

RG-319 IRR Pers Files

B49

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AGENT REPORT

FELLNER, Dr Anton
 Suspected Intelligence Personality
 Upper Austria, Linz

26 January 1955

DA-003257-B-3-(1) oc

(2) Agent report L/26434, dated 26 May 1954, Subject: "Alois Eder, Intelligence Operative, Upper Austria", mentions Dr Otto Schott of Ulm, Germany, as allegedly having attempted to recruit Eder for intelligence activities for the German "Gesellschaft fuer neue Staatspolitik" (Society for the New State Policy), an offer which Eder refused. (evaluated C-3)

(3) Agent report L/26434, dated 7 Sep 1954, Subject: "Alois Eder, Intelligence Operative, Upper Austria", mentions Eder as having contacted an Agent of Region "B" and stated that on 7 Aug 1954, he went to Munich, Germany, where he met his control agent "Herr Schultz" who, according to Eder, is the Munich area representative of the West German intelligence organization "Amt Blank". Schultz allegedly instructed Eder to take up contact with a United States Military Intelligence unit in Linz to exchange information of "mutual interest". Eder furnished his present address as Linz, Grueberstrasse 88/5. (evaluated).

p. Dr (fnu) Slavik: Identical with Dr Adolf Slavik, born 24 Mar 1918 in Vienna, Austria, residing at Vienna XV, Talgasse 4/12, who is mentioned in numerous reports as the founder and president of the Nationale Liga, a Communist front organization.

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Copy of 6 copies

WAYNE O MORLAN, 430th CIC Det
 Region "B"

Wayne O. Morlan

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 003019

By SP/12/11/02 NARA, Date 11/6/02

307 H COUNTER INTELLIGENCE
 HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH A.
 APO 758

IV-A-00927
 30 May 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: ESSLINGER? WALTER

Re : Report of Interrogation

1. Summary: ESSLINGER, Walter, a German National, Cook of the Augsburg Gestapo Detachment, arrested by this detachment on 25 May 45, and questioned the same day.
2. Life History: Subject was born on 28-12-09 at Helmstadt, Braunschweig, where he attended elementary school.
 - 1924-27: Helped mother in fruit and vegetable store.
 - 1927-30: Miner in Coalmine "Treue" at Offleben, Braunschweig.
 - 1930-32: Seaman/cook and Steward on "Hedderheim" of "Unterwasser Reederei", Bremen.
 - 1933-36: Living of occasional work and nightclub entertaining with musical saw.
 - 1933: Became member of illegal Communist Party, quit working for party in 1934.
 - 1936: Eight weeks military training in Reserve.
 - 1936: Opened a fruit and vegetable business at Offleben
 - 1938-39: Guard of Augsburg "Wach & Schliss Gesellschaft", a private guard agency.
3. Party Record and Gestapo Service:
 - 1940: Entry into Party and Allgemeine SS, as aspirant.
 - 1940: Entry into Grenz Polizei; 8 weeks Grenz Polizeischule Pretzsch/Saxony, then 1 year service on Swiss frontier. Discharged because of unsatisfactory party record and a part Jewish family background, still with rank of SS aspirant.
 - 1941: Employed as chauffeur at Augsburg Gestapo Detach.; paid Acting Unter Scharfuhrer SS.
 - 1942: Transferred into Teletype department of the detachment: paid-Acting Unter Scharfuhrer SS.
 - 1944: Reassigned as cook; paid-Acting Scharfuhrer SS.

It should be noted that subject's ranks of Unterscharfuhrer and Scharfuhrer were only of a "paid-Acting" nature. Not being able to procure proof of 100% Aryan origin, subject was never admitted into the SS family, neither was he permitted to wear SS insignia on his uniform. Questioned as to his last mission, subject states that he acted as chauffeur in the evacuation of the Augsburg Gestapo Detach. He left town with the main column on 27 Apr 1945 at 0200. At Markt Oberndorf, the members of the Detachment provided themselves with false Kennkarten and work passes as used in the M.A.N., Keller and Knappich, and Messerachmidt works at Augsburg. Subject does not know what alias the individual Gestapo members adopted on these false documents. Then the party continued to Fuessen, Teutte and Lermoos Tyrol. There subject went sick, stayed behind and continued alone over Imst to Dornbirn, where he met the first French troops. He was then

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Page 2. Contd* Interrogation of ESSLINGER, Walter 30 May 45.

permitted to proceed to Lindau and Wangen where he obtained a French Travel Permit to return to Augsburg.

4. Agents Comments: Subject has volunteered his cooperation in the apprehension of the members of the Augsburg Gestapo Detachment. He has turned over to this agent a complete Mess-rooster containing the names and addresses of all Augsburg Gestapo agents. He has also given the names of those Gestapo men who went into the mountains, after he decided to return, thus enabling this detachment to apprehend those agents who stayed behind, or decided to return to their families, like the subject himself. Despite his cooperation, Subject is within SHAEF automatic arrest category.

5. Subject should be interned.

George M. Meisel

APPENDIX

Subject: Additional information obtained from Subject.

MESS ROSTER OF AUGSBURG GESTAPO MESS

SS Sturmbannfuehrer	KUKE, fnu - address unknown
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer	ROEHL, Felix-Augsburg, Morellstr #1 Wife & child at Sirchanried.
SS "	MUELIER, fnu - address unknown
SS "	BRANDL, Joseph - Augsburg, Elisenstr 3. Family at Sirchenried.
SS "	BIERET, fnu - of Saarbruecken-Gestapo, address unknown
SS Obersturmfuehrer	BORVIN, Walter-Augsburg, Wlinkerbergstr. 29 Family at Hohenreichen #40
SS Untersturmfuehrer	DIETRICH, Heinrich-of Munich Gestapo, address unk
SS "	EICHENSEHER, Heinrich - Augsburg, Saarbuegstr 14 Family at Holzhausen near Ratzenhofen
SS "	KARL, Heinrich - Noerdlingen
SS "	LEINAUER, Michael-Augsburg, Oberer Stadtweg 31 Family at Oberdorf.
SS "	FREILAENDER, Fritz - Augsburg, Schnarrbrunnen Family at Hindelang.
SS "	SEITZ, Willip - Sirchenried
SS "	STEINLE, Karl, Deuringen
SS "	HADERIEIN, fnu-of Nuernberg Gestapo, address unk
SS Sturmscharfuehrer	BERCHTENSBREITER, Joseph - Augsburg, Glueckstr. 3
SS "	GRAHAMMER, Johann-Augsburg, Schertlinstr. 55 at present c/o Sick, Radolfzell Spitalgasse 1.
SS "	MAYER, Xaver - Augsburg, Heckenweg 5
SS "	PFARRKIRCHNER, fnu- Koenigsbrunn
SS "	GRIEBEL, Fritz - c/o Beck, Zeuggasse t Family lives at Obersoerg.
SS "	SCHOLZ, Xavier - Augsburg, Fichtenbachstr. 4.

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SS	Sturmscharfuehrer	NEUKEUFER, Martin - Augsburg, Weidachstr. 11
SS	"	HEINRICH, Georg - Augsburg, Kriegshaberstr.
SS	"	OBERMEIER, Fritz " "
SS	"	FLESCHUETZ, Eugen " , Gentnerstr. 59
SS	"	EBNER, Johann-Augsburg, Menntwartstr. 16 Lives with mistress Lina Roegele, Bad Oberdorf.
SS	Hauptscharfuehrer	MAHLER, Anton - c/o Hertrich, Kempten
S	"	STETTNER, fnu - of Nurnberg Gestapo, address unknown.
SS	"	MAYER, fnu - of Nurnberg Gestapo, address unknown
SS	Oberscharfuehrer	DIPPOLD, fnu address unknown (Munich).
SS	"	HORNBAACH, Eugen - " "
SS	"	PLACEK, Ernst - Augsburg, Bahnhofstr. 7 Present c/o Moll, Holzgau/Reutte.
Ober Secretar		SONNTAG, Karl - Ravensburgerstr. 38, Augsburg Presently at Aufkirchen near Fuerstenfeldbruck.
"	"	GUMPERT, Xaver - Jettingen Castle.
"	"	ZEUNER, Josef - address unknown.
"	"	HOESSLE, Franz - Augsburg, Bahnhofstr. 7. Presently c/o Moll, Holzgau/Reutte.
"	"	WALTER, Helmut-Augsburg, Dietrich Eckerstr. 8
"	"	GOSCHENHOFER, Eugen - Augsburg
"	"	WAGNER, Ferdinand - Augsburg, Leopoldstr. 10
"	"	KOCH, Anton-Augsburg, Gaertnerstr. 22
"	"	GOTTERHARM, Johann, Augsburg.
Ober Assistant		LOEFFLER, fnu-Berchtesgaden
"	"	VEH, Franz - Moedishofen
Obermachtmeister		BECK, fnu - Heidenheim on Brenz
"	"	BSCHIEDER, fnu - Nesselwang.

Of the above named the following men have returned to their families, or have never been able to join the fugitive Augsburg detachment: BERCHTENBREITER, EBNER, GRAHAMER, BSCHIEDER, LEINAUER, FREILAEENDER, L LOEFFLER, HEINRICH, OBERMEIER, MAHLER, SCHOLZ, NEUKEUFER, BECK, SONNTAG, PFARRKIRCHNER, GUMPERT, EICHENSEHER, FLESCHUETZ, GOTTERBARM, ZEUNER, KARL, HOESSLE, PLACEK, SEITZ, KOCH, VEH, STEINIE, WALTER, GOSCHENHOFER, WAGNER.

The rest continued the trip, after subject decided to return home: they are at present somewhere in the Tyrolian Alps.

G.M. Meisel.

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Authority NND 003019

By ST/HRM NARA, Date 1/5/00

Dr. Friedrich ERNST, Born 8 June 1889 in BERLIN, was arrested under the Automatic Arrest category on 28 Sept 1945 at ~~Teubenerstr. 15, BERLIN-Nikolassee~~, by C1C Sq BD. Reason for arrest was that SUBJECT was reported to be Reichskommissar fuer die Behandlung des feindlichen Vermoegens. (bis 31 Oct 1941). SUBJECT was paroled (under house arrest) on 25 Oct 1945, by Berlin District upon request of Office of Director of Intelligence, Office of Military Government for Germany, (U.S.), pursuant to telephone message from Lt Col SASSARD, GSC, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, to the effect that his release was directed by Brig Gen SIEBERT, USA, AC of S, G-2, US Forces European Theater, in order that SUBJECT should be available as informant to OSS. (S-2)

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DOSSIER INDEX SHEET

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DOSSIER NUMBER 8213

DOSSIER TITLE ERNST, Friedrich

#	DATE	TYPE & SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	SOURCE	CLASS
		FIVE CARDS		
1	NO DATE	MEMO		
2	28 Sep 45	ARREST REPORT	UNKNOWN	UC
3	30 Sep 45	LTR	OSS	UC
4	3 Oct 45	LTR	OMG ID	C
5	10 Oct 45	PIR	BERLIN	C
6	16 Oct 45	IRS	BERLIN	UC
7	19 Oct 45	MOIC	REG VIII	UC
8	25 Oct 45	STATEMENT	HQS 1st AA	UC
9	24 Oct 45	IRS	ACS, BERLIN	C
10	1 Nov 45	MEMORANDUM	IDC BERLIN	C
11	2 Nov 45	FINAL INTEROGATION REPORT	EDIC	C
12	15 Nov 45	1st IND	ACS, G-2	UC
13	19 Nov 45	LTR	ACS G-2	C
14	19 Nov 45	2nd IND (2)	ID EUCCM	C
15	26 Nov 45	1st IND	ACS G-2	C
16	3 Dec 46	CIS COVERAGE	CCD USFET	S
17	17 Jan 47	" "	" "	C
18	NO DATE	REPORT	DAD	S

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2. Career of Professor ERNST

Friedrich
Dr. Ernst has an enviable reputation for integrity, ability and political firmness, among Americans as well as Germans.

His long public career in finance began in 1921 when he was appointed Second State Commissioner of the Berlin Stock Exchange. He was made Regierungsrat in 1924, became State Commissioner of the Berlin Stock Exchange in 1929, and served as Reich Commissioner for Banking from 1931 to 1939. He never became a member of the NSDAP and is said to have tried repeatedly to resign because of his anti-Nazi sentiments. He acted as Reich Commissioner for Alien Property in 1940 and 1941, but was arrested by the Gestapo late in 1944 for participation in the July 20th plot and remained in prison in Berlin until liberated in 1945.

Since 1945 Dr. Ernst has served with various offices of the Berlin Magistrat. He is a managing partner in the private banking firm of Delbrueck, Schickler & Co., now in Hamburg. In 1949 he became chairman of the board of directors of the Berlin Zentralbank. Dr. Ernst was mentioned frequently as a leading candidate to head the Federal representation

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in Berlin, but he wrote Chancellor Adenauer on January 4, 1950 that he would not accept the post. On January 12, 1950 he was appointed a member of the Berlin Advisory Committee for the ERP. Dr. Ernst has been a member of the CDU since 1945.

Sources: DAD Report, January
1951 (B-2)
DAD Report, March
1951 (B-3)
I/BI Files

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BDIC/FIR/54

1. References: BDIC/FIR/492. Personal Data:

- a. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 9 June 1889, Berlin.
- b. NATIONALITY CLAIMED: German.
- c. OCCUPATION: Banker. Formerly head of the German banking and credit system (Reichskommissar fuer das Kreditwesen)
- d. RELIGION: Protestant
- e. DESCRIPTION:
 - (1) HEIGHT: short (3) FACE: round
 - (2) BUILD: slender (4) HAIR: black, partly bald
 - (5) Subject leans slightly forward when walking
- f. LAST ADDRESS: Berlin-Nikolassee, Teutonenstr 15
- g. NEAREST RELATIVE: Alix ERNST (wife), Oberstdorf/Allgau, Bavaria
- h. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: Identity card, work certificate

3. Administrative Data

- a. Subject was arrested by Special Agent C H Collyer, Hq CIC Berlin District, 28 Sept 1945, at his home and delivered to Berlin District Interrogation Center, 3 Oct 1945. He was released by order of Brigadier General SIBERT, AC of S, G-2 US Forces European Theater, 17 Oct 1945. SHAEF Card No 180
- b. Subject was interrogated in line with US Forces European Theater Interrogation Briefs Nos 12 and 23
- c. SUBJECT'S ATTITUDE AND REACTIONS: Subject was exceedingly cooperative but felt his arrest unnecessary and unjustified. According to subject, a large part of the population are critical of American authorities for not granting the right of habeas corpus to persons detained on the basis of the automatic arrest lists.
- d. EVALUATION OF PRISONER'S RELIABILITY: Subject is well qualified as a source of information regarding personalities and trends of German economy under the Nazis and it is believed he answered all questions sincerely and fully.

4. Interrogation Results

(Note: Organizational changes at this Center necessitated termination of interrogation before subject's knowledge could be fully exploited.)

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4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)a. Subject's Career and Political Views

Subject, age 56, served in the Prussian Ministry of Trade and Commerce from 1921 to 1931, eventually becoming a Ministerialdirektor. From 1921 to 1929, subject was also Prussian Supervisor (Staatskommissar) of the Berlin Stock Exchange. In 1931 he was appointed head of the German credit and banking system (Reichskommissar fuer das Kreditwesen) and chief of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce. It is subject's conviction Germany's unusually severe economic depression of 1931 was precipitated principally by the unsound reparations measures of the Treaty of Versailles. The solution to the economic crisis favored by subject consisted of a program of economically useful works with a large output potential, such as modernization and construction of railroads, construction of electro-chemical plants, etc. Subject favored the replacement of gold as currency backing by the nation's work potential, provided the planned works program was economically productive. Subject believes the Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to lower its standard of living and that it could raise it only very gradually through work and sound business policies.

In 1933 subject did not view the rise of the Nazis with alarm. He felt the radical tendencies, after initial flare-ups, would subside and the system would be flexible and amenable to reform from within. In 1934 subject thought his hopes were being fulfilled when the Reich Credit Law was passed with two basic provisions: the solvency of credit institutions was to be safeguarded and the organic development of such institutions was to be protected against socialization. After extermination of the radical socialist-inclined STRASSER faction in 1934, the Nazis shelved the socialist aims of their program and the second provision of the Reich Credit Law was carried out. However, the first provision of the law was abandoned completely. The state's debt assumed astronomical proportions through employment schemes and war production so that an ever-increasing percentage of the holdings controlled by credit institutions was consumed by the potentially insolvent state. Subject viewed this state of affairs with apprehension and felt eventually German creditors would face a calamity for which he did not want to be responsible. By 1937 he had abandoned hope that the Nazis would adopt a more moderate financial program and he submitted his resignation to Dr Hjalmar SCHACHT. Subject claims the terms under which he assumed his office in 1931 prevented SCHACHT from accepting his resignation in 1937. Subject could have resigned at that time only if SCHACHT had accused him of political unreliability, and he claims he did not want to incur that risk. In 1939 the Reichskommissariat fuer das Kreditwesen was dissolved and replaced by the Reichsaufsichtsamt fuer das Kreditwesen, an agency which was subordinate to the Reich Ministry of Economics.

Thus, subject's post no longer existed as such and he was able to resign, his functions being taken over by the newly appointed Praesident des Reichsaufsichtsamtes fuer das Kreditwesen. After a short period of inactivity, subject was asked to assume the post of Alien Property Custodian by his former associate, GUERTNER, Reich Minister of Justice, and by Ministerialrat KRIEGER, of the Alien Property Department in the Ministry of Justice. Subject claims he stipulated prior to acceptance that there would be no forced sales of property, no dictation of appointments as property administrators and no connection with the disposition of Polish property. In October 1941 subject resigned because alien property was no longer handled according to the precepts of international law.

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4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)

Subject entered the private banking firm of Delbrueck, Schickler and Co, of which he is still a partner. Following the incident of 20 July 1944 subject went to the Gestapo for interrogation as a supporting witness in the case of two accused conspirators but was himself sentenced to two years' imprisonment for failure to report an act of treason. He served part of that sentence between September 1944 and April 1945.

Since the fall of Berlin, subject has (1) tried to settle the affairs of his firm, Delbrueck, Schickler and Co; (2) with the permission of the Berlin Magistrat become spokesman for the newly organized association of Berlin banks; (3) served as financial consultant to the Department for Food Procurement of the Magistrat, an unpaid position; (4) prepared an extensive report for Col BERNSTEIN, AUS, and Allen DULLES, OSS, covering currency, the public debt, the Reichsbank, the banks, public expenses and their control and taxes; and (5) has acted as a member of the Economic Board of the Christian-Democratic Union.

Subject, steeped in the tradition of the law, objected to the arbitrariness of Nazi justice and to the discrimination in its application and therefore opposed the racial program against the Jews.

Subject speaks with veneration of Kaiser Wilhelm II and believes the Western Powers were mainly responsible for the outbreak of World War I. Subject feels in refusing to return some of the former colonies to Germany the Allies provided the Nazis with ammunition for their campaign of hate. He claims that while the colonies, would by no means have proven a panacea for Germany's economic ills, they would have had three distinct advantages: (1) they would have constituted a good source of raw materials; (2) they would have absorbed some of the surplus population; and (3) they would have been an actual force for peace, since their strategic vulnerability would have deterred Germany from going to war. In fact, subject claims, the Nazis realized that and since they wanted colonies for economic and strategic reasons they were not too much interested in regaining African territories but concentrated on geographical contiguity with Germany in their colonial expansion.

b. Personality and Economic Philosophy of Dr. Hjalmar SCHACHT

Dr Hjalmar SCHACHT is from Schleswig-Holstein and manifests the arrogant, domineering attitude peculiar to people from that part of the country, according to subject. He possesses a keen, analytical and systematic mind of comprehensive economic and general erudition. His painstaking, hair-splitting dialectician coupled with his intolerance led him to antagonize people through ridicule and airs of superiority. SCHACHT can also be a sensitive man, whose religious convictions make him sympathetic to the Church.

