main theories, and a resume of opinions and views.

1. one of the favoring factors of R. Hess' flight to England's believed to be Hitler's consent. Without his consent Furer's deputy would not fly to England. In other case, Hess action would be a treacherous act that is not right. His loyal nature, that became a firm ground of his close relationship with Hitler, does not give us reason to think so. The practice of their mutual relationship became a guarantee of compatible course in the politics, so that the method of flexibility was not breached between the head of the state and his deputy. This question of functional importance is mainly dependent on the willing system of a powerful ruler with the following symptoms feeling the power, belief in freedom, lobbying one's own principles with just criteria. A strange impulse of A. Hitler's charismatic power became the source of Hess' voluntary position. Increasing this component day by day created in him an infinite idea of faith in the ruler and strengthened it. Just from this very moment begins trust that transfers into loyalty so that the one does not impede the other during their coexistence. Thus, by studying this rarest relationship between A. Hitler and R. Hess, we could define the role of Furer in the latter's flight to England, not only publicly admitting the fact of Hitler's knowledge of this mission.

2. A number of motives on R. Hess' flight to England shows that this mission was prepared at the state level, that foresaw making peace between England and Germany before Germany's probable attack on the Soviet Union, so that to evade war on to fronts.

3. British Intelligence Service played a great role in Hess' flight to England. It, on its own, took revenge for the „secret“ failure caused by Abver. On the other hand, coincidence in thoughts with the Prime-Minister had as its result the fact that a man from the Third Reich Empire was enticed to England. Announcing Furer's deputy as „a military hostage“ was during

the war was a great success of Great Britain, from the point of view of military propaganda.

4. The aim of R. Hess's flight to England was motivated by the accomplishment of political consideration. It was directed mostly against the Bolshevik Russia. England's truce was the reflection of Hitler's Diplomacy against the Russians, as in case of Russia's defeat the truce with England would not last long. R Hess visited Britain in order to prevent manslaughter. If we take into account the fact that there was a war between England and German this step should be estimated as a considerable one. Hess could hide his real mission under a reliable image and thus guarantee the success. Thus it was a political decision targeting at English Prime Minister. In case the latter had been against this truce, he could be dismissed based on the English noblemen. The most important fact was what the King's position would be like. Duke Hamilton who was inspired by the British intelligence should arrange the audience with his majesty.

5. If Duke Hamilton acted without making Prime Minister Churchill aware of it and thus making him a bridge with the English Monarchy then King Georg VI was aware of it. If Hamilton acted on behalf of intelligence then the Prime Minister was concerned about it with English intelligence. In both cases Hamilton was aware of Hess's mission. Thus he is considered as one of the accused for this crime.