As a young man, SCHACHT held leading positions in finance (Nationalbank fuer Deutschland) and in government (Currency Administrator in 1934 and Reichsbankpraesident in 1925). He was in a position to gain valuable experience, to develop his unusual organizational talents in finance and currency administration and to establish international contacts. He

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4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)

achieved particularly good relations with the Bank of England. At first, SCHACHT was a laissez-faire individualist in economics and favored private enterprise and initiative. His experience as Reichsbankpraesident convinced him some governmental restriction of private enterprise was necessary.

His aggressiveness finally led to considerable friction with the Government and he was dismissed in 1928. SCHACHT was a sharp opponent of BRUENING's deflationist policies and after the crisis in 1931 he continued to oppose the Government's economic policies and became a follower of the NSDAP. He helped unite the HUGENBERG wing of the Deutsch Nationale Party with the NSDAP at Harzburg in 1932.

SCHACHT agreed with the Nazis that the economic miseries of unemployment can be overcome only by providing work and casting aside the old classical theories of currency, championed by BRUENING.

In the field of currency reform, SCHACHT put into practice the theories of FEDER, an economist who believed the work potential of a nation constitutes a wholly adequate backing for currency, provided it is translated into economically useful forms of work. In 1933, when SCHACHT became Reichsbankpraesident for the second time, he supported the seemingly unproductive Autobahnen project for two reasons. The encouragement of the construction industry, because of the geographical distribution of the projects, constituted a revitalization of the entire economy and helped solve the nation-wide unemployment problem. SCHACHT believed himself capable of keeping the expenses of this project under control through other income from remunerative projects. This line of thought became the basis of later conflicts between SCHACHT and the Government. In the banking conference of 1934, SCHACHT scored a temporary success by gaining the support of other financial experts in his opposition to the dogmatism of FEDER and the radical schemes of HITLER. In order to establish himself more firmly, SCHACHT successfully endeavored to take over the duties of the Reich Minister of Economics, Kurt SCHMITT, who was ill.

Originally, SCHACHT was a proponent of general international trading and business. However, the Government-sponsored employment program necessitated the importation of foreign raw materials and goods and a commensurate consumption of foreign currency which was not balanced by a proportionate volume of export trade. SCHACHT tried to save foreign currency in the interest of a stable domestic currency in line with the Nazis' endeavor to make German economy self-sufficient. He developed bi-lateral trade agreements on the barter basis with foreign countries. In this manner, foreign currency was saved and planning considerably facilitated but it also meant the termination of general international trade. In the long run, even skillful manipulation could not prevent the drain of foreign currency on the tremendous debt increase of the state caused by armament programs, highway construction and municipal rebuilding projects. Subject states emphatically SCHACHT was the man who made possible the economic preparation for World War II, for his financial genius devised the economic schemes insuring the success of the rearmament program.

The growing conflict between SCHACHT and the Party was not due to differences in basic economic policy but due to the fact that SCHACHT realized Germany's economic system was in an ominously precarious condition due to the Nazis' total disregard of the extent to which they could rely on his risky schemes to ease the strain on the German economy.

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4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)

SCHACHT's attempt to make HITLER see his point of view through Herbert GOERING, nephew of Hermann GOERING, was a total failure. It precipitated the creation of the various Four Year Plan authorities, which championed the Party trends to the lette SCHACHT's influence continued to diminish. The conflict culminated when Walter FUNK took over the duties of the Reich Minister of Economics in 1938. Attacked by the Party press, SCHACHT tried to resign. In early 1939 he was dismissed because of his disagreement with German foreign policy. As a Reich Minister without portfolio he lived in virtual retirement until his arrest in August 1944.

c. Personality and Economic Philosophy of Walter FUNK

As a young man, Walter FUNK was an intelligent, critical and courageous individual who grew more and more unstable and finally became an almost acute alcoholic. He combined his studies of political economy with journalism and worked for the "Berliner Börsen Zeitung," a financial daily, between 1921 and 1933, also acting as president of the press committee of the Berlin Stock Exchange. FUNK, who was one of the few journalists championing the Nazi cause in a non-Party newspaper, was opposed to credit inflation and to the economic theories and practices of the 1920's. He was appointed Staatssekretär in the Propaganda Ministry in 1933 and in 1938 FUNK, who belonged to the Party's moderate wing, took over the duties of the Reich Minister of Economics from SCHACHT. FUNK pursued no policies of his own and displayed no personal initiative, probably due to his sustained use of alcohol. He unconditionally executed all directives of the Nazi authorities. He encouraged the entry into the Party of all officials under his direction. He was made Reichsbankpräsident in 1939.

d. Personalities of the Reich Ministry of Finance

REINHARDT (fnu). Staatssekretär. Appointed to post in 1933 or 1934 and held it until end of war. Did not have proper background for job. Very active Party member. Tried to overshadow Reich Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin von KROSIGK. Age 50.

WUCHER (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Connected with department tariffs. Party member. Intelligent, industrious and competent.

HEDDING (fnu). Ministerialdirektor for taxation. Party member.

WEWER (fnu). Ministerialdirektor for wages and internal administration. Party member.

BERGER (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Very critical and reserved. Not a Party member. Age about 60, hard of hearing.

HOSSELD (fnu). Ministerialdirektor in tariff department. Party member.

BEYRHOFFER (fnu). Ministerialdirigent for public debts. Liaison man between Reich Finance Ministry and Board of Governors of the Reichsbank. Able, industrious and intelligent. Party member. Age about 55, poor eyesight.

NASSE, Arthur. Ministerialdirigent (BDIC/FIR/9). Subject considers him reliable and basically opposed to Nazi methods. Party member.

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4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)a. Personalities of the Reich Ministry of Economics

LANDFRIED, Dr Friedrich. Staatssekretaer. Worked for FUNK and was President of the Prussian State Bank in 1945. Party member. Supported Party policies faithfully. Age about 60.

FUSSE, Dr (fnu). Staatssekretaer under SCHMITT and SCHLACHT. Held various other positions in the Ministry. Party member. Age about 60.

SARNOW (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Experienced civil servant who was relieved of his duties in 1938 when FUNK began to put through Party measures. May have entered the Party at a later date.

LANGE (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Worked on the financial problems of the Four Year Plan. Later was appointed Director of the Department for Credit Policies under FUNK. After 1939, he was on the Board of Directors of the Reichsbank and became vice-president of the Reichsbank. Very active Party member. Promulgated the Nazification of the Reichsbank. Age about 55.

ILLGNER (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. In charge of personnel, Reich Ministry of Economics in 1938. Party member. Age about 60.

KEHRL (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Named as possible successor to FUNK. Extremely active and unscrupulous Nazi. Close to SS circles.

RIEHLE (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Director of the Department for Credit Policies in the Reich Ministry of Economics. Party member. Very ambitious. Age about 55.

SCHLUTTERER (fnu). Ministerialdirektor. Worked in the Department for Foreign Trade. Handled economic problems of France and Belgium during the early part of the war and later handled economic administration of eastern provinces in Poland and Russia.

HOPPE (fnu). Ministerialdirigent. Party member. Age about 60.

LANDWEHR (fnu). Ministerialdirigent. Administrator of foreign currency. Arrested by the Gestapo in August 1944 and sentenced to several years imprisonment. In April 1945 he was liberated by the Russians and since May 1945 has been City Councillor and Director of Economic Department of the Berlin Magistrate. Not a Party member. Suffers from a heart ailment. Age about 65.

KLAPPER (fnu). Ministerialdirigent. Age about 60.

WAMECKE (fnu). Ministerialdirigent. Violent conflicts with the Party and the Wehrmacht before and during his service as economic administrator in Greece led to a nervous breakdown. Not a Party member. Age about 55.

MARTINI (fnu). Ministerialdirigent. Reichskommissar attached to the Berlin Stock Exchange. Party member. Possibly member of the SS. Very intelligent and able. Age about 45.

f. Personalities of the Deutsche Bank

RIESLER (fnu). Director. Spokesman for the Bank and member of the Board of Trustees for many years. Arrested by the Russians in May 1945. Age about 60 to 65.

WINTERMANTEL (fnu). Director. Member of the Board of Trustees. Not a Party member. Age 60.

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4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)

ABS (fnu). Director. Leading official of the bank, next to ROESLER. Dealt with the international affairs of the bank. Believed to be an opponent of the Nazis. Not a Party member. Lives in Hamburg.

PLASSMANN (fnu). Director. Not a Party member. Believed to be in Hamburg.

RUMMEL (fnu). Director. Age about 55.

Vom HALT, Ritter. Put in charge of personnel by the Nazis in 1935. Well-known athlete. Party member. Arrested by the Russians in May 1945.

BREHTOLF (fnu). Director. In charge of the Hamburg branch.

HUNKE (fnu). Professor. Director. Economist. Active Party member. Age about 45.

g. Details concerning the Aryanization and Nazification of Banking Enterprises.

Jews played a greater role in private banking than in most other branches of German economy. For this reason the Nazis exerted the greatest effort to eliminate them from the field of banking. Great pressure was applied by KEPPLER and his associate KRAHNEFUSS, by Gauwirtschaftsberater HUNKE, and by private bankers hoping for personal gain. Among them were HAMEL, of Sponholtz and Co; WIRTH, of George Bros; and the notorious Nazi banker, Murt SCHROEDER, of Cologne. Later LENGER, director of banking and insurance of the DAF, played a very active role in the removal of Jews from official bank positions. Finally, the Gauleiters in the various provinces supported the actions taken against Jews. Subject claims, in his capacity as Reichskommissar, he was able to afford considerable protection to Jewish owners of private banking firms. Subject claims Dr SCHLACHT, Ministerialdirektor SCHNIEWIND, of the Reich Ministry of Economics; and SPIERL, Reichskommissar of the Berlin Stock Exchange; also protected Jewish bank owners. Subject states the personalities mentioned above were opposed to the elimination of the Jews from German economic life for ideological as well as economic reasons. At first they felt the Jewish program would be merely temporary and that they could sabotage its economic provisions by virtue of their administrative control of the German economic life. Not until 1935 did they realize Jews could best be served by being advised to seek refuge abroad. The four men in question helped the Jews liquidate their businesses as advantageously as possible and influenced legislation governing the amount of money that could be taken abroad and the provisions regarding the amount that was to be paid as tax for leaving Germany (Reichsfluchtsteuer).

Special mention should be made of the banking house of Mendelssohn and Co. It was taken over by the Nazis, LENGER becoming a part owner. Contrary to his usual policy, subject insisted on the liquidation of the house in order to preserve the name and the international standing of the firm.

h. Safe Haven Information

Subject agrees with Ministerialdirigent NASSE (BDIC/FIR/9) that the overall organization of the Safe Haven investments by the Nazis was probably in the hands of some RSHA agency and the directors of the various firms participating in the project merely possessed information concerning the place and the size of the investments of their own firms, information regarding the overall picture having been withheld for security reasons.

Subject also agrees with NASSE that more information could be obtained by interrogating the directors and officials of all participating firms. Subject mentioned the following men as likely sources of intelligence regarding the Safe Haven investment scheme:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BDIC/FIR/54

4. Interrogation Results (Cont'd)

Von JAGWITZ (fnu). Ministerialdirigent in the Reich Ministry of Economics since 1941.

KEHRL (fnu). Textile industrialist. Worked in the SPEER Ministry.

5. Conclusion

Subject is definitely opposed to some of the cardinal principles of the Nazi Party program and is not considered a security threat. Subject's conceptions and political opinions put him in the camp of the moderately nationalistic conservatives. Due to the closing of this Center, there was not adequate time to fully exploit subject's wide knowledge of the organization and personalities of the Dresdner Bank.

6. Comments and Recommendations

Subject has been placed under house arrest pending further action by order of Brigadier General SIEBER, USA, DC of S. G-2, US Forces European Theater. It is recommended subject's knowledge and experience be utilized but that he be prevented from holding any executive or policy-making position in the future economic life of Germany.

F. C. S.
 FREDERICK SIEBERG
 MAJ, USA
 Commanding

Distribution: "D" plus

GSI (z), 21 Army Group Main Hq (BIA)	2
G-5 (Finance), USFET	5
Naval CI Unit, USFET	5

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

make case PNST, Dr. Friedrich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BERLIN DISTRICT INTERROGATION CENTER
 G-2 Division, US Hq Berlin District
 APO 755, US Army

1 November 1945

M E M O R A N D U M

1. The following cases were treated in Preliminary Interrogation Reports but no final interrogation was attempted because the closing of the Berlin District Interrogation Center prevented full exploitation of the subjects concerned:

a. FRICHBAUM (see BDIC/FIR/68). Subject has comprehensive knowledge of nationalist organizations formed during the Weimar Republic. He has detailed information on the German Field Police, particularly its connections with the SD, RSHA and OKW. He is also well acquainted with activities within the Reichswehr prior to HITLER's declaration on the right to rearm. His participation in Brigade Ehrhardt, Werewolf and Freikorps in the 1920's will also be of interest.

b. SCHMITT, Prof Dr Carl (see BDIC/FIR/61). Subject, as a leading professor of law under the Nazi regime and an outspoken advocate of the totalitarian state, has considerable knowledge of the origin and procedure of laws promulgated under the HITLER government. He also is well informed as to the personalities associated with these laws and was personally involved in the drafting of many of them. He expressed a strong belief in the necessity for the legality of all actions and therefore advocated new laws to justify Nazi policies.

c. MASSE, Arthur (see BDIC/FIR/9). Subject, as a high-ranking official of the Reich Ministry of Finance, has extensive knowledge of the various industrial concerns which were owned wholly or in part by the Government, including the huge Hermann Goering Works. He is in a position to describe the operations of these concerns in connection with the overall war effort, the methods by which they were financed, the distribution of private holdings and other related information. He may know of financial transactions by high-ranking Nazis in foreign countries. He should know of any economic or financial plans by former Nazis to make investments abroad in line with the Safehaven Project. He has an intimate knowledge of the Ministry of Finance under HITLER. He should also be questioned as to the overall picture of German investment plans and property holdings on Spain as well as to Russo-German economic and trade relations between World War I and World War II. He is an expert on the latter subject.

2. The following cases have been treated in Final Interrogation Reports but because of their wide knowledge and the

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long-range interrogation necessary to fully exploit the subjects' potentialities, it is believed further interrogation would prove valuable:

a. ERNST, Dr Friedrich (see BDIC/FIR/49 and BDIC/FIR/54). Subject has detailed knowledge of the organization and personalities of the Dresdner Bank, which could not be fully exploited in the time available for interrogation.

b. FILLER, Dr Hans (see BDIC/FIR/62 and BDIC/FIR/53) Subject's knowledge of German banking institutions, policies and personalities, the domestic and foreign economic policies of the HITLER regime and personalities in the economic field, both within and outside Germany, were not fully exploited in the final report issued by this Center because of a lack of time.

Cohn 1st Lt
for

FREDERICK STERNBERG
Maj., CAC
Commanding

Distribution "D"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RG 319, IRR New file

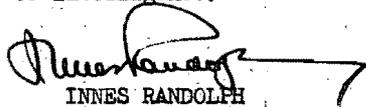
B46

CARRIER SHEET HEADQUARTERS U.S. GROUP CC

Must be filed with attached papers

NUMBER EACH ITEM IN LEFT COLUMN

USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF PAPER

ITEM No.	TO	FROM	DATE	SUBJECTS: ERNST, Friedrich ghr/hbd Enter AG File Classification: IN CI CD 322-50 (Mil Dist)
1	AC of S, G-2 Berlin District	CIB Off. Dir. Intell.	24 Oct. 1945	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>authorized</i></p> <p>The release of Friedrich Ernst was recommended by the AC of S, G-2, US Forces, European Theater, who of course speaks for the Commanding General, US Forces, European Theater, as far as G-2 is concerned. In view of these circumstances, it is requested that the terms of probation for this individual be drawn up and put into operation by your office.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For the Director of Intelligence:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  INNES RANDOLPH Lt. Colonel, MI Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Branch </div> <p>Incl: 2</p>

HQSUSGCC FORM NO. 9

PAGE No.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RG 319 IRR
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HEADQUARTERS CIC DETACHMENT
Berlin District

19 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Dr ERNST, Friedrich

1. In accordance with instructions from the Commanding Officer, this Detachment, the undersigned Agents conducted an investigation with reference to the political activities and attitude of Dr Friedrich ERNST, presently in the custody of USBDIC, Koenigstr, Berlin-Wannsee. The investigation consisted of a check with the USBDIC on the result of their interrogation of Subject and of interviews with the following persons:

Charles H. Collyer, Special Agent, CIC

Herr Willy Schweig, Stellvertretender Dienststellenleiter (Asst Director) der Vermoegensverwaltungsstelle des Oberfinanzpraesidiums, Kurfuerstendamm 191, Berlin-Charlottenburg

Herr Otto Kuhn, banker, financial advisor to the Magistrat (Municipal Administration) of the city of Berlin and consultant to the Finance Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US)

Herr Dr Trost, lawyer and notary public, Geschaeftsfuehrer des Zentralverbandes des Deutschen Bank-und Bankiergewerbes, Sachsenplatz 1, Berlin-Charlottenburg.

Lt Col Innes Randolph, MI, Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Branch, Office of Military Government for Germany (US)

2. Interview with Special Agent Collyer on 8 October 1945:

Collyer stated that Subject was apprehended because he was listed on the SHAEF personality cards as an automatic arrest and, as customary, Subject was immediately turned over to USBDIC for interrogation.

3. Interview with Herr Schweig on 8 October 1945:

Herr Schweig stated that he does not know Subject personally, but that he knows Subject by reputation. Schweig pictured Subject as right-hand-man of Dr Schacht. He stated that Subject was Reichskommissar fuer die Behandlung feindlichen Vermoegens (Enemy property custodian), and reputed to be a very capable administrator. When questioned on Subject's political attitude, Herr Schweig stated quite firmly: "He was a Nazi." When it was called to Herr Schweig's attention that Subject was not a member of the NSDAP, he replied that he knew that, but that despite of Subject's non party affiliation, he was a Nazi, or at least due to his prominent position had the reputation of being one. Herr Schweig pointed out that as an executive and administrator of Nazi laws, people, who have not been intimately acquainted with Subject, have always associated him in their minds with high Nazi officialdom, and will refuse to believe that he was opposed to Nazi ideology, regardless what Subject's personal political philosophy may have been.

4. Interview with Herr Kuhn on 10 October 1945:

Herr Kuhn, who has known Subject rather well for a good number of years as a business acquaintance, described him as an intelligent, efficient and capable administrator, decent, just, human, honest but exceedingly ambitious. In substance Herr Kuhn confirmed the data outlined in the hereto attached letter of 30 September 1945 by Mr Allen W. Dulles, OSS Mission for Germany, to Mr Herman Phleger, Asst Director, Legal Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US). With reference to Subject's political attitude Herr Kuhn assured these Agents that Subject was not a member of the NSDAP and that he had frequently expressed his opposition to certain Nazi policies. When questioned how it could be explained that a man, who did not see eye to eye with the Nazis, was permitted to remain in office, Herr Kuhn said that the Nazis kept Subject as they valued his expert knowledge and did not consider him politically unreliable. However, Herr Kuhn expressed that it was his belief that Subject could have relinquished his post had he actually so desired, but that it was Subject's lack of personal courage on one hand and his great ambition on the other, rather than the letter of the law, which, as Subject claims, could not have been circumvented, that prevented him from resigning. Herr Kuhn stated that as a result of his close personal contact with Subject he was convinced that it would not be right to consider Subject a Nazi. Yet, Herr Kuhn commented that despite his own personal conviction regarding Subject's political views, Subject's name in the minds of the German people is rather closely knitted with National Socialism. Herr Kuhn added that Subject's apprehension by the US authorities did not create much excitement in banking and finance circles, since his arrest was rather expected.

5. Interview with Herr Dr Trost on 18 October 1945:

The interview with Dr Trost did not reveal any facts in addition to those already reported in the preceding paragraphs. Dr Trost, business acquaintance of Subject since 1930, confirmed, as a whole, the information given by Herr Kuhn, and Dr Trost's opinion of Subject was also very similar to that of Herr Kuhn. Dr Trost stated that he had no knowledge of Subject ever having belonged to the NSDAP or any of its affiliated organizations, and that he had always been under the impression that Subject was no Nazi at heart. Dr Trost explained the reason that the Nazis had kept Subject in his position was probably that it was a non-political job, and Dr Trost asserted that in turn this was perhaps also Subject's reason for not resigning from his post. Dr Trost claimed that he was not aware of any actions Subject might have participated in opposing the Nazi regime, but added this possibility is not to be excluded, particularly in view of the fact that Subject had been arrested by the Nazis in connection with the plot of 20 July 1944.

6. Interview with Lt. Col. Randolph on 11 October 1945:

Lt Col Randolph stated that his primary concern in this matter was to determine whether Subject constitutes a security hazard. According to Lt Col Randolph, OSS had expressed an interest in the release of Subject so that he could resume his work as an OSS informer. Lt Col Randolph had neither any knowledge of Subject having worked as a consultant for the Finance Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US),

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nor that it was contemplated to reinstate Subject in such or similar capacity after his possible release. Lt Col Randolph asserted that the outcome of this investigation will have a direct bearing on the advisability of releasing Subject from the automatic arrest category.

7. On 9 and 11 October 1945, these Agents, contacted USBDIC with reference to their interrogation of Subject. As a whole the information contained in Mr Dulles' letter as referred to in par 4 above, was confirmed and no further evidence of any significance on the political background and attitude of Subject was revealed.

8. AGENTS' NOTES:

Attention is invited to the fact that, except for Subject's friends and close associates, the myth of Nazism is evidently closely connected with the name of Dr Friedrich Ernst. For this reason, and also in order to maintain a high standard of respect for the US system of denazification of Germany, Subject should be prevented from having the opportunity to create the impression "to be in with the Americans", and he should not be allowed to gain any position that might offer potentialities for his appearing again, sooner or later, in front of the public eye. With these considerations in mind, these Agents seriously question the advisability of employing Subject in any capacity that might embrace any such possibilities. However, on the basis of the information as outlined in this memorandum it appears that Subject need not be considered a security threat from a CI point of view.

Justus J. Shapiro
JUSTUS J. SHAPIRO
Special Agent CIC

Jack W. Eisenberg
JACK W. EISENBERG
Special Agent CIC

RG 319 IRR Berlin files

B46

File under "ERNST"
Aaf

UNITED STATES HEADQUARTERS
BERLIN DISTRICT

Interoffice Memo Slip

NOTE: Use this slip for comment in connection with papers attached. Number notes consecutively. Use entire width of paper for long memo. Draw a line full width of paper below each note. Initial each note. File this slip with returned copy of papers.

SUBJECT: ERNST, FRIEDRICH

FILE NO:

PAPERS ATTACHED:

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	16 Oct.	G-2 Exec.	CI	<p>1. General Conrad called this morning to say that after a conversation last night between himself and General Sibert, the latter authorized him to use his own judgement with respect to one FREDERIC ERNST. General Conrad therefore told us that Ernst may be released to house arrest or on parole and that he wants us to maintain surveillance over Ernst in any manner that we deem most feasible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>CAB.</i> C. A. BUECHNER, Lt. Col., GSC, Exec. Officer.</p>
	16 Oct	CIC Operations	Special Cases	<p>We'll have to send an agent to have this man released with warning that he is to remain in house arrest & that we will check on him periodically. He is either in the internment center or at BDIC. Let me know when he's been released.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Schepers</i> RELEASED TO HOUSE ARREST 17 OCT 1945 <i>A. W. Ehlers</i></p>

TURN UP AND USE BOTH SIDES

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RG 319, IRR Berlin file

B46

O P Y

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
MISSION FOR GERMANY
BERLIN

30. Sept. 45

TO : Mr. Herman Phleger, Asst Dir,
Legal Division, US Gp CC.

FROM : Mr. Allen M. Dulles

1. The purpose of this letter is to acquaint your office with the case of Dr. Friedrich Ernst, German civilian, who was arrested at his home, Teutonenstr. 15, Berlin Nikolassee, on 29 Sept 45. He was picked up by C.I.C. as an automatic arrest category in accordance with SHAEF Card No 180. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. Dr. Ernst has been of great assistance to this organization as an adviser on financial affairs, and this help together with his record indicates that his case deserves special consideration. He passed many months in a Nazi jail for his part in the preparation for the 20 July attempt on Hitler's life and was only liberated by the Russians after the collapse of German resistance.

3. Dr. Ernst was born in Berlin on 9 June 89. From 1921 to 1931 he served in the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, eventually becoming a Ministerial Director. At the same time (from 1921 to 1929) he was Reichskommissar of the Berlin Stock Exchange. In 1931 he became Reichskommissar for banking and simultaneously chief of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce.

4. He was Reichskommissar for banking at the time the Nazis came to power in 1933 and at that time attempted to resign. The move was frustrated by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, then head of the Reichsbank, who invoked a law which prevented resignation. Dr. Ernst, however, did not join the Nazi Party but attempted to have the law change, and this was finally done before the outbreak of the war. Then he was dismissed at his own insistence.

5. Dr. Ernst then planned to enter private business but in 1940 he was asked by the Minister of Justice to serve as Alien Property Custodian, a post which he accepted on three conditions:

- a. That there be no forced sales of property.
- b. That there be no dictation of appointments as property administrators.
- c. That he have no connection with Polish property as he could not concur in the policy towards Poland.

6. In 1941 Dr. Ernst, having been bothered by the Gestapo, resigned to return to private life as a partner of the private banking firm, Delbrueck, Schickler and Co.

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7. As the war progressed Dr. Ernst joined the plotters for the 20 July putsch, becoming the financial adviser to the group led by Helmuth von Moltke. When the putsch failed he was arrested in Sept 44. He was in the group of plotters released from the Lehrterstr. prison when the Russians entered Berlin.

8. After the liberation he entered political life, becoming one of the founders, together with Dr. Andreas Hermes and others, of the Christian Democratic Union. He declined participation in the Central Administration of the Russian Zone of occupation on the ground that he preferred participation in an administration backed by all the occupying powers.

9. In recent months, besides assisting this organisation, Dr Ernst has been of help to members of the Finance Division of MS Gp CC, G-2 Division, US Hq Berlin District, in its report on "The Political and Social Background of the 20th July Incident" dated 10 Sept 45, wrote:

10. Dr. Friedrich Ernst furnished most of the information dealing with the economic plans of the movement. He is considered highly reliable."

11. The same report, discussing his background, said: "From 1931 to 1939 he was Bank Commissar for Germany, a position to which he was appointed by the then president of the Reichsbank, Hjalmar Schacht. A leading authority on finance, he was undoubtedly critical of the Nazi regime but kept his post despite the fact he never joined the Nazi party, because he was irreplaceable".

12. The biographical information contained in this letter comes from sources outside of this organisation and, therefore, may be subject to amendment. But Dr. Ernst's current help as an adviser on German financial affairs is extremely valuable.

13. His usefulness, however, is dependent upon his release from custody.

/sgd/ AWD

RG 226
 Entry 88
 File _____
 Box 653

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 Authority AM D 86 7088
 By AN NARA Date 10/5/99

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES - OUTGOING MESSAGE

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(INFORMATION TO)
 Dec 17 7 08 PM '45
 STRATEGIC SERVICES

TYPE IN CAPITAL LETTERS, DOUBLE SPACED

WASH 4119
 SAINT.
 (ATTENTION BB EIGHT)

NO PARAPHRASE

- KATEK ADVISED BY VLADO CLEMENTIS, COMMUNIST SECRETARY FOREIGN AFFAIRS THAT CZECHOSLOVAKS MUCH PERTURBED BY REPORTS AMERICANS PERMITTED FERDINAND DURCANSKY, EX-TISO FOREIGN MINISTER, SEEK REFUGE IN ROME. DURCANSKY CONSIDERED VERY IMPORTANT WAR CRIMINAL. EXTRADITION WILL BE REQUESTED AS SOON AS COMPLETE INFO OBTAINED ON HIS WHEREABOUTS.
- PLEASE INFORM ROME SHOULD YOU CONSIDER ANY ACTION THEIR PART ADVISABLE.
- SECRET WASHINGTON COMMENT: ABOVE MESSAGE FROM WISNER TO ST WASHINGTON HAS BEEN REPHRASED AS SAINT FOR DISPOSITION. SSU GENERAL COUNSEL NO INTEREST IN CASE. SUGGEST YOU VERIFY NATURE AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY ENTRY ITALY, PRESENT WHEREABOUTS, STATUS. ADVISE US SOONEST.

DONE

PK

CWK

5 DEC 17 7 42 PM '45
 JSR

JRM
 EDW

INITIALS OF RELEASING OFFICER

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT.

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Entry IRK CASE #123
File _____
Box 515

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Authority NWD 901008
By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

DOLLIMANN, Eugen

2. DATE SUBMITTED

3 September 1953

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

IV-32261; D-138128; III-30498

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 20 August 1953, SUBJECT, who was interviewed at Hotel-Pension Das Blaue Haus, Fuerstenstrasse 16, MUNICH 32UPU93, Germany, concerning his knowledge of an alleged cache of documents and treasure in Austria, stated the following: In April 1945, SUBJECT was serving on the staff of General Karl WOLFF of the German Army in BOZEN (BOLZANO), Italy. The headquarters of General WOLFF were located in the Villa Reale (2) (A/N: The numbers 1, 2, and 3 in this report refers to the numbers in pencil on photostatic copy of a map of BOZEN attached as Exhibit "I"), in BOZEN. At this time, WOLFF was periodically traveling to Switzerland to meet Allen DULLES and arrange for the capitulation of the German forces. Between 20 and 25 April 1945, a truck arrived at the Villa Reale from INNSBRUCK, Austria, with a cargo of from fourteen (14) to sixteen (16) wooden packing cases approximately thirty (30) inches square. The instructions accompanying the cases stated that they were to be hidden to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. These instructions also stated that the cases contained records from HITLER's headquarters and Staatsgeschenke (State gifts). SUBJECT stated that since the cases were not opened in BOZEN, he could not verify the contents. Because General WOLFF was in Switzerland at the time and SUBJECT and Eugen WENNER, (WOLFF's Adjutant) were the only officers present, WENNER ordered the boxes to be buried in the air-raid shelter located in the hillside behind the hotel (3), which had served as the headquarters of General von VIETTENHOF, Commander of the Southern Army Group. This mission was accomplished by two (2) non-commissioned officers and a couple of soldiers. Neither SUBJECT nor WENNER were present when the cases were concealed. From the hotel (3), the shelter could be reached by passing over a small bridge leading from the second story of the hotel to the steep side of the hill, or by a path from the ground floor. SUBJECT described the shelter as a large cave hollowed out of solid rock in the hillside approximately the size of the area encircled on the map (1). The cave contained several rooms which had been built within the rock with spaces between the room walls and the rock. It was apparently in these spaces that the cases had been concealed. The boxes were probably not buried because the cave is hollowed out of solid rock and no earth was available. SUBJECT does not know whether or not the boxes were booby-trapped since none of them were opened, but he felt certain that the cache was not fixed with booby-traps because it was foreseen by WENNER and himself that the cache would be turned over to the Americans. SUBJECT, WENNER, and later General WOLFF, knew of the existence of the cache, but only the two (2) non-commissioned officers and the soldiers know the exact location of the cache within the cave. SUBJECT remembered that one of the non-commissioned officers was Walter (Lnu), who came from Southern Germany, but he could not recall the others. "Walter" was serving

(continued)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

FRED B. FORD, Jr., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Group.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

Fred B. Ford, Jr.
/w/ Fred B. Ford, Jr.WD-800 FORM 341
1 JUN 47

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SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

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Entry TRK CASE FILES
 File _____
 Box 515

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 901008
 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED <u>3 September 1953</u>
<u>DOLLMANN, Eugen</u>	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. <u>IV-32261; D-138128; III-30498</u>

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(continued)

on General WOLFF's staff and was billeted in the villa. SUBJECT stated that perhaps WENNER could still recall Walter's name, but that WENNER is presently living in BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, address unknown. SUBJECT suggested that perhaps the complete address could be secured through the German consulate in that city. General WOLFF is presently residing in KOELN nca, Germany, at Fritz Hoenigstrasse 1. SUBJECT doubted whether WOLFF would recall the names of any of the enlisted men since, in his high position, WOLFF had little contact with the men. SUBJECT left BOZEN at the time of the capitulation and does not know if the cache was ever found. SUBJECT stated that he had heard of a former Staatssekretaer (State Secretary) (Fnu) KOERNER, now living somewhere in Switzerland, address unknown, but that he had never heard of a Staatsrat (State Councilor) (Fnu) HERMANN, and had no knowledge of the described treasure. SUBJECT stated that he is in Germany to arrange for the publication of his book "Goethe ohne GOTT" (Goethe Without God) which will be published in the near future. The book deals with the Third Reich with a closing chapter entitled "Capitulation" concerning the events in BOZEN and Switzerland involving General WOLFF and Allan DULLES. SUBJECT intends to remain in MUNICH at his present address until the beginning of September 1953, after which he plans to return to MADRID, Spain. SUBJECT stated he could be reached through mail addressed to him at the German Consulate, Avenida General Mola, MADRID, Spain, and that he would be very willing to lend his assistance in locating persons who might have knowledge of the cache.

F-6

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT <u>FRED B. FORD, Jr. Reg. IV, 66th CIC Group</u>	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Fred B. Ford Jr.</i> <u>/s/ Fred B. Ford, Jr.</u>
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AGL (1) 1-527 200M-240367 **SECURITY INFORMATION** **CONFIDENTIAL**

Entry 1/KK CASE FILES
File _____
Box 515DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 901008
By ZJ NARA Date 1/6/00

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

DOLLMANN, Eugen

2. DATE SUBMITTED

3 September 1953

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

IV-32261; D-138128; III-30498

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 31 August 1953, SUBJECT contacted this agent by phone, stating that he had additional information regarding the interview of 20 August 1953. Then on 31 August 1953, SUBJECT was again interviewed at the Hotel-Pension Das Blaue Haus, Fuerstenstrasse 16, MUNICH 32UPU94, Germany, and revealed the following: On 28 August 1953, SUBJECT met General WOLFF in MUNICH, and they spoke about the document cache in BOZEN (BOLZANO), Italy. WOLFF was on vacation visiting acquaintances in MUNICH, but had left for KOEIN on 29 August 1953. WOLFF was unable to remember the last name of "Walter" the non-commissioned officer who was present when the cases were concealed. WOLFF stated that shortly afterwards he had heard from other German officers and party officials that the cases had passed through the hands of Franz HOFER, Gauleiter (District Leader) of the INNSBRUCK area and that HOFER had held back three (3) or four (4) cases containing Nazi-party files or documents. WOLFF said that he was positive that these records had never been found because their recovery would have occasioned considerable publicity. WOLFF did not, however, know where in Austria the cases had been cached. SUBJECT stated that he and WOLFF had discussed the possibilities of finding HOFER, who is presently in hiding somewhere in Germany or Switzerland. HOFER was sentenced in absentia, by the Austrian government for war crimes, and is still barred from entering that country. SUBJECT and WOLFF believe, however, that if they were to undertake the location of the cases they could, by contacting old associates, find HOFER or someone, who at the time was connected with HOFER, and thus obtain information concerning the actual location of the second cache. SUBJECT stated that he and General WOLFF had many contacts from the old days and by making inquiries among these associates, he believed they could find persons who could give definite information concerning the exact location of both caches. SUBJECT plans to leave MUNICH approximately 10 September 1953, and will advise this agent of his destination before his departure.

F-6

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

FRED B. FORD, Jr., Reg. IV, 66th CIC Group. /s/ Fred B. Ford, Jr.

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

*Fred B. Ford Jr.*WD-AGO FORM 341
1 JUN 47

AGL (4) 1-32-200M-24036

SECURITY INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL

211294

Entry IRK CASE FILES
 File _____
 Box 515

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority WNO 901008
 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

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 Security Information

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT DOLLMANN, Eugen	2. DATE SUBMITTED 4 August 1953 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. III-30498; D-138128
--	--

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 20 July 1953, the files of the German Residence Office, WIESBADEN (UTM) 32UMA4598, Germany, were examined and found to contain the following information concerning SUBJECT: DOLLMANN, born 21 August 1900 in REGENSBURG (UTM) 32UTQ0733, Germany, is listed as a resident of a hotel at 4 Kapellenstrasse, WIESBADEN, Germany (since 1 January 1953). DOLLMANN's previous address is listed as MADRID (nca), Spain.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT HAROLD L. OSBORNE, S/A, 66th CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Harold L. Osborne</i>
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WD-AGO FORM 341
 1 JUN 47

AGL (1) 1-52-200M-24036

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 Security Information

Entry TRK CASE FILES
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 Box 515

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 90/008
 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

Confidential

Security Information

AGENT REPORT
 (SR 380-320-10)

<p>1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT</p> <p>DOLLMANN, Eugen</p>	<p>2. DATE SUBMITTED</p> <p>11 August 1953</p> <p>3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER</p> <p>III-30498; D-138128</p>
<p>4. REPORT OF FINDINGS</p> <p>On 21 July 1953, a check of the files of the German Residence Office, FRANKFURT/M (UTM) 32UMA7752, revealed no information concerning Eugen DOLLMANN.</p>	
<p>5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p>ARNIT F. HENNINGS, S/A, 66th CIC GROUP</p>	<p>6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT</p> <p><i>Arnit F. Hennings</i></p>

DA FORM 341 1 APR 52 REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

Security Information

Entry IRK CASE FILES
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Security Information **AGENT REPORT**
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT <p style="text-align: center;">DOLLMANN, Eugen</p>	2. DATE SUBMITTED <p style="text-align: center;">4 August 1953</p> 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER <p style="text-align: center;">III-30498; D-138128</p>
---	--

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 21 July 1953, a check of the files of the German Criminal Police, FRANKFURT/M (UTM) 32UMA7752, Germany, revealed the following information concerning SUBJECT: On 7 October 1952, Dr. Eugen Paul Wilhelm Stephan DOLLMANN (for photograph see EXHIBIT I), born 21 August 1900 in REGENSBURG (UTM) 32UTQ0733, Germany, arrived at Rhein Main Airport, FRANKFURT/M, aboard a KIM Dutch Airlines flight from MADRID (nca), Spain, and was arrested in accordance with German law Number 11 concerning pass violations. DOLLMANN had in his possession a falsified pass that had been issued in the name of Italian national Enrico LARCHER. This pass bore a photograph of SUBJECT and entitled him to travel in Germany as LARCHER. DOLLMANN was subsequently sentenced to a term of two (2) months confinement in Hammelsgasse city prison, FRANKFURT/M. On 31 October 1952, communication with German Criminal Police Identification Service in REGENSBURG revealed that although DOLLMANN is not registered at the German Residence Office in that city, his birth is recorded in Birth Register Number 959/1900 of the German Registration Office, REGENSBURG. In this register, SUBJECT is listed as the only child of Stephan DOLLMANN and Paula DOLLMANN nee FISCHER. DOLLMANN's father was born in Bavaria and died in 1908 in REGENSBURG. DOLLMANN's mother subsequently moved to MUNICH (UTM) 32UPU9134, Germany, in 1914.

(B-2)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT <p style="text-align: center;">ARNIT F. HENNINGS, S/A, 66th CIC GROUP</p>	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Arnit F. Hennings</i></p>
--	--

DA FORM 1 APR 52 **341** REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

AGL (1) 11-52-100M-29292
Security Information

Entry IKK CASE #123
 File _____
 Box 515

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 901008
 By ZJ NARA Date 1/6/00

~~Confidential~~
 CONFIDENTIAL
 Security Information

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

DOLLMANN, Eugen

2. DATE SUBMITTED

4 August 1953

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

III-30498; D-138128

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 29 July 1953, Karl Friedrich ADAM, born 18 October 1904 in WIESBADEN (UTM) 32UM4598, Germany, proprietor of the Hotel Silvana, 4 Kapellenstrasse, WIESBADEN, was interviewed at the hotel office and stated substantially the following concerning his knowledge of SUBJECT: ADAM has known DOLLMANN since 1 January 1953 when the latter took up residence at the Hotel Silvana. SUBJECT remained at the hotel as a regular guest until late in February when he departed for MUNICH (UTM) 32UPU9134, Germany, ostensibly for a visit of fourteen (14) days duration. However, DOLLMANN did not return to the Hotel Silvana until 8 July 1953 and after eight (8) days residence at the hotel, he again departed for MUNICH. SUBJECT did not say how long he expected to remain in MUNICH or if he anticipated again resuming residence in WIESBADEN. DOLLMANN did not leave a forwarding address for MUNICH; however, upon the occasion of his earlier visit to that city, SUBJECT was believed to have resided at the Hotel Blaues Haus, 16 Fuerstenstrasse, MUNICH. ADAM recently forwarded several letters to DOLLMANN at this address and since they have not been returned, ADAM assumes that SUBJECT is again residing at the Hotel Blaues Haus.

(F-6)

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

MORRIS L. RACKER, S/A, 66th CIC GROUP

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

Morris L. Racker Conf
 Confidential

WD - AGO FORM 341
1 JUN 47

AGL (1) 1-52-200M-24036

Security Information

211298

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By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

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Security Information

AGENT REPORT
(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT DOLIMANN, Eugen	2. DATE SUBMITTED 4 August 1953
3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER III-30498; D-138128	
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS On 3 August, the files of the Regional Registry, Region III, OFFENBACH (UTM) 32UMA8350, 66th CIC Group, APO 757, were examined and found to contain no information concerning personalities mentioned in this report other than that previously forwarded. SUBJECT is mentioned in a Hessen LfV report dated 20 October 1952, RE: Violation of passport regulations, subject: Hessen LfV Reports, file: III-17536. <p style="text-align: right;">(B-2)</p>	
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT MORRIS L. RACKER, S/A, 66th CIC GROUP	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Morris L. Racker</i>

DA FORM 341 1 APR 52 REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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Entry 11K CASE FILES
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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 901008
By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
FORT HOLABIRD, BALTIMORE 19, MARYLAND

✓ SD- 35791
TOP SECRET CONTROL
A. C. OF S., G-2, DA

CICG-B-313.255

11 December 1951

SUBJECT: DOLLMANN, Eugen

Classification Changed to: **SECRET**
Reason Revised Sensitivity
Date OCT 18 1958

THRU: CIC Ln 0

21-08-00

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

TO: Operations Section, Requirements Branch
C and D Division, G2 DA
ATTN: Lt Col George Wilson

BENJAMIN M. DAVIS
Colonel, GS
Chief, Operations Branch
Rank and Title

1. The attached Summary of Information is furnished in answer to your specific request for information concerning the above SUBJECT.

2. This summary was prepared from documents contained on microfilm in the Central CIC File of this headquarters. These documents are not of Central CIC File origin, and consist primarily of military correspondence concerning SUBJECT within and between major commands. The information contained therein and in the attached summary, is accordingly unevaluated, but presumably represents all information available to, and the opinions and conclusions of, the source agencies. Limited reproduction of specific documents for the purpose of documentation can be accomplished if necessary. A bibliography of source material can be furnished upon request.

3. Attention is invited to those provisions of paragraph 43, SR 330-320-10, dated 21 June 1951, which prohibit the disclosure of the nature, sources or even the existence of counterintelligence information to persons not normally entitled to such information.

FOR THE CHIEF, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS:

Incl
SCI (in dupl) dtd 10 Dec 51

Frank J. Parkin's
A. F. CHEVALL
Lt Col GSC
G2
Capt Luty

5930

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Entry 11K CASE FILES
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Box 515

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 901008
By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

CONFIDENTIAL

TOP SECRET
Security Information

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE
10 December 1951

PREPARING OFFICE
ECICF

Incl' SD 35791

SUBJECT

DOLLMANN, Eugen, SS Colonel
aka Von FISCHER, Eugen;
CASSANI, Eugenio; and
AMMON, Eugenio

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE:

COMPLETELY RELIABLE A
USUALLY RELIABLE B
FAIRLY RELIABLE C
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D
UNRELIABLE E
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F

TOP SECRET CONTROL

CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES 1
PROBABLY TRUE 2
POSSIBLY TRUE 3
DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
IMPROBABLE 5
TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

1. Synopsis of CI Interest

SUBJECT is a native-born German who lived in Italy for many years prior to World War II. During the war he was the RSHA Amt VI (SD) representative on the staff of the Hoehere SS -und Polizei Fuehrer Italien at VERONA, Italy. In September 1943, he was assistant to SS Colonel KAPPLER, the German Political Attache in ROME, and was on the staff of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Karl WOLFF in 1944, serving as liaison officer between General WOLFF, Field Marshal Albert Von KESSELRING, Commander-in-Chief, Germany Army South West and General GRANIANI, Commander-in-Chief, Italian Republican Fascist Army. SUBJECT appears to have been Heinrich HIMMLER's liaison officer with Italian Minister of the Interior, BOCCHINI, and to have also served as official advisor to Hans George Von MACKENSEN, German Ambassador to the Vatican.

DOLLMANN participated in the abortive Operation Sunrise negotiations conducted by OSS in Switzerland in 1945 by which OSS attempted to effect the early surrender of German forces in Italy. DOLLMANN claimed that certain promises of safety and immunity had been made to him at that time.

SUBJECT surrendered to the British in May 1945 and subsequently escaped from a British PW enclosure. Following his re-apprehension in 1946, he was repatriated to Germany through CIC channels pursuant to the decision of General LEE, CG, MTOUSA, and with the recommendation of General VANDENBERG of CIA that "appropriate consideration" be shown him. A pardon and exemption from De-Nazification was proposed for DOLLMANN, but was disapproved, following advice by the State Department and by Mr. Allen DULLES, former head of OSS in Switzerland, that no promises of immunity had been made to him. SUBJECT was discharged from the SS by American authorities on 30 June 1947.

DOLLMANN was apparently detained and utilized by ECIC, OBERUSEL, Germany, and was subsequently released on 24 October 1947 by authority of Colonel R. D. WENTWORTH, Operations Branch of the Office of the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, to make a three week visit to his home at TEGERNSEE, Bavaria, on condition that he report weekly to 7970th CIC Group, Region IV, at MUNICH.

SUBJECT was apprehended in Austria by French authorities in January 1948 for illegally crossing border, but was apparently released following contact with US Liaison Office at LINZBRUNN. SUBJECT's present whereabouts is unknown.

SECRET

Classification changed to: SECRET
Reason: Released Sensitivity
Date: OCT 18 1958
FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

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Ops Br, Coll Div, ACS

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2 Requester LAMON M. DAVIS
Signature of Official
1 File Colonel, GS

TOP SECRET
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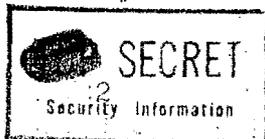


Summary of Information, CCICF, Subj: DOLLMANN, Eugen, dated 10 Dec 51 (Cont'd)

- (1) Name: DOLLMANN, Eugen
- (2) Variants, aliases, or cover names: Von FISCHER, Eugen;
CASSANI, Eugenio; AMMON, Eugenio; "X-Ray"
- (3) Date of Birth: 21 August 1900
- (4) Place of Birth: variously reported as RATISBON and REGENSBURG, Bavaria
- (5) Parents' names: Stefano and Paolina (SCHUMMERER) DOLLMANN
- (6) Nationality at Birth: German
- (7) Citizenship: German
- (8) Religion: Unknown
- (9) Marital Status (Show wife's maiden name): Single 1947
- (10) Children: None apparent
- (11) Political Affiliation: NSDAP
- (12) Occupation: Officer (Colonel), German SS
- (13) Specialty: Intelligence and Security
- (14) Languages Spoken: German, Italian and English (fluent)
- (15) Last known address (show date): Am Leeburg 10, TEGERNSEE, Bavaria
1947
- (16) Previous addresses: Prinz Albrechtstrasse 8, BERLIN SW 11, Germany
Kaulbachshasse 95, MUNICH, Germany
17 Via San Sebastienello, ROME, Italy
- (17) Description (Date of Validity: 1945):
 Sex: Male Color: White Height: 5' 8"
 Weight: Unknown Hair: Dark blond Eyes: Blue
 Distinguishing characteristics: Large ears, shallow chin,
 thick eyebrows; effeminate, may be homo-sexual.

b. Education

Unknown



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211302

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 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00



Summary of Information, CSICF, Subj: DOLLMANN, Eugen, dated 10 Dec 51 (Cont'd)

c. Employment

- (1) 9 November 1937, SS Obersturmfuehrer
- (2) 11 September 1938, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer
- (3) December 1938, Staff member of RF SS
- (4) October 1942, SS Sturmbannfuehrer
- (5) October 1943, SS Obersturnbannfuehrer
- (6) 1944, SS Oberfuehrer

3. Activities of Special Interest

a. Principal Field of Interest

SUBJECT is a native-born German who lived in Italy for many years prior to World War II. During the war he was the RSHA Amt VI (SD) representative on the staff of the Hoehere SS- und Polizei Fuehrer Italien at VERONA, Italy. In September 1943, he was assistant to SS Colonel KAPPLER, the German Political Attache in ROME, and was on the staff of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Karl WOLFF in 1944, serving as liaison officer between General WOLFF, Field Marshal Albert Von KESSELRING, Commander-in-Chief, Germany Army South West and General GRAZIANI, Commander-in-Chief, Italian Republican Fascist Army. SUBJECT appears to have been Heinrich HIMMLER's liaison officer with Italian Minister of the Interior, BOCCHINI, and to have also served as official advisor to Hans George Von MACKENSEN, German Ambassador to the Vatican.

As a member of SS Obergruppenfuehrer WOLFF's staff, SUBJECT participated in the abortive 1945 OSS Operation Sunrise negotiations aimed at the early surrender of the German armies in Italy. SUBJECT subsequently surrendered to British forces on 13 May 1945 at BOLZANO, Italy, and was confined in a PW cage at MODENA, Italy, until 7 October 1945, when he was transferred to the British CI compound at ANCONA, Italy. After his escape on 20 December 1945, SUBJECT was harbored by Italians in an insane asylum near MILANO, Italy. Sometime during his stay in the asylum, SUBJECT assumed, and was documented under, the name of CASSANI.

In August 1946 SUBJECT, alias CASSANI, was taken into custody by OSS. SUBJECT, who was allowed limited freedom, was recognized by an Italian policeman and was arrested on or about 8 November 1946. American intelligence officers requested his release on the premise that an individual named CASSANI was on the Allied Wanted List, and SUBJECT was accordingly turned over to the US Army in ROME and once again placed in safe-keeping. During November and December 1946, the Italian press, especially the left, kept speculating on the



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211303

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Summary of Information, SCICF, Subj: DOLLIMANN, Eugen, dated 10 Dec 51 (Cont'd)

true identity of CASSANI, his whereabouts and why SUBJECT or CASSANI should not be tried as a war criminal.

General LEE, CG, MTCUSA, was advised by General VANDENBERG of CIA that SUBJECT had participated in Operation Sunrise negotiations; that representations being made by the Italian press were attempts to undermine Allied integrity in Italy; and that it was to the best interest of the Allied and long range US intelligence to treat SUBJECT with "appropriate consideration".

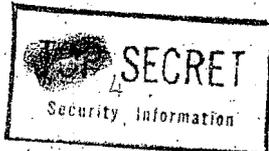
General LEE's original decision to retain SUBJECT in US custody pending completion of the Argentine Caves Massacre trials was subsequently modified when SUBJECT became critically ill, and it was decided to repatriate SUBJECT to Germany while he could still travel. General LEE's decision was apparently influenced by the advice of Colonel G. F. BLUNDA, G-2, MTCUSA, that SUBJECT's name had not appeared on any War Crimes Wanted List up to the time he had been picked up as CASSANI; that the JSDIC report of the interrogation of SUBJECT by the British at ANCONA tended to discount SUBJECT's participation in the Argentine Caves Massacre; and that SUBJECT's presence in Italy would be used as a spring board by leftist parties to embarrass politically the Allies and the rightist parties of Italy (Attached hereto are photocopies of newspaper articles concerning SUBJECT which appeared in the Italian or Swiss press). Accordingly, an answer to an Italian Ministry of Defense's query as to SUBJECT's whereabouts was delayed.

On 21 March 1947 arrangements were made for the 970th CIC to accept SUBJECT without prior screening, and for SUBJECT to be transferred by CIC agents from Italy to FRANKFURT, Germany, under armed guard, with the understanding that Italian authorities would receive no priority if they requested that SUBJECT be returned to Italy. SUBJECT left Italy for FRANKFURT, Germany, at 0545 hours, 16 May 1947, by plane and in the custody of CIC agents, and the Italian Ministry of Defense was presumably advised that DOLLIMANN was not in US custody.

On 19 June 1947 Colonel R. D. WENTWORTH, acting for Colonel FRITSCHE, Deputy Director, Intelligence Division, EUCOM, advised the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, that SUBJECT was in US custody, and requested that SUBJECT be exempted from De-Nazification and assisted in resettling in the US Zone of Germany in an inconspicuous manner. It was recommended by Colonel WENTWORTH that SUBJECT be settled under his true identity at Am Leeberg 10, Villa Lindpainter, TEGERNSEE, Bavaria.

The Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, referred the case to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, stating that SUBJECT had allegedly rendered special service to the US Government, and that commitments allegedly made to SUBJECT could best be taken care of by pardoning him and allowing him to take up normal existence as a civilian in the US Zone of Germany. It was pointed out that any publicity given to SUBJECT's release would be embarrassing to the US Government.

The Office of Political Affairs apparently, in turn, queried the

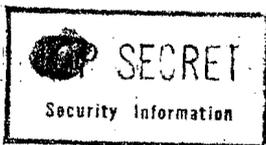


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211304

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 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00



Summary of Information, SCICF, Subj: DOLLMANN, Eugen, dated 10 Dec 51 (Cont'd)

Office of the Chief Counsel of War Crimes at NURNBERG for further data relative to SUBJECT. Office of Political Affairs was furnished with the testimony, dated 5 July 1947, of General Karl WOLFF and Dr. Max HUSMANN, the principal German negotiator and one of the Swiss intermediaries in Operation Sunrise, respectively, indicating that commitments may have been made by US representatives during the negotiations. Dr. HUSMANN reported that the Swiss intermediaries made promises to General WOLFF, apparently without the prior knowledge and subsequent explicit confirmation of American principals, but with confirmation implicit within certain remarks made to both the Swiss intermediaries and to General WOLFF.

On 18 September 1947, Mr. W. M. CHASE, Director of Political Affairs, advised the Director of Intelligence, EUSCOM, that the Department of State had reported that officials connected with Operation Sunrise stated that no promises had been made to General WOLFF and his associates, particularly SUBJECT. However, these same officials believed that consideration should be given to the doctrine that the Allies have some moral obligation for aid given and risks taken in weighing any war crimes with which the General WOLFF group might be charged.

Interrogations of General WOLFF in June and July 1947 at NURNBERG by Judge MUSMANN raised considerable doubt as to whether the General WOLFF group actually endangered their lives in the Sunrise negotiations. General WOLFF stated that he brought to HITLER's attention on 6 January 1945, in the presence of high Nazi officials, the various attempts to make peace which had reached him through Switzerland and that he had urged HITLER to consider the possibilities. According to General WOLFF, HITLER appeared to agree in principle and although HITLER did not give him explicit orders, based on HITLER's attitude, he began such negotiations, with the knowledge of both KALTENBRUNNER and HIMMLER. General WOLFF indicated, however, that by April 1945 HITLER had drawn up his final defense plans in the meantime, and rejected any further peace negotiations. Based on this additional information, the Office of Political Affairs was of the opinion that the General WOLFF group apparently had not risked their lives by participating in the Operation Sunrise negotiations, and that, moreover, the entire question of alleged promises was obscure. These promises, if any, were apparently made to General WOLFF only, and through him to his aides.

Mr. Allen DULLES who was contacted independently by the US Military Attache at BERN, Switzerland, substantiated the State Department report. Mr. DULLES stated flatly that no commitments of any nature were made to German representative, either by OSS or other US authorities. In fact, Mr. DULLES denied meeting SUBJECT.

On 22 September 1947 Major General George HAYES, Deputy Military Governor for Bavaria recommended that the proposed pardon of SUBJECT be disapproved on the grounds that there was no proof that SUBJECT rendered any real assistance in obtaining the surrender of German armies in Italy, or that any firm commitments had been made, and that the exclusion of SUBJECT from



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Summary of Information, CSIB, Subj: DOLLMANN, Eugen, dated 10 Dec 51 (Cont'd)

De-Nazification could not be justified. Major General HAYES concluded that, in general, there has been an effort by OSS to claim undeserved credit for effecting the termination of hostilities in Italy at the expense of the Allied combat forces.

A Certificate of Discharge from the SS was issued to SUBJECT at Prisoner of War Enclosure E-10 on 30 June 1947.

DOLLMANN was apparently detained and utilized by ECIC, CBERUSEL, Germany, and was subsequently released on 24 October 1947 by authority of Colonel R. D. WENTWORTH, Operations Branch of the Office of the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, to make a three week visit to his home at TEGERNSEE, Bavaria, on condition that he report weekly to 7970th CIC Group, Region IV, at MUNICH. It is unknown whether SUBJECT complied with this condition.

SUBJECT was last heard of on 5 January 1948 when he was apprehended in Austria by French authorities as an illegal border crosser engaged in currency manipulations. Charges against SUBJECT were dropped by the French after contacting the American Liaison Officer at INNSBRUCK.

b. Political Activity

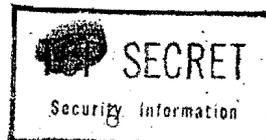
SUBJECT was issued NSDAP number 3402541 and his SS number was either 269259 or 2089259.

After his escape from the British, SUBJECT is alleged to have been employed by anti-Allied Italian elements to write affidavits discrediting Operation Sunrise, and to prove that the German surrender had been purely Italian--engineered by Cardinal SHUSTER, the Vatican and the Christian Democratic Party.

c. Contact with Intelligence Services

SUBJECT, from the date of his surrender to British forces on 13 May 1945 at BOLZANO, Italy, until the time of his apprehension by French authorities in Austria on 5 January 1948, has been of interest to and has undoubtedly been interrogated on several occasions by British, French and American Intelligence Agencies regarding his vast knowledge of the German Intelligence Service, as well as for his knowledge of high level German and Italian political activity.

A copy of SUBJECT's interrogation by CSIB may be available in WASHINGTON.



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211306

Entry 1111 CASE FILES
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779

D-138128

File in Dollmann

APCS/Div.P

P - Miscellaneous: German Veteran Organizations and their personalities

The Secret of Adolf HITLER's 4 Suitcases

Why Flew SS-General DOLLMANN from Spain to Germany, Using a false Name

Puzzle of a Mysterious Trip Solved

D-138128

In the middle of October the former SS-General Dr. Eugen DOLLMANN was arrested while arriving on the airport Frankfurt; in a summary jurisdiction he was sentenced to serve two months in jail because of travelling with a false passport. What was DOLLMANN prepared to do in Germany, and why did he use a false passport? The following report will clarify the background of this mysterious trip, a trip which has to do with highly political affairs.

Who prepared this pitfall for DOLLMANN? It hardly was the British Secret Service. Did the Americans do it? It would not be in their interest. Did the Italians do it? The Germans? Or, maybe, the Russians? That is for me the only unsolved problem of the great secret, since I know the reasons why DOLLMANN was masked, and I know why he had undertaken his trip under a false name.

The story began on an afternoon in October, at 1430 hrs, when a Dutch plane landed on the Rhein-Main Airport. It had

OVER!

211307

Entry TRK CASE # 123
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The Secret : Adolf HITLER's 4 Suitcas (Cont'd) / Page 2

flown over some 20 air-passengers from Madrid. Right after the landing one of the passengers unexpectedly found himself questioned closely; it was a tall, dignified looking, elderly gentleman. According to his passport, issued in Rome, he was a certain Enrico LARCHNER. Talking Italian fluently, he declared being on the way to Innsbruck/Austria. Almost as if they knew exactly what they were looking for, the German revenue-officers opened one of his suitcases. And, as if it would represent one of the most indispensable travelling necessities, there lay a fatal document atop. It was a Swiss order of removal, dated February 1952, which identified its bearer to be the German citizen Dr. Eugen DOLLMANN.

This name did not mean too much for the German revenue-officers; however, the traveller gave up any resistance immediately. He declared to be Dr. DOLLMANN, illegally having come to Germany, from Spain. He cut off all further interrogation and asked being arraigned immediately because of this violation. He said to be ready to confess everything. Under his true name, Dr. Eugen DOLLMANN, the mysterious traveller was sentenced for a prison servitude of 60 days, by a Frankfurt Court. The whole pleading did not last longer than 10 minutes. The prisoner disappeared so fast from the public that the Allies did not make up their mind until the next day, what kind of person they had captured. Indeed, the arrested man was a missed, leading SS-Ge-

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neral, for a long time.

First of all, there caused a lot of questions for the Allied head-officials in Germany. The first question: Who is this General DOLLMANN? Experts were able to solve this question easily. DOLLMANN had been HITLER's "political brain" in Italy. He had been Field Marshal KESSELRING's right-hand man. And he also had been the German liaison officer between MUSSOLINI, the King of Italy, and the Pope. Outside of Italy it is not known by everyone that DOLLMANN is said to have been the man who has saved Rome of destruction, by declaring it being an "open city".

Outside of the former Allied Staff in Italy almost nobody knows that DOLLMANN secretly had met British and American delegates in Switzerland, shortly before the war had ended. He, then, had negotiated with the British General MORGAN concerning the capitulation of the German Army Group in Upper Italy, holding about one million men. From this day on, however, General DOLLMANN's name could also be found on the Kremlin's secret list. Then, STALIN had protested against these secret negotiations and, because of his reproaches, a bitter conflict was caused between the Kremlin Dictator and Winston CHURCHILL.

The second question: How could DOLLMANN be in the possession of an Italian passport? This question was answered before the court. DOLLMANN had been brought this passport by

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a Signor ROCCHI who extra had come to Madrid to hand it over. In addition hereto, ROCCHI had not only flown to Spain with the passport but had also accompanied DOLLMANN on his flight from Madrid to Frankfurt. Being honest opposite the qualified Signor ROCCHI who disappeared from the airport right after DOLLMANN had been arrested, it must be admitted that the false passport was not falsified. It was a genuine passport, issued by the Italian Foreign Ministry, with DOLLMANN's picture in it. A friendly clerk had only filled out a false name.

The third question: How did the Germans find out that DOLLMANN travelled under a false name? Every day arrive many hundred of people on the Rhein-Main Airport; they all have all kind of papers and documents, of which some may not be correct, too. There was really no reason to object to DOLLMANN's beautiful and not falsified passport. And, first of all, there was no reason at all why DOLLMANN had put just such a charging document atop of his suitcase, the document of the order of expulsion. DOLLMANN had taken the bait. Someone who had been informed about DOLLMANN's trip, had beckoned to the German Custom Authority; that implies that someone had arranged to have an agent operating in DOLLMANN's neighbourhood in Madrid who, secretly, had put the order of removal into the suitcase.

Why DOLLMANN Could not Wait Any Longer

By chance I know General DOLLMANN. And, by chance,

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I also know the reasons which made him to fly to Germany. I know that he was in such a desperate hurry that he charged himself with the danger of a detection. According to his opinion his mission was so ticklish and important for Europe that its precocious detection had to be considered disastrous. In case he had waited a few more weeks only, he easily could have travelled to Germany, legally. However, DOLLMANN was unable to wait. There may have existed two reasons that he was in a hurry. The one could be that Field Marshal KESSELRING's health conditions had grown worse. DOLLMANN told me to have to look up his old boss who, at that time, still was given a leave on parole from the British military prison in Werl. For the plan he wanted to carry out he said to need the Fieldmarshall's definite approval.

The second reason is only the one that he was afraid, the Russians would act faster than he ever could. At this very point DOLLMANN's story - which he has told me 6 weeks ago -- becomes that fantastic, that I must explain its background first.

DOLLMANN is the very last person, behind which you may imagine an SS-General. The longest period of his life he has spent in Italy. Before he had started his diplomatic career in Nazi-Germany he had been an excellent scientist, a historian in the Vatican.

Under the name of a Signor BENZONI, a banished Italian national, DOLLMANN had lived in Madrid, in the past Summer. We

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had met each other once or twice. I was surprised about his exact knowledge concerning highly political decisions, made by personalities like HITLER and MUSSOLINI, and concerning secret negotiations during the whole war. Finally we made arrangements for a private conversation in my hotel, observing the most precautionary measures. And then he told me, as follows: "Yes, I am DOLLMANN; but I must ask you for your strict confidence, as long as I am in Spain. I need your advice and your assistance for those things I am prepared to do."

After the capitulation, DOLLMANN declared, which he had caused in Italy, he had been in a British internment camp for some months. That was in a way necessary for his own protection against fanatic Nationalsocialists and Fascists. He had opened his heart to the Britons, and therefore he expected a British assistance in the performance of the difficult and ticklish tasks he had in mind to accomplish, sooner or later.

He spoke fast like a man who is glad to lose a heavy burden. First he told me his own life story, not leaving out any detail of his Nationalsocialist past. He described his close relations with HIMMLER; he reported about the years he had served as a liaison officer between the German Embassies with MUSSOLINI's Government and with the Vatican; and he explained me his presence during the conferences between HITLER and MUSSOLINI.

While DOLLMANN reported about the past time, the ex-

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pressions in his countenance relaxed. But, when he began to speak about HITLER's last days, his countenance got exerted again. Here, indeed, was the decisive point -- for DOLLMANN the war was not over yet. He, additionally, had to accomplish a great mission. The Britons and the Americans in vain had tried to solve the puzzle. The Russians had come closer to it than the others did -- that's why there was given the danger that the Russians would find the solution first.

Whatever DOLLMANN has told me about this mission, I wrote it down correctly. On the following four days I was informed about details. Then I was showing the most important points to some experts; all details were verified by them. There is no doubt that DOLLMANN is the only man who could be in the possession of such a secret, and, in spite of this fact, he had been free so far.

In the meantime I have figured out why General DOLLMANN masked himself that way; he had to act immediately or never more he had to expect a chance to do it. This fact is proved by the arrival of the new Ambassador of the Federal Republic in the Spanish capital, Prince ADALBERT Von BAYERN. General DOLLMANN knew that his old friend ADALBERT would arrange him to get all necessary documents for his flight to Germany; he only had to wait a few more days in Madrid, to start his trip without any risk. Instead of that, DOLLMANN overturned his departure

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and flew with a false Italian passport which extra had been brought to Madrid; when the trip ended he found himself in a German prison. That shows up clearly that the events have forced him to act immediately, and that he had come to the conviction not to wait any longer. During this Summer, certainly, DOLLMANN had lived in Madrid as a refugee but he was protected by the Papal Nuncio because he had proved his loyalty opposite the Vatican during the war. He had been the one to have persuaded HITLER to preserve the Holy City. Living in exile he often was seen to spend his time with Ex-King UMBERTO of Italy. By that way he had become the liaison officer between the political and the military authorities of the Germans in Italy -- between Generalfeldmarschall KESSELRING and the Polizeifuehrer Italien, SS-General WOLFF.

When the war came to an end, it was DOLLMANN who secretly went to Switzerland to prepare the capitulation of the Axis Army in Northern Italy, representing about 1,000,000 men. During these days he also was informed about the mentioned secret which he has carried along with himself for seven years, and which, finally, was the reason that he was put in jail, in Frankfurt. While the capitulation negotiations took place in Switzerland he crossed the frontier to Austria, to meet SS-General WOLFF; that is the way he explained me the beginning of the story -- the story of his legacy.

WOLFF's headquarters was at Bolzano, at that time.

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It was in April 1945, approximately one month before the German capitulation. One day, then, 20 suitcases arrived from HITLER's Reichskanzlei, locked by HITLER's private seal. Well, DOLLMANN himself may continue:

"In the presence of two sergeants I opened two of the suitcases. They were completely filled up with treasures from the Reichskanzlei: golden cigarette-cases with HITLER's autograph, watches with his initials, and necklaces with diamonds and pearls. In one of the suitcases I also found the precious original manuscript of HITLER's MEIN KAMPF with his own, handwritten correctures ... That very night these 20 suitcases have been hidden in the ground, somewhere in the Alps."

DOLLMANN said that he does not worry about these treasures from the Reichskanzlei -- they could wait. "Much more important is the safety of four more suitcases which HITLER had sent to his old friend, Gauleiter HOFER, in Innsbruck. They contain top-secret state-documents. I was afraid that the Russians could find them. The consequences ..."

DOLLMANN paused. "I have never seen these documents personally. However, Gauleiter HOFER took a look into them before he ordered to entrench them in the Tyrolian Mountains. Then he said to me: 'These four suitcases contain material which is of the greatest interest for Mr. CHURCHILL and the Soviets'."

The four suitcases probably contain the secrets of the

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Soviet-National Socialist friendship of 1939/1941, as well as STALIN's offers to HITLER from the concerned period, then. DOLLMANN added: "In 1939 I just took part in a conference among HITLER, CIANO and some other Italians. Unexpectedly HITLER got a telephone call. Soon after that, we German participants of this conference were invited to follow him outside. HITLER was very excited. "STALIN wants to see RIBBENTROP immediately," he cried. "We are going to sign a pact with Russia. That is the most important day in the German History!" In the evening of that very day HITLER ordered us, as follows: "From now on all documents concerning the German-Russian relations have to be put into a particular safe!" I guess that these Russian records are in these 4 suitcases. With the rest of the documents, additionally being in them, the suitcases could be used to overthrow the governments in various countries or to make other governments to come into power, I was told by Gauleiter HOFER."

In the Kremlin Someone is Rubbing his hands With Satisfaction

Some months ago DOLLMANN had found out that the Russians already had got wind of the four suitcases. He had received letters from friends, living in Austria. In them it said that the Russians had got the confidence of his most devoted SS-members -- people who had connection with those other former SS-members who knew the hiding place of the suitcases.

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That was the reason why DOLLMANN applied to his old friend and boss, Fieldmarshall KESSELRING. KESSELRING informed him that it should be avoided under all circumstances that the Russians get the suitcases.

DOLLMANN, then, was only a stateless refugee in Spain. He had been expelled from Switzerland by the initiative of the Communists; he had lived there until February 1952. Even if he should succeed undetected to reach his friends in Innsbruck, it would be difficult and dangerous to take away those 4 suitcases under the eyes of the French Occupation Power, of the Austrian Government, as well as under the sharp eyes of the Soviet Secret Police which does not shrink back from doing whatever seems them necessary to be done. "I would like to organize a German expedition," DOLLMANN said, "to secure these documents and, at the same time, the suitcases containing the treasures, too. However, right now I do not know yet how to arrange that. But the material must be saved. It also is a matter of tact and discretion to handle the document affair," he continued. "For example, letters of European Statesmen should be sent back to them intactly. All those documents which could compromise a German still being alive, should be destroyed. Would you help me?"

With the exception of the mentioned documents DOLLMANN permitted me to publish all documents we would find. In my imagination I already saw a treasure hunt through the Alps, but I

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really could not discover any legal possibility to realize this vision. DOLLMANN was evidently disappointed about my refusal but was still ready for action. "Perhaps I will be successful," he said. "If everything goes wrong you may write what has happened, to inform my friends that at least I have made every effort to clear things."

Apparently DOLLMANN had finally got assistance from Italy. In the beginning of October two Italians arrived in Madrid, to see him; one of them flew with him to Frankfurt -- Signor ROCCHI who meanwhile again disappeared.

The same man, however, who had discovered DOLLMANN's order of removal from Switzerland and had smuggled it into his suitcase, must have been the very person to have denounced DOLLMANN with the Frankfurt passport control authority. An expert only can have prepared this pitfall.

I am convinced that the Russians have shadowed DOLLMANN since the end of the war; they knew that he was informed about the hiding place of the suitcases, containing the secret Russian documents. It also is possible that special agents of the Western Powers have shadowed DOLLMANN, but only the Russians could really gain profit out of a denunciation with the German Police, which gave them a chance of 60 more days for free action.

Perhaps, now, someone is rubbing his hands with satisfaction in the Kremlin. At any rate, there certainly is reserved

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a corresponding space in the Soviet archives already, for 4 new suitcases containing HITLER's state-secrets.

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(Trier'sche Landeszeitung, Trier, 2-11-1952)

Author: Charles FOLOY, Chief Foreign Correspondent
of the DAILY EXPRESS.

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Original

HEADING

6

17 June 1947
 Case No. 5046-B

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Special Security Prisoners, X and Y.

RE : Transfer of Special Security prisoners from Rome, Italy to Frankfurt, Germany.

1. In compliance with a telephonic request from the AC of S, G-2, RAAC for additional information regarding Subject, reference Case No. 5046 of this office, dated 23 May 1947, the following information is submitted.

2. At approximately 0300 hours on 16 May 1947 these Agents, accompanied by the AC of S, G-2, RAAC, proceeded to the Rome Area Provost Marshal prison and took into their custody two live bodies, who, for reasons of security were designated X and Y. For undercover purposes these Agents used the assumed ranks and organization as follows: Capt. Peter A. PETITTO, M.C. and Pvt. Donald P. SMYTHE, M.C., assigned to the 34TH Station Hospital, Rome Area MTOUSA. At the Provost Marshal prison, Subjects X and Y were put into an inclosed American ambulance and transferred to Ciampino Airfield as medical patients. Approximately fifteen (15' minutes after the arrival of these Agents and their prisoners, a special plane, piloted by Col ~~BROWN~~, A.C. landed. The ambulance was backed up to the plane and the special security prisoners were placed inside the plane. These Agents accompanied Subjects X and Y on the a/m plane to Rhine-Main airfield near Frankfurt, Germany, where they were met by Special Agent WATSON of the 970th CIC Detachment, who presented his credentials to ~~S/A WATSON~~ Special Agent PETITTO for identification. Although these Agents had been ~~informed~~ told that their mission would be completed upon delivery of Subjects X and Y to an Agent from the 970th CIC Detachment, it resulted that S/A WATSON knew only that he was to take into custody two live bodies. For this mission he had brought to the airfield an open Jeep, which S/A PETITTO deemed inadequate from a security standpoint. Therefore, S/A WATSON procured an inclosed Jeep to transfer Subjects X and Y to a military prison for holding.

Inasmuch as S/A WATSON had not been informed regarding the disposition of Subjects X and Y, S/A PETITTO initiated a telephone call to the AC of S, G-2, EUCCOM for instructions. S/A PETITTO was informed by the officer in charge that Col GREENE, the AC of S, G-2, EUCCOM, the only person ~~on that office~~ who knew the complete arrangements that had been made for the disposition of Subjects X and Y by that office and the AC of S, G-2. MTOUSA, was on leave and not expected to return for several days.

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3. On 19 May 1947 these Agents discussed the disposition of Subjects X and Y with the CI officer in EUCOM, who told these Agents that the special security prisoners X and Y could be held for only forty-eight (48) hours, after which time they would have to be processed as ordinary SEPs unless further exploitation of them was intended. These Agents were unable to inform the CI officer whether or not further exploitation and preferential treatment of Subjects X and Y was intended, but recommended that they be held apart from any other SEPs until their disposition was determined. The CI officer in EUCOM told these Agents that he would initiate a telephone call to the AC of S, G-2, MTOUSA for instructions concerning the disposition and treatment of Subjects X and Y.

4. On 22 May 1947 these Agents returned to their proper station in Rome, Italy via ATC.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that this case be closed.

DONALD P. SMYTHE
 Special Agent, CIC

PETER A. PETITO
 Special Agent, CIC

4: Since delivery of bodies to S/A WATSON terminated the assigned mission of these Agents, proper receipt was obtained for delivery and

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Olney III BY rfw
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COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
 ROME DETACHMENT
 ZONE FIVE
 A.P.O. 512, U. S. ARMY.

PAP/md

23 May 1947.

Case # 5046

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:SUBJECT: Special Security Prisoners, X and Y.RE : Transfer of Special Security Prisoners from Rome, Italy to Frankfurt, Germany.

1. Pursuant to instructions of the Supervising Agent, this office, these Agents escorted Subjects to Frankfurt, Germany. This mission was requested by the A.C. of S., G-2, RAAC.

2. On 17 May 1947, these Agents proceeded to Frankfurt, Germany, with Subjects and delivered them to 970 CIC, EUCOM, APO 757, U. S. Army.

3. Receipt for delivery of Subjects is attached to the original of this report and being held by this office.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The case is closed.

DONALD P. SMYTHE,
 Special Agent, CIC.

PETER A. PETITO
 Special Agent, CIC.

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<u>Alay III</u>	<u>W. J. J.</u>
<u>12/28/56</u>	

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Handwritten: [Signature]

HEADQUARTERS
MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 512, U.S. Army

22 April 1947

D-138128
EUGEN DOLLMANN

PURPOSE

Disposition of Eugen DOLLMANN, SS Oberfuehrer.

BACKGROUND

Eugen DOLLMANN, SS Oberfuehrer, surrendered to British forces on 13 May 1945 at BOLZANO. He was confined in a PW cage at MODENA until 11 October, when he was transferred to the CI Compound at ANCONA. On 20 December 1945, he escaped and was harboured by Italians in an insane asylum near MILAN until he was kidnapped by an OSS team (August 1946). During this time in the asylum, he was given identification papers by the Italians under the name of "CASSANI". He was kept under cover until about 8 November 1946 when he was recognized by an Italian policeman and arrested. American Intelligence officers requested his release, basing their claim that a man named "CASSANI" was on the Allied "Wanted" list. The man was turned over to American officers in ROME, who put him again in safe-keeping. A complete written report on the background of the case was requested of OSS.

2. When this report was received (Tab A), the matter was taken up with General LEE who concurred in the action taken but requested proof of any promises of safe-conduct made by American authorities. The matter was then referred to General AIRY who disagreed with the premise that

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BY GUY B. MITCHELL
1st Lt

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any promises were made and after conferring with General MORGAN, requested that DOLLMANN be returned to Allied custody. He is at present confined under the custody of Colonel HAMBLEN, Commander, RAC.

3. On 19 November 1946, ANGLETON wired his Headquarters in WASHINGTON explaining the whole situation and requesting proof of any promises made to DOLLMANN involving any safe-conduct after the termination of ^{the} War in Italy.

4. During November and December 1946, the Italian press, in particular the Left, kept speculating on the identity of DOLLMANN, his whereabouts, and further expressed the desire that he be brought to trial as a war criminal.

5. Per AGWAR cable 86566 (Tab B), General VANDENBERG indicated that DOLLMANN did participate in the German surrender in ITALY, that representations by the Italians was an attempt to undermine Allied position in Italy, and that it was to the best interest of the Allies and future long-range U.S. Intelligence activities to show appropriate consideration to DOLLMANN.

6. On 29 November 1946 in reply to General VANDENBERG's cable (Tab B), General LEE, per cable (Tab C), summarized DOLLMANN's activities in connection with SUNRISE operation from information available here. General LEE proposed, therefore, that DOLLMANN be retained in U.S. custody until present and future Ardeatine Caves trials were completed and then planned to repatriate DOLLMANN through normal U.S. channels. Per cable (Tab D), General VANDENBERG stated that he greatly appreciated proposed action on DOLLMANN indicated in last paragraph of General LEE's cable (Tab C).

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7. On 28 December 46 per cable (Tab E), General LEE replied to General VANDENBERG's cable (Tab D) and indicated that he proposed:

a. Repatriating DOLLMANN through U.S. channels to Germany, to include arrangements for his return to ITALY if officially requested by the Italian Government;

b. Notifying the Italian Government of action taken and that should DOLLMANN be required, he could be made available.

8. On 21 March 1947, a representative of this Headquarters went to Germany to arrange for the repatriation of DOLLMANN. Arrangements were made for the CIC in Germany to accept DOLLMANN without screening (Tab F). It is to be noted that in Germany, DOLLMANN will eventually have to appear before a Denazification Board. The U.S. authorities in Germany did not commit themselves on making DOLLMANN available to the Italian Government in the event he was requested. (Please note para 2, Tab G).

9. On 27 March 1947, the Italian Ministry of Defense requested a reply to a letter they dispatched on 14 January 47 (Tab H). In letter dated 14 Jan 47, Ministry of Defense requested it be informed of whereabouts of DOLLMANN as well as three other German officers in order to serve them with a warrant of arrest. The Ministry of Defense has been informed by Rome Area Command that the matter was being referred to higher authorities (Tab I).

FACTS

1. General VANDENBERG has stated that it is desirable to show DOLLMANN appropriate consideration in the interest of long-range U.S. Intelligence activities.

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2. DOLLMANN is now in U.S. custody.
3. Arrangements have been made to repatriate DOLLMANN to Germany through normal U.S. channels without the usual screening.
4. The Italian Government desires to serve DOLLMANN with a warrant of arrest. However, it is not necessary to turn DOLLMANN over until the Italian Government presents a prima-facie case against DOLLMANN.

DISCUSSION

From a U.S. point of view, it is desirable to repatriate DOLLMANN to Germany with the least possible delay. We are repatriating SEPs at a rapid rate and, therefore, have reasonable grounds on which to repatriate DOLLMANN. It is doubtful that the Italian Government can present a prima-facie case against DOLLMANN as a war criminal. The indications are that the Left Wing elements are trying to obtain DOLLMANN to place both the Allies and the Right Wing elements in an embarrassing position. In view of the above, it is not considered sharp practice to repatriate DOLLMANN and not notify the Italian Government that DOLLMANN has been transferred to Germany at this time.

CONCLUSIONS

1. DOLLMANN should be repatriated to Germany.
2. Rome Area Command should inform the Ministry of Defense that before any action can be taken to allow the Italian Government to serve DOLLMANN with a warrant of arrest, necessary charges, together with documentary evidence in support thereof, must be submitted.

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- TRANSLATION -

MINISTERO DELLA DIFESA
 Stato Maggiore Esercito
 Ufficio I - 2 Sezione

N. 441

Rome, 14 January 1947

SUBJECT: Notification of Warrant of Arrest

TO : ROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
 Office of the AC of S, G-2

At the specific request of the Rome Questura, this Center must notify

1. DOLMANN Eugenio, German Colonel
2. KAPPLER Herbert, German lieutenant colonel
3. PRIEBKE Erich, German captain
4. SCHUTZ Karl, German captain

of the Warrant of Arrest n. 647/26003/43 issued on 25 November 1946 by the Military Attorney of the Military Tribunal of Rome.

The above mentioned are accused of "having taken part in acts of violence with murder committed by enemy troops against Italian citizens and hostages".

As it is reported that the above mentioned are detained in an Allied jail, it is requested that this office be

- informed of the place of detention;
- authorized - if the jail is located in Rome - to appoint Warrant Officer MUSSOLIN Rodolfo of the Carabinieri, to carry out the above notification.

THE CHIEF OF CENTER
 /s/ Major Eugenio Piccardo

CIC LOS
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CARRIER SHEET - MUST REMAIN WITH ATTACHED PAPERS - USE ENTIRE WIDTH OF SHEET - NUMBER ITEMS SEQUENTIALLY - DRAW LINE UNDER EACH ITEM

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
APO 742

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FILE NO:
SUBJECT: Eugen Dollmann and Eugen Wenner

NO.	TO	FROM	DATE	(Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)
1.	DI	DP	16 Sept 1947	1. Since early August the Office of Political Affairs has had under consideration the Staff Study recommending special treatment for Dollmann and Wenner, former SS officers subordinate to Karl Wolff. A letter dated 21 July 1947 received here on August 6, 1947 from the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes at Nürnberg, transmitted testimony given 5 July 1947 by Karl Wolff and Dr. Max Husmann, respectively the principal German figure and one of the Swiss intermediaries in the Operation Sunrise negotiations. The testimony made it necessary to reconsider the position taken by this Office in its carrier sheet to DI dated 26 July 1947.

2. Consequently, on August 11 and 28, and September 4, Political Affairs telegraphed the Department of State at Washington, asking that clarification of alleged promises to the Wolff group be made by certain Americans who were most closely involved in the negotiations. The telegram dated 4 September asked for a reply by the morning of 12 September, explaining that DI intended to take independent action regarding Dollmann and Wenner if no reply received by then. No reply has been received to date.

3. On 6 September 1947 General ~~Telford~~ Taylor addressed a letter to Ambassador Murphy, transmitting transcripts of several interrogations in June and July at Nürnberg of Karl Wolff by Judge Musmanno, former Naval Aide to General Mark Clark, together with an original letter from Dr. Husmann to General Taylor dated 9 August 1947. Husmann's letter alleges that the Swiss intermediaries made promises to Wolff, apparently without prior knowledge and subsequent explicit confirmation by the American principals but with confirmation implicit from certain remarks made to the Swiss intermediaries and General Wolff. The information obtained by Wolff's answers to Judge Musmanno's questions raises a fundamental point, namely, whether and to what extent the Wolff group actually endangered their lives by engaging in the Operation Sunrise negotiations. Wolff states definitely that during a conference on 6 February 1945 with Hitler, in the presence of Ribbentrop, Hebel, and Fegelein, he explained to Hitler the "various attempts to make peace" that had reached him "through Switz/^{erland} coming from American and British sources", and "urged him" to discuss the possibilities of peace; further that, although "the Fuhrer did not give orders" to him to begin peace negotiations, "on principle he seemed to agree with" him, and he, Wolff, "rather peculiarly, derived active legitimation from" Hitler's "attitude" to begin such negotiations. The interrogations also indicate that at various subsequent times until Hitler's disappearance at

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 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

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FILE NO:
 SUBJECT: Eugen Dollmann and Eugen Wenner (cont'd)

NO. TO FROM DATE

the end of April 1945, various high Nazis, including Kaltenbrunner, Himmler, and Hitler, were aware that Wolff was in contact and discussing peace with American agents. In fact, on the 24th of March 1945, Wolff explained to Himmler at Berlin what he had done to date. On 16 April Wolff again journeyed to Berlin and on 18 April, Kaltenbrunner and Wolff went to the Reichschancellery in Berlin where they explained to Hitler all the negotiations in northern Italy to that time. However, according to Wolff, Hitler had drawn up his final defense plans and rejected the possibility of making peace through Wolff's connections. Whereupon, Wolff returned to Italy. Wolff and other German officers concerned apparently withheld final decision until after Hitler's disappearance.

4. Thus, on the basis of the information now on hand, it does not seem possible to say definitely that the Wolff group endangered their lives at any time during the negotiations which were carried on under Operation Sunrise. Moreover, the entire question of the alleged promises still remains obscure. Whatever they were, they apparently were made to Wolff and only through him to his aides. Until the facts regarding these matters are fully known, the Office of Political Affairs does not feel qualified to deliver an opinion regarding the recommendation made for special treatment of Dollmann and Wenner.


 W. M. CHASE

WMC/dkp (#2578)
 Rm 1119, Dir Bldg

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OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

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FILE NO: DI 383.Z (DOLLMANN)(CI)
SUBJECT: Eugen DOLLMANN and Eugen WENNER

NO. TO FROM DATE (Has this been coordinated with all concerned?)

1 OS DI 6 Aug 47

NOTE FOR RECORD:

1. Reference is made to letter, Office of AC of S.G-2 MTOUSA, subject as above, addressed to Assistant Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, Frankfurt, dated 20 May 47 with two inclosures (TAB A) and to letter from Office of Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, file 383.6 (GID/OFS/IS), subject as above, dated 19 June 1947, addressed to Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, Berlin (TAB B). In these letters it is stated that the two subjects personally have rendered special services to the Government of the U S during the war, that definite commitments were made to them to repay them for such services, and that the suitable form for such compensations would be to enable these individuals to take up a normal existence as civilians in the U S Zone of Germany without being burdened by the stigma attached to them by their senior rank in the SS. It is further set forth in these letters that any publicity given to the release and resettlement of subject individuals would be embarrassing to the U S Government. I.A. & C.'s concurrence is conditional (See TAB F).

2. This office has contacted the Public Safety Branch, IA, the Food and Agriculture Branch, ED, and the Manpower Division with regard to the action requested in paragraph 2 of letter appended at TAB B. The Divisions contacted have expressed their concurrence.

3. In order to determine the political advisability of the proposed measure, this office has requested the views of the Office of Political Affairs, this Headquarters. Their comments, attached at TAB C, generally recommend that the commitments made to these individuals be kept. See TAB E for additional information from Political Affairs.

4. A precedent of a similar pardon was set in January 1947 when the War Department requested special consideration for a number of individuals chargeable under the Law for Liberation, who had rendered special services to the War Department in a classified project in the Zone of Interior. Pardon granted those individuals by letter, this Headquarters, file AG 014 (1A), subject: Exemption of Certain German Nationals from Denazification, dated 10 January 1947, is appended at TAB D. It is recommended that the Director, Office of Military Government for Bavaria be furnished authority to grant a similar pardon to DOLLMANN and WENNER. A draft directive to accomplish this purpose is inclosed (GREEN TAB).

5. In view of the high classification of the Subject, and the need of close coordination of the execution of the proposed measure, it is felt advisable that the correspondence attached at TAB A & B be forwarded through Intelligence channels to the Chief of Intelligence, OMC Bavaria for coordination with the various staff divisions of his Headquarters and with the Regional Commander of the CIC. A draft first indorsement, forwarding these communications is inclosed (RED TAB).

6. Action Recommended: It is recommended that the directive attached at GREEN TAB be approved and dispatched, and that the first indorsement attached at RED TAB be approved, to be dispatched by this office together with letters appended at TABS A & B.

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Page 1 of 2 Pages
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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
APO 742

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Reg. No. 748
Copy No. 1

FILE NO:
SUBJECT: Eugen Dollman and Eugen Wenner

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The attached file was left with this Office for its views by Major Lindjord.

It would appear that a moral obligation exists with respect to these SS officers who made an effort to bring about a German surrender in Italy. Quite apart from their moral character, they seemed to risk their lives in our interest, even though they did not succeed at the time. Under the Law for Liberation, no provision for pardon is made except in Article 54, which provides that the Ministers President may grant such pardon. It might prove cumbersome and embarrassing to invoke this procedure. An alternative might be to release the officers in question under assumed names and with new papers, but it is uncertain whether this would be practicable as they probably wish to return to their homes and would be subject to re-arrest. In any event, this question would seem to require a decision by the highest authorities here.

Donald R. Heath

Donald R. Heath
Director

DRHeath/vic
42129

~~POTS 148~~

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Conf
by May Breach
Date 8 Oct 1952
Guy G Ritchie
GUY G RITCHIE
1st Lt

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 By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

APPUNTO per Mr. LEAHY
 =====

file
D. 138128
 =====
 Colonnello SS D O L L M A N N
 =====

Dall'interrogatorio dell'ex-maresciallo di Polizia ARENA, che per molto tempo prestò servizio al gabinetto del ministero dell'Interno, dove il colonnello DOLLMANN aveva un ufficio di controllo e di collegamento, è risultato, fra l'altro, quanto segue:

- 1°) DOLLMANN abitava alla Pensione Trinità dei Monti in via San Sebastiano nr. 17. (Sembra avesse per amante la figlia della proprietaria della pensione; quando l'ufficiale tedesco partì, la polizia arrestò ed inquisì tutto il personale, persino il portiere che invece dicesi fosse stato sempre contrario a DOLLMANN)
- 2°) DOLLMANN aveva varie automobili: una di marca tedesca, scura, grande con cappotte, guidata da un proprio autista, tale PASCUCCI, 30/enne, alto, bel giovane, partito poi con lui per il Nord. L'automobile era tenuta ad un garage di Piazza Mignanelli. PASCUCCI aveva per amante tale ADELE, donna di servizio della pensione, partita con lui.
- 3°) Aveva varie automobili datigli dal Ministero Interni, fra cui una I500/FIAT grigia, comprata dal Prefetto TESTA del Commissariato di Trasporti proprio per darla a DOLLMANN.
 Gli autisti abituali erano tali GARI, guardia scelta, JANNACE, vice-brigadiere, VERSACI, agente ausiliario.
 Aveva un brigadiere della PAI, in borghese che gli serviva di scorta.
- 4°) Fu DOLLMANN che fece arrestare il segretario del fascio repubblicano di Roma BERDI con la banda fascista POLLASTRINI, che commetteva a Palazzo Braschi ogni sorta di rapine e delitti; dopo l'arresto, alcuni fascisti, una sera, spararono al portone della pensione, ed egli scese dolse col capo di gabinetto del ministero PAGNOZZI.
- 5°) DOLLMANN si occupava pure d'assistenza agli sfollati ed ai sinistrati; una volta mandò casse di cognac in regalo ad un ospedale. Era in stretto rapporto con l'"Ufficio di Collegamento con le Autorità Militari Germaniche" istituito al Gabinetto del Ministero dell'Interno da vari anni, presso il quale era anche certo GOZZI, primo seniore della milizia fascista (50/enne, grosso, calvo) il quale aveva molto ascendente presso la Direzione Generale della P.S. - Il Capo della Polizia BOCCHINI era molto amico di DOLLMANN, che influiva assai al Ministero.

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation: XE 138128 EUGENE DOLLMAN
MEMO
Date 13 NOV 46
From _____
To HARTMAN

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
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13 November 1946

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SCI Unit Z

Rome

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TO : Col. HARTMAN,
AC of S, G-2, CI, MTOUSA

SUBJECT: Operation SUNRISE and its Impending Liquidation.

1. In accordance with our talks held in Rome during the past few days, I am attaching the complete story written by the two protagonists in this case for your consideration and action. The attached report clearly sets forth the following phases of the operation:-

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Date 13 Aug 49
GUY G RITCHIE

A. Period from 3 March 1945 to 15 May 1945, "Promises".

B. Period from 15 May 1945 to 20 December 1945, CSDIC.

C. Period from the arrival at the Ancona Concentration Camp to the time of the escape on 20 December 1945.

D. From the time of the flight of 20 December 1945 to the departure from Milan on 28 August 1946.

2. Our position may be briefly summed up as follows. The peace negotiations which were carried out by OSS in Switzerland and which have been amply documented in the leading publications in America were regarded as one of the major Intelligence operations during the War. Through the efforts of General WOLFF, Cols. DOLLMANN and WENNER it was possible to persuade the German Commander in Italy to surrender his army intact.

3. His alternatives at the time presented most serious considerations for the Allied Armies in Italy. There was ever present the possibility that he would follow through with the German plan of establishing a "redoubt" in Austria which may have resulted in a TITO or Russian occupation of parts of the Venezia Giulia as well as much of the present Allied zones in Austria. Such a program would have undoubtedly been coupled with a last-ditch German program of carrying out a "scorch earth" policy in North Italy, resulting in a systematic destruction of all Northern Italian industries and harbors:- not for the purpose of winning the war, but to render it impossible for the Allies or the Italians to restore Italian economy. A bankrupt Italy would have resulted in severe political disturbances since it would have been impossible to rehabilitate the partisan bands and vast unemployed. Fomenting civil disturbances through economic chaos, the Germans would have been in a position to have made a strong bid at their long-term policy of splitting the Western

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and Eastern Allies in order that no united effort could be made to put the German house in order. Added to this was inevitable costliness in Allied lives. During the last months of the war these possibilities were well appreciated. It was for these reasons that the secret negotiations conducted in Switzerland by Mr. DULLES and his colleagues more than satisfied all expectations. Not only was the surrender signed at the most opportune time in such a manner as to preserve the vast part of Italian industry but it was also possible to insure the lives of a great number of Allied troops who were facing a strong and well equipped enemy.

4. In view of the advantages gained by these negotiations through General WOLFF, Cols. DOLLMANN and WENNER, it is only natural that military honor dictated that we should honor the promises made to these men. They accepted our promises in good faith and their past actions are deserving of our intervention. It is unwise to inquire too far into the reasons why nothing was done for these men, prior to their being transferred as common criminals to Ancona or to ask why no American authority ever attempted to intervene and make these promises good. This neglect may be due to the closing down of OSS and the return of the chief promisors to civilian duties, or to what DOLLMANN regards as one of the chief motives; namely, that the British Intelligence service having no active role in the clandestine negotiations in Switzerland, felt no desire to honor such promises. (Though General MORGAN has most generously acknowledged and publicized the work of Mr. DULLES. It was General MORGAN, himself, who insured the success of the program and prevented outside interference from disturbing Mr. DULLE's efforts. It is presumed, however, that General MORGAN was never fully apprised of the fate which was subsequently meted out to DOLLMANN and WENNER.)

5. In view of the possible unfairness of the implications stated above, it does not seem necessary to pursue the reasons why nothing was done for DOLLMANN and WENNER. Our present interest and energies should be devoted towards "making good" the original promise to "rehabilitate" them for their active participation in Operation SUNRISE. We feel it is to our discredit for having permitted them to have fallen into such hostile hands as evidenced by the inhumane treatment accorded them at Ancona.

6. We entered the first phase of this "rehabilitation program" when another of the participant in Operation SUNRISE, the Baron PARRILLI, informed us that DOLLMANN and WENNER were being held by the Italians in an insane asylum in the Milan area. He further stated that the two men had sunk to great depths of disillusionment following their escape and were being employed by anti-Allied elements to write affidavits discrediting Operation SUNRISE in order to prove that the secret surrender had been purely an Italian affair engineered by Cardinal SHUSTER, the VATICAN and the Christian Democrat Party. This insidious program was designed to foster a new spirit of nationalism in the Italian people aimed at discrediting the partisan movement which had been backed by the Allied Governments in order to convince Italians and History that the Church alone had saved Northern Italy from the German "scorched earth" policy. At the same time

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 this propaganda would serve the neo-Fascist elements who were embarking on an ambitious program to save the face of Fascist ideology by attempting to gain documentary proof from DOLLMANN that the Fascist ideology had been betrayed by MUSCOLINI and his followers whereas the "pure" spirit of the movement was from the beginning, kept alive by the intimates of CIANO who were opposed to the German Alliance. DOLLMANN's position as official interpreter during the CIANO-HITLER conferences and his intimate knowledge of high-echelon negotiations made him indispensable to those elements who desired to fortify and propagate the CIANO myth. Thus, by creating CIANO as a Fascist martyr, it was the desire of various persons compromised with Fascism to build up a sympathetic press in Italy which would permit them to acknowledge their Fascist background but at the same time hold themselves up as the followers of CIANO, who had plotted against the Duce and HITLER. DOLLMANN's pen was to be employed for the writing of a favorable epilogue to the CIANO diaries.

7. The Baron also pointed out that both of the Colonels had seriously considered going over to the Russians (to obtain the security denied by the Americans) since both had many intimate contacts within the German Army, contacts which at some future date could be exploited for secret operations of a clandestine nature in the new Reich. From an IS point of view, this presented a dangerous possibility.

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10. DOLLMANN was picked up and held by the Italian police. Though various officials identified him, none were successful in breaking his story that he was CASSANI. When confronted with one of the usual papers which stated he was not to be interrogated, the Questor of Rome threw this aside with scorn and did not telephone the number indicated. In view of this disregard of a normal identity document which has been commonly used, direct action was taken with the chief of Police. In a very brief interview the same night of the arrest, the Chief of Police, FERRARI, was informed that DOLLMANN had obtained his Italian identity document with the name CASSANI from an Italian authority, that it was Italian authority and Italian political party (and the Vatican) who had taken the initiative in the case and issued the false document: That unless he was willing to release CASSANI, the story of Italian participation would cause most serious harm to the Christian Democrat Party. FERRARI (who is extremely right-win

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of the police station Rhine-Main was called who, while I questioned the alleged Larcher, searched his luggage and found a confiscation protocol of the Swiss Federal Police Service in Lugano, dated Feb 2, 1952, and a notification of expulsion.

In this document the person concerned is given as

Dr. Dollmann, Eugen
German citizen, born Aug 21, 1900
in Regensburg, single, Dr. phil., writer.

Addressing the traveler as Dr. Dollmann, I asked him to put the cards on the table, whereupon he stated the following:

The confiscation list contains his proper personal data. He is a nephew of former German General Dollmann and, holding an SS-rank, was used in Italy as interpreter at supreme local offices of the former Reich. He also took a considerable part in the preliminary discussions concerning the capitulation of the Kesselring army in upper Italy. Due to the fact that the capitulation saved upper Italy from great war damages, he was, through intervention of liaison officers of high Italian government agencies, issued an Italian pass under the name of Ammon. This pass has become unusable in connection with his expulsion from Switzerland. He has received his current pass through the same official channels.

A German travel pass is being prepared for him in Spain. His true identity is known to the competent Spanish agencies. He makes a modest living in Spain and has been granted the permission to stay.

The present trip was to serve two purposes: firstly to visit relatives in Austria and secondly to buy paintings as agent for some Spanish collectors with whom he is acquainted.

Dollmann is listed in the Travel Control List under No 100 1002, index letter C.

For the above reasons, the alleged Dr. Eugen Dollmann, alias Larcher, on order of the BDI (passed on to me by ORR Polenz through AmtsR Guenther from the Office of the Pass Control Service), will be transferred for further investigation to the Landesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz, via the airport police station Frankfurt, which office has also been given, against receipt, Dollmann's forged pass.

It is to be mentioned that Dollmann, as he stated afterwards, was accompanied by an Italian citizen, Carlo Rocchi, born Aug. 29, '19, in Ovada, residing in Brescia, Via Milano No. 1, pass issued in Brescia, visa issued in Mailand. Allegedly the two wanted to continue the trip together. Regarding Rocchi's whereabouts it was ascertained that he had picked up a letter from the Frankfurt city Bureau of KLM Airways and proceeded toward the main station.

sgd. signature.

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 By ZJ NARA Date 1/6/00

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Kr. 12.K

Frankfurt/Main, Oct 8, 1952

Brought for interrogation was

Dr. Eugen Dollmann,
 Art Historian, single,
 for further personal data see above).

Having been informed about the subject of interrogation and asked to tell the truth, he made the following statements:

Personal: The statements concerning my personal data are correct. I assure that they wholly correspond to the facts. As already mentioned, I was born in Regensburg and first attended the Humanistische Gymnasium. Later, my mother moved to....(omitted in German text) where I attended the same school, passing my final examination at the Theresien-Gymnasium in 1919. Following the Abitur, I was matriculated at Maximilian University in Munich and later at Berlin and Vienna universities, submitting my dissertation to Munich University and obtaining my doctor's degree (Dr. phil) on Dec 23, 1926. At that time I received a 3-year scholarship from the Kaiser Wilhelm society in Berlin for the purpose of studying in Italian archives and libraries the history of Cardinal Alexander Farnese and his era. I conducted these studies at the Vatican archives and the library of the German Historical Institutes in Rome as well as in archives in Middle, South, and North Italy, staying in Italy from 1927 till 1945. I speak the Italian language fluently, and I earned my living as free writer and translator. In order to obtain an identity card as German editor, I went to Germany in 1934/35 to work in the head office of the Munich Neuste Nachrichten. Having obtained the above identity card, I returned to Rome, acting i.a. as interpreter for the German government. This occupation involved interpreting of conferences on the occasion of visits by leading German personalities in Italy. I did the same for Italian personalities visiting Germany. Finally, in 1937, I was taken over in this capacity by the personal staff of the SS leadership, with the rank of Obersturmfuehrer of the Allgemeine Waffen-SS. In addition to the job as interpreter, I was assigned the task of promoting social and personal relations between German and Italian agencies and ministers. However, my duties were strictly separated from those of the Police Attaché, delegated to Rome by the Reichssicherheits Hauptamt Berlin (main office for the security of the Reich). I was also placed at the disposal of Herr v. Mackensen and Herr v. Bergen, German Ambassadors to Rome, to perform duties of a social and cultural nature. I held this position until 1945. In 1943, especially after Italy's defection, I performed the same duties for the Commander "South", General Fieldmarshal Kesselring. Thus, since February 1945, I took a considerable part in the capitulation negotiations between the German South Army and the Allies, starting with my trip to Lugano on March 3, 1945, on the occasion of which I established contact with Mr. Allen W. Dulles.

Factual: The pass found in my possession is genuine, merely the entries do not pertain to me. The photo in the pass is mine. I have not taken the trips indicated in the pass, except the last one. I do not know for whom the pass was originally issued. I also cannot say whether Enrico Larcher, for whom the pass was issued, is the legal holder. The following will explain the way in which I obtained the pass and the reason why I was using it.

I have been living in Spain since Febr. 23, 1952. Through the intervention of the Papal Nuncio in Madrid, Monsignore Cicognani, with Spanish Foreign Minister Martino Atacho, in the middle of July 1952, I was officially granted permission to stay for a period of two years. Immediately following, on the basis of this document, I filed an official application for a valid German travel pass with the Allied Commission in Madrid - Mr. Bedel-Smith and M. Clement - for the purpose of settling my German affairs, filling out the papers and submitting all documents required. This application was forwarded to Germany with the consent of the Allied Commissioners. Due to the fact that I had to go to Germany and Austria for urgent reasons (to settle family affairs and to conduct negotiations concerning the translation of my memoirs into German which had been published in Italy), I accepted the offer of my Italian friends

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to obtain for me the above mentioned Italian travel pass. I considered it my duty to place at the disposal of Prinz Adalbert von Bayern, who was just appointed German Ambassador to Madrid, through my connections with his son Konstantin, my knowledge of the Spanish situation and the highly complicated position of the German colony. I had planned to pass through Germany within three days and to stay with my relatives in Austria. I have already the return ticket by air from Munich via Frankfurt/Main to Madrid, the travel through Germany being merely a transit trip.

The Italian friend of mine mentioned above, who desired to travel to Germany for pure business reasons, visited me in Madrid a few weeks ago to discuss the possibilities for a joint travel. In the assumption that my application for a German pass would be taken care of quickly, I first rejected his offer to be of assistance to me in this respect, through the help of his Italian connections. Since no decision has apparently been reached up to now on my behalf and my trip became more and more urgent, I eventually accepted his offer to provide me temporarily with an Italian pass and furnished him with a photograph. The pass thus fabricated was handed over to me by my friend in Madrid on Oct 3, 1952.

Upon Interrogation: I do not know who forged the pass. I emphatically deny having anything to do with the forgery. I emphasize again that I merely furnished my photo. This is the only trip for which I used the pass. I did not take the trips entered in the pass.

Upon Interrogation: Having been charged that my statements regarding the issuance of the pass seem incredible, I want to give the following explanation: I cannot state anything different from the above. I do not want to give the name of the person having furnished me with the pass because I do not want to cause him any trouble.

I am not guilty in this matter. I only had to use this pass because I am presently without such a document which I urgently needed for my trip. I did not commit any crimes; I am not being wanted by any agency and, therefore, have no reason to use a pseudonym. I merely used the pass for the above reasons.

Upon interrogation: Asked how much I had to pay for the pass, I cannot but state that I did not have to defray any expenses.

I cannot make further statements in this matter; I have told the truth in every respect.

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 By TJ NARA Date 11/1/00

Schweizerische Bundesanwaltschaft, Polizeidienst
 Ministère Public Federal, Service de Police
 Ministero Pubblico Federale, Servizio di Polizia

Page No.

Statement of Cognizance

The undersigned, Dollmann, Eugen Wilhelm Stefan Heinrich, son of Stefan and Paula née von Fischer, German citizen, born on August 21, 1900 in Regensburg, Bavaria, single, Roman Catholic, Dr. phil, writer, at present residing in Lugano, No 10 Via Loreto, takes cognizance of the fact that he is to leave Swiss territory by Tuesday, February 5, 1952, at the latest.

He also takes cognizance of the fact that in case of reentering Swiss territory without special permission by the Bundesanwaltschaft in Bern, he may be sentenced up to 6 months in jail and, in addition, fined up to 10,000 francs, in accordance with Art. 25 of the federal police law on foreigners.

Lugano, Amtshaus, February 2, 1952, 1045 hrs.

The person concerned:

sgd. Dr. Eugen Dollmann

Opened by:

Entry 1111 CASE FILES
File _____
Box 515DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 901008
By TJ NARA Date 1/6/00

CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

SCHWEIZERISCHE BUNDESANWALTSCHAFT, Polizeidienst
MINISTERE PUBLIC FEDERAL, SERVICE de Police
MINISTERO PUBBLICO FEDERALE, Servizio di Polizia

Page No. 1

List

of documents confiscated on January 30, 1952 in a search of the apartment of Dr. Dollmann Eugen, German citizen, born Aug. 21, 1900 in Regensburg, Bavaria, single, Dr. phil, writer, via Loreto 10, Lugano:

No.

1. a dossier, carrying the note 'N.B.Z. October 1935 to April 1936' plus a number of clippings from the Neue Basler Zeitung;
2. a copy of the 'Schweizer Monats-Hefte', of October 1936;
3. a copy of 'Der Turmwart', January/February 1949, No.1/2;
4. two clippings of the paper 'Die Nation', No's 24 and 30, 1950;
5. copy of letter by Goldschmidt to Jones of July 24, 1950 regarding Tangier and several clippings from the 'Weltwoche' on the problem of the defense of Middle-Europe by partisans;
6. 5 telegrams by Rocchi, Informant of the Questura in Mailand, to Dr. Dollmann alias Amonn;
1 telegram by Jones to Sennig, Innsbruck;
1 telegram by Bernasconi, Lugano to Baroness Hilde von Fischer, Innsbruck;
2 telegrams by Bullo Tito, Lugano, to Baroness Hilde von Fischer;
copy of a letter by Frassati Filippo, Mailand, to Jones;
copy of a letter by Dr. Dollmann to Filippo Frassati;
7. 1 envelope containing pieces of correspondence between Dr. Dollmann and Douve, Zuerich;
8. photostatic copy of a pass for Eugenio Amonn (consisting of three pages)
9. 2 American certificates for Eugen Dollmann, of Nov. 7 and 12, 1947.

This is to certify that this list is correct and that a copy of each of the documents has been received.

Lugano (Amtshaus), Feb. 2, 1952

The investigating officials

sgd. signatures

The person concerned

Dr.

sgd./Eugen Dollmann

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RG 319 IRR

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority: AND 003019By: ST/112 NARA, Date: 1/16/00~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
APO 758 US Army

CPB/WHR/ap

16 August 1945

SUBJECT: Statement of FAHRIG, Friedel, Internee.

TO : A.C. of S., G-2, Hq. USFET
APO 757 US Army

1. Friedel FAHRIG, internee in Camp 74, made the following statement:

Major DODGE, about six feet tall, 52 years of age, was at one time in Weimar under protective custody of the Gestapo. He had been in a PW Camp near Berlin and claimed that he was a nephew of Winston Churchill. He came to Weimar in about the middle of March 1944. The exact reason why and how he became a V-man Subject does not know. As she was told, Dodge behaved very well in the PW Camp and was very much interested in National Socialism. He was attached to Amt 6 of the RSHA in Berlin. Dodge was supposed to go to England in order to work for Germany. Why he did not go Subject does not know. Dodge was considered a PW and had been released from captivity on probation. Dodge was last seen in Weimar on Saturday before Easter. He left in a car accompanied by Dr TOST, the former writer and chief editor of a Berlin newspaper, one of his best friends.

2. To be forwarded to appropriate British authorities.

CHARLES P. BIXEL
Colonel, Cavalry
Actg. A.C. of S., G-2~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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B417
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Aunt ~~...~~

032/8/22

INTERROGATION REPORT

3779

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

NAME: DITTEL CHRISTIAN NAMES Paul

ALIASES: NIL

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 14 Jan 1907 at Milwietz, Saxony.

NATIONALITY: German

OCCUPATION: Employee at RSHA.

RANK: Obersturmbannfuhrer.

HEIGHT: 1 m 34 cm.
HAIR: brown, wavy, going grey at temples.
BUILD: thickset.
FACE: round, square head.
EYES: grey

LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS: Eisenhauer Str. 12, Berlin W30.

LANGUAGES: English fair, French slightly.

FATHER: Paul Dittel, living at Mitweiter, Saxony.

MOTHER: Deceased.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS: None

WIFE: Gerhardt, last heard of at Leipzig last March, present whereabouts unknown.

CHILDREN: None.

IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: Wehrpass, taken from him at time of arrest. No papers to hand.

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Dated 17 SEP 84

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REASONS FOR
FAILURE OF
AMT VII
 (contd)

27. The research work done by Amt VII never fulfilled the expectations of its creators. The reason for this was that the academically qualified members of its staff occupied themselves with matters of merely historical interest, instead of political intelligence. Their attitude of impartial and objective research, no matter how ardently Nazi some of them were in daily life, seemed, at times, diametrically opposed to the whole purpose of the RSHA. FW explains that in most cases these men could not help it; they had grown up in the academic atmosphere of the Weimar Republic, before methodical research had been generally discarded.
28. The following are a few instances of their over-objectivity. When expected to produce new evidence to prove the "authenticity" of the spurious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", they probed at great length into the political and economic history of the German Jews - though hampered by the absence of important original sources like the ROTHSCHILD Archives which had been spirited away and reserved for the sole use of the "Dienststelle ROSENBERG" and the "Reichs-Institut für die Geschichte des Neuen Deutschlands" under Professor Dr Walter FRANK. They were supposed to prove the "disastrous" and "destructive" influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the ways of life of the Germanic races in mediæval and modern times; they lost themselves, instead, in complicated problems of ecclesiastical history. They were to demonstrate the "subversive" character of witchcraft in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and, on the other hand, to provide evidence for an indictment of the Churches for their "hard and cruel" methods of fighting it. All they brought to light, however, were a few forgotten bits of folklore. When they should have unearthed startling new material to prove the hostile attitude of Freemasonry towards State and Nation, indeed towards any civilized community, they succeeded only in producing colourless historical treatises.
29. There was, in short, a permanent conflict between the ends envisaged and the means actually employed. The academic personnel of Amt VII, who formed anything but a happy team, were not capable of resolving this conflict. On the only occasion when KALTENBRUNNER wanted to make use of Amt VII for a certain purpose (as described in paras 17 - 25), he commissioned men who were completely unqualified, but staunch Nazis. A "mysterious twilight" surrounded the activities of Amt VII from beginning to its end, which was, in FW's own words, not a lamentable one.

B. ORGANISATION

30. For diagram showing the organization and structure of Amt VII, see Appendix 2.

VII A - COMPOSITION

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VII A 1: LIBRARY

FORMATION

31. The Library was started in late autumn 33, soon after SIA had taken over the Schmidtstrasse. FW states that its formation was decided upon at a conference between SIA and HEYDRICH. A proper library statute was, however, never drawn up. The library of Amt VII was not to be a general

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FORMATION
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reference library for the use of officials of the RSHA, as each Amt (in particular Amt IV, V and VI) had its own collection of indispensable reference books. It was, from the very beginning, described as a research collection within which every book or pamphlet had to be classed as a document and formed part of a system of archives. The first consignments arrived after the great purge of 1933/34, when the first thorough sifting of public and private libraries, publishing firms and book shops had taken place and after most non-Nazi societies, associations and lodges had been dissolved. When I moved to BERLIN in 36 he found masses of heterogeneous books, mainly consisting of confiscated material the pulping of which seemed inadvisable for various reasons. Cataloguing these books and sorting out duplicates would have provided work for many years; this task was never accomplished.

HOUSING

32. The conditions for housing a large and ever-growing library remained very bad. The entire collection was moved once to the branch building of the RSHA, Bismarckstrasse 12. Later on big sections that had already been shelved had, on SIK's orders, to be re-arranged. In 43 the process of evacuation started; thus the library was never really available for proper use. The principles of arrangement were frequently changed.

LIBRARIANS

33. The first librarian whom I met was Mastuf BIERER who was, however, called up in 38 and was rarely seen in the library since, though he remained theoretically in charge till 40, when he was transferred to the Luftwaffe as a Lt. Then Stubaf Dr Günther SEIBER was appointed acting Leiter of the Library. He had some experience in public library service, and the work of cataloguing and classification would certainly have made some progress, had not SIK constantly interfered with it. He found SEIBER too pedantic and treated him accordingly. In 42 SEIBER was taken seriously ill, probably in consequence of the many humiliations he had had to endure from SIK, and had to take a long leave, on the expiration of which he was transferred to VII B 5 (churches). The post of Librarian was given to Stubaf Karl BURMESTER, a student of economic geography who had no library training. SIK thought that BURMESTER would work in a less academic fashion and show more practical efficiency. BURMESTER remained Librarian until Apr 45. He was responsible for the evacuation of the collection.

34. From 43 onwards the heads of sub-depts (Referenten) were also largely responsible for the upkeep of those sections of the library which concerned their particular lines of research.

SECTIONS

35. During 36, when I myself worked in the Library, the classification of Nazistic and Marxist books was started by Mastuf BIERER. Later on SEIBER and, after him, BURMESTER began to set up other sections, e.g. ecclesiastical history and literature, Judaism, Germanic (i.e. books of reference) and a section on GERMANY and foreign countries. Smaller sections comprised the following subjects: anthroposophy, theosophy, occultism and alchemy, literature and pornography.

ACQUISITIONS

36. Early in 37, Amt VII began to acquire the more important new publications on these subjects. For publications were usually procured through the Liaison office at LEIPZIG, as Amt VII was not financially in a position to purchase them all on the open market. Books which were wanted could only be procured through ordinary booksellers after long delays, and might then be out of print; this frequently happened in recent years, when paper shortages led to the issue of very small editions.

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ACQUISITIONS
 (contd)

37. Pi knows less about acquisitions to the library after the middle of 37, when he left the library to take over Masonic manuscripts. He remembers, however, that the entire library of the Jewish community of BIALIN was confiscated and brought to Amt VII, and that from May 38 onwards not less than 200 boxes of books began to pour in from LISERLA. These were not opened but stowed away in the cellars of the office in Eisenacher Strasse. Of material confiscated by the SdS in occupied territories only comparatively little was forwarded to the RSM BIALIN, as most of it was dealt with on the spot. On the whole the search parties (Fahndungsdienst) of the SdS worked unsystematically as far as books and documents were concerned. From 40 onwards a Government decree ordered that all books and archives concerning political or ideological opponents in occupied territories were (unless temporarily wanted by the SD, Bipo or Gestapo) to be collected by the Kulturstab of the NSDAP and to be handed over to Einsatzstab ROSENBERG for evaluation by the latter's various institutes and the projected School of Ideological Investigation.

CATALOGUES

38. Before the library was evacuated it contained, in Pi's estimate, 200,000 - 300,000 volumes including brochures. A proper census was never taken. A great part was shelved in alphabetical order, but masses, from which the duplicates had still to be eliminated, remained piled in the cellars. At the time of the evacuation it was seen that only a very small number of them had been entered in two catalogues, one classified by subjects and the other by authors. Detailed particulars, according to the old Prussian Library Instructions, were only given for recent publications and current literature. The section of Masonic books was partly catalogued, but references were more easily traced with the help of WOLFFELG's voluminous Masonic Bibliography (1926).

DEFECTS

39. The library had no reading room, nor were any specific rules laid down for borrowing books. Not much use was made of the library outside the staff of Amt VII. Its unpopularity was due to its inaccessibility and many defects, which made any extensive research work nearly impossible for anyone not actually employed in the library.

EVACUATION

40. The evacuation of the library was started at the beginning of 43. In the middle of Jan 43 large sections were housed in the spacious manner of SCHLESINGEN near GLOGAU. These sections included parts of the Masonic and Judaica collections, reference libraries of Amt VII and of other RSM-later, books on German history, ethnology and folklore as well as the whole Press Archivat (VII 1-2). By Apr 43 they were distributed over the following locations, where accommodation had been requisitioned by the B0 Abschnittsleiter of REICHELBERG, Stubai RICH:-

- 1) SCHLOSS HILLES, SdS of BÜCHINGEN-LIEP (Library) (GERS 434/0.51/1.95)
- 2) SCHLOSS PARLITZ, SdS of BÜCHINGEN-LIEP (Library) (GERS 434/0.51/1.83)
- 3) HILSKA, SdS of BÜCHINGEN-LIEP (Library) (GERS 4346/0.51/1.35)
- 4) SCHLOSS HILDEBRUNN in GLOGAU-RAJKA (Library) (GERS 434/0.51/1.96)
- 5) SCHLOSS SCHLESINGEN near GLOGAU, district GLAZ (Masonic archives and Judaica) (GERS 434/0.51/1.32)
- 6) PLUM, HILDEBRUNN (Press Archives)
- 7) DEGENERON on the BÜCHINGEN (Press Archives)

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EVALUATION
(contd)

41. In SCHLOSS FLAND and FALKENBURG the books could be shelved; in PERSEUS they were only stowed away. The Masonic library and the reference libraries of the other Inter remained in SCHLOSSFLAND.

VII 2 : PRESS ARCHIVESARCHIVES AND
DAILY SURVEY

42. The Press Archives, when III took charge of them, were originally intended as a collection of press clippings from all German and, as far as available, foreign newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, concerning matters of interest to the SD Hauptamt. At the same time a press survey ("Presso-Spiegel") was compiled day by day, duplicated and distributed to all SD Dienststellen for their information. In P.'s opinion its value was doubtful, as it amounted to a mere repetition of reports in the German press. This press survey ceased publication about the beginning of 42 owing to lack of personnel and paper. From that time onwards only the archives were continued. For foreign newspapers could be obtained with difficulty and after long delay from the Sortiment SCHNEITZER, a KARLSRUHE newspaper and book agency which maintained relations with PO RUGEL and SUTZNERLAND. Their place was largely taken by foreign news and other broadcasts and DFB reports.

FILING

43. The cuttings were filed away in several thousand folders. As most of the articles and reports cut out were of interest for several topics, reference slips had to be made showing the number of the folder containing the original cutting. Before the war certain cuttings were forwarded to Inter III and IV for information before they were filed away. Early in the war this practice fell into disuse almost entirely, as both Inter III and IV had formed their own sub-depts concerned with press evaluation. Moreover, Amt III in particular was not inclined to return the cuttings as it wanted to file them with its own documents.

MALE STAFF

44. The male staff of VII 2 was small and consisted chiefly of men who had not completed their studies. In the beginning III did all the research work himself but in 37, when he became overburdened with other tasks, he handed the sub-dept over to Stabsf. HILF. The latter remained in charge until the beginning of 42, when Stabsf. FUCHS took over the sub-dept until its end. FUCHS was a fairly good linguist and comparatively well versed in political economy, but had no university training or habit. The further members, Scharf Dr Willi LEUHERDE and Stabsf. Heinz WUST, were killed on the Eastern front. Another member of the staff, Scharf TILKE, was hardly more than a filing clerk.

FEMALE STAFF

45. The female staff was more numerous. It consisted of two women in a supervisory capacity: Dr phil Hilde ECKHARDT, a former student of Journalism, who worked directly under the Referent and was largely responsible for the selection of material, and the lines WITTELLER who worked on the cross-references. They were assisted by four or five women who translated French and English articles. There was also one translator for Danish. These translators had been mainly recruited from the civilian interpreter schools of HEIDELBERG, LEIPZIG (J.G.O.'sches Institut) and BERLIN (RUBINOW SCHULE). The purely mechanical work of cutting and pasting was done by middle-aged women employees of whom there were about twenty-five before the war, and towards the end about fifteen.

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EVACUATION

46. The Press Archives remained in BERLIN till Mar 43 and were then evacuated partly to PLUM in LURELL and partly to SCHLESISCH. The sections which had been in PLUM were then, at an unspecified date, again evacuated to MGGENDORF on the HANSEL.

VALUE OF
 MOTIVES
 CRITICISED

47. P states that, as time went on, the Press Archives lost all the importance which SI had originally attached to them. Although they had a certain historical value, they showed, for some years, considerable gaps, since work had been interrupted several times and the methods of collecting had often been changed. For this P blames SI, who used to take members of his staff suddenly off their work and put them on to work in which he took an ephemeral interest or which seemed to promise him personal success with his superiors.

VII B - EVALUATION

GENERAL

48. Owing to the war the sub-depts of VII B were sorely understaffed and the number of fully qualified research workers decreased rapidly. Consequently the scope of their work had to be narrowed considerably, even before the evacuation. The Referenten (heads of sub-depts) also suffered from SI's dogmatic and overbearing attitude, which was not conducive to scholarly research.
49. A reorganisation of the whole administration of Amt VII, which took place in Dec 43, dissolved VII B as well as VII B 1 (Masonic Archives); VII B 2 had been closed down already in 41. As, however, the evacuated material had to be taken care of, and as nearly all employees were classed as more or less unfit for active service, the sub-depts were maintained on a reduced scale. Practically the whole of Amt VII was then centralized into one single group. All existing sub-depts of VII B were evacuated to SCHLESISCH. From Aug 43 onwards P came into contact with his colleagues only every fortnight, when he went to SCHLESISCH for very short periods to see to the library and archives and to settle quarrels among the personnel.

VII B 1 : FREEMASONRY

50. The material used by this sub-dept consisted mainly of the Masonic section of the main library, VII A 1. The only Masonic magazine which found its way to Amt VII during the last few years was the Swiss periodical "Alpina" which was obtained through the Swiss Consulate (see para 42). This periodical contained the only information available about international masonry. Stubał WILHELM (P's successor as Referent) also collected material for a large work whose publication was planned. This work was to give a thorough and critical account of all international Masonic communities, their history and ideology.
51. Besides this the Referent had to report to the Amtschef on all books and pamphlets about Freemasonry, the first editions of which were submitted to him for confidential review and judgment by the publishers, in particular by the "NORLICH Verlag" BERLIN, with whom Amt VII had special relations. Amt III recorded manuscripts, as did, in a few

REPORTS ON
 BOOKS

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REPORTS ON BOOKS

cases, the Propagandaministerium and the "Dienststelle ROSKNEBORG" (Section, "Überstaatliche Mächte"). The reports which were asked for by Amt III (who only forwarded material with which they, through lack of qualified readers, could not deal themselves), were sent on by Amtchef VII to Ostufaf von KILPINSKI, who was in charge of the sub-dept of Amt III concerned with Literature and the Press. If the Dienststelle ROSKNEBORG requested a report, which happened during P's term of duty only once, this had to be sent to Dienstleiter HAGEMEIER. P declares that there was no regular interchange of ideas between Amt VII and either of the above-mentioned departments, which jealously kept themselves aloof.

52. P relates that 80% of the material submitted for scrutiny was absolutely valueless. Consequently Amt VII usually recommended the withdrawal from public sale of material already printed, or non-publication of that which was still in manuscript form. The "works" produced were mainly polemical trash written by unscrupulous dilettantes, or pure propaganda of the lowest sort which contained no useful information and was not based upon original sources. In many cases, however, Amt III took no notice of Amt VII's recommendations, although in some instances publication could be prevented.

53. The trouble was that Amt III and KILPINSKI in particular did not fully accept Amt VII's objective criteria of judgment. Nor did the Propagandaministerium. When VII 3 1 were approached by the latter for an opinion on a costly second edition of BLOD's "Freemasonry and Jewry in AMERICA", and on account of its many inaccuracies, advised against it, their recommendation was passed over and the book was reprinted with all its mistakes and appeared on the market.

54. At times, "memoranda" reached Amt VII from cranks, mystery-mongers and professional sensationalists; critical reports on such memoranda were then submitted by the Amt, but were often ignored.

55. The Masonic Referat had at its disposal in the library the complete membership lists of Lodges in GERMANY and a card-index compiled from this source of information. From this card-index, information was made available on demand to Party or SS branches. In general, Freemasons could become members of the Party, but were not allowed to hold official posts. Furthermore, the Referat compiled and issued approximately every two months a summary of information received; this was distributed in 150 copies. This summary was introduced whilst SIM was still in command. Towards the end, the Referat spent much time in setting up the Freemasonry Library at its evacuated HQ (SCHLESIEREN). At the same time Gustaf RICHARD was made responsible for the library of Witchcraft and Sorcery, also at SCHLESIEREN. As related in para 21, many Masonic books were shifted to HOFBOHN-GEBEL in 44 for the sole use of GELMISC and his assistant RICHARD.

56. The Freemasonry Referat was, according to P, one of the few sub-depts of Amt III which were represented in German-occupied territories. After the fall of BLOD in 40, Ostuf BILLET, who had been the Referat in 38, became liaison officer between VII 3 1 and the SS FRIEDLICH, Stuf IGVOCHEN. BILLET was sent to AMER to investigate French Masonic communities, their history and to extent to which they had penetrated into French public life. He despatched

CARD-INDEX AND LIBRARY

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FRENCH MASONRY
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a number of books and brochures, and, at intervals, long reports which were all signed by KROCHEN. STUBER was killed in action at the beginning of Sep 44 and his successor at the 363 FRANKLICH was Ostuf WENZEL who had, until then, been partly employed in the Masonic Archives (VII C 1). He was sent to PARIS in spring 44, and worked at first under STUBER, who introduced him to investigation of Freemasonry and International Jewry.

FRENCH INFORMER,
COSTON

57. It was then that he came into contact with KROCHEN's chief French informer on Freemasonry, a certain COSTON. After the invasion of FRANCE by the Allied Forces, WENZEL was for a short time employed on general SD duties in NORMANDY, on which PW can give no further details. Then WENZEL returned to GERMANY and arranged, apparently on his own initiative, for COSTON's move to the REICH. In late autumn 44 COSTON moved to WORMS with his family and four of his informers. When PW heard of this move, he contacted at once Antschef IV, Graf Genit & Pol WENZEL, asking for instructions. WENZEL replied that he had no interest whatever in COSTON and his Masonic researches, and that PW should keep him. Thereupon PW got into touch with KILLNERUNNER, and on his orders evacuated COSTON and his entourage with WENZEL in charge to REZLA (RLO) in the REICHSGEBIETE (GSGS 4416/S.10/6463). Since beginning 45, however, PW lost sight of WENZEL and COSTON. (For COSTON, see STUBER and WENZEL in Appendix 3).

PUBLICATIONS

53. The following publications on the history of Freemasonry were issued under the aegis of Ant VII since 42, and were brought out by the "NORDLAND Verlag":-

- (i) Stubaf Dr Hans SCHICK: "Die älteren Rosenkreuzer", a study of the Rosicrucian movement in GERMANY during the seventeenth century.
- (ii) Dr Adolf ROSSBERG: "Freimaurerei und Politik im Zeitalter der Französischen Revolution".
- (iii) Dr Heinz BÜCKNER: "Das Birken der Freimaurerei in WESTPHALEN 1806/07".
- (iv) Dr Hans WIEGANDER: "Die Freimaurerei und die europäischen Dynastien".

"NORDLAND
VERLAG"

59. The "NORDLAND Verlag", which was founded as a small publishing firm for Nazi literature about 37/38, was later given the copyright of all publications prepared or recommended by Ant VII. Its Director was Ostuf WISCHER, its manager Ostuf SCHÜLLER, both 100% Nazi. Its only professional reader was PW, who emphasises that the firm was not controlled by the RSHA or any of its Depts, but exclusively by the SS Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftsamt.

VII B 2 : JEWRY

60. This sub-dept too made extensive use of VII A 1 and VII A 2, which supplied the basic material for their work. PW admits that he took little interest in the activities of VII B 2, perhaps owing to the fact that he found it rather difficult to get on with the Referent, Ostuf Dr Phil WILHELMSEN.

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REPORTS ON MSS

61. Occasionally the sub-dept had to report on manuscripts which had been submitted for reading by the "NORLIND Verlag", most of which had to be rejected on account of their uncritical and unscholarly quality. [illegible] recalls that among these manuscripts was a brochure written by the notorious pamphleteer Johann von LEIB, a protégé of Walter [illegible]'s; the referent advised against its publication.

PRESS SUMMARY

62. Furthermore, the sub-dept issued every three weeks a summary of Press information on the Jewish question. Throughout the last year this summary consisted mainly of extracts from a Jewish paper appearing in S. IFFLAND. It was duplicated in about 200 copies and distributed to all SD branches, the Foreign Office, the Propagandaministerium, and the Dienststelle ROSENBERG. It was almost valueless and earned criticism from the SD branches. The BDS PRAGUE, Stab Dr [illegible], once violently attacked Amt VII on this account and for their impartial and dispassionate attitude in general.

REPORTS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

63. In accordance with an agreement between KULTURBÜRO and the German Foreign Office (Kulturpolitische Abteilung), VII B 2 had to supply the Foreign Office with short reports about various subjects connected with the Jewish question. After the evacuation, these reports had to be forwarded via Ostuf Willi PÖSCH, who stayed in BERLIN and acted as liaison offr to Gesandter SCHMIDT of the Kulturpolitische Abteilung. SCHMIDT, who took no particular interest in any intellectual matters, soon made it known that he was not satisfied with the reports. He therefore sought help from the "Institut zur Erforschung der Judenfrage" in BRNO a/a (director Dr SCHNEIDER), which was ROSENBERG's creation.

64. Both the Press summaries and the short reports to the Foreign Office were written and edited by Zivilangestellter August STURM.

LIBRARY

65. Apart from these activities, the staff of VII B 2 had to help maintain the sections of the Library with which it was concerned, a task which became more difficult after the evacuation of the "Judenbibliothek" to the area of BOHEMISCH-LEHA. For this, besides Dr [illegible], Ostuf HEDERGOIT as research assistant and Ostuf [illegible] as technical assistant were responsible.

VII B 3 : CHURCHES

66. Of all the sub-depts of VII B, VII B 3 was the least busy, chiefly owing to the fact that it remained for a long period without a full-time referent. The last referent, Stab Dr LEVIN, was a mere figurehead. Of his two research assistants one, Stab Dr [illegible], was actually employed by VII B 1 (Library). Most of the work was done by Ostuf Dr [illegible] who was a qualified ecclesiastical historian. All he had was to work through the more important historical magazines and recent publications on ecclesiastical history, to compile a theological bibliography, and to plan new accessions to the church section of the library. The Press summaries on church topics, which were issued to SD branches, the Dienststelle ROSENBERG and the Propagandaministerium only at long intervals, were based on a Protestant news service whose title I cannot remember - no Catholic one was left. Besides this work, material was being collected on the history and ideologies of religious sects and in particular racial theorists in as far as they had anything to do with church matters.

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 Ant VII

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Dated 17 Sep 84

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OUTSIDE
 OPPOSITION

67. At the time when VII B 3 was evacuated it was still without plan or program, and no real results were achieved. This was, in P's belief, mainly due to the fact that the campaign against the political churches was really within the sphere of action of Inter III and IV, the Dienststelle ROSENBERG and the Kulturstelle of the NSDAP, all of which were jealous of their prerogatives.

VII B 4 : MARXISM

INEFFICIENCY OF
 THIS SUB-DEPT

68. This sub-dept remained for a long time without a head, after its first Referent Gustaf KLINKE had followed SIA into the Auswärtige Amt. KLINKE encountered difficulties in understanding Marxism as he lacked knowledge of history and economics. On SIA's suggestion he planned a new full-length biography of Karl MARX but never got beyond collecting preliminary material.
69. From 42 onwards Ostaf HESCHERT was in charge of the Referat. He came from the Eastern Front and had only a very superficial knowledge of the subject. He too had to work hard to gain some knowledge of Marxian ideology and Dialectical Materialism. In 44 he was taken ill and remained inactive for many months. Most of the research work, which consisted only in reading and extracting the Marxian Classics and prominent works on Bolshevism, was done by Zivilangestellter Dr phil HEBELING, who joined VII B 4 at the end of 43 or the beginning of 44.
70. Contact with day to day topics was only maintained by reading two or three mass Socialist newspapers which were obtained through the Sortiment SOBELINZER. Articles in these papers were cut out and filed away according to a special subject index. These files were not handed to the General Press Archives (VII B 2) but remained with VII B 4. P has no recollection of any Russian papers being read in this sub-dept, as they were not available through any foreign country and no printed matter came to Amt VII from the Eastern front.

VII B 5 : LIBERALISM

SCOPE

71. This sub-dept was instituted by SIA so that it might demonstrate the irreconcilable antagonism between Liberalism and the German Nationalist State. It worked on similar lines to VII B 1 (Prussianism). Later on SIA intended to expand the functions of the sub-dept and to entrust it with the investigation of all political and philosophical ideas throughout modern German history.

RELATIONS WITH
 ANT III

72. It was also hoped to write monographs on ideological themes for the use of Amt III, especially III C. At the beginning of 42 the Referent of VII B 5, Stabsr Dr SCHICK (a former Roman Catholic priest), had preliminary conferences at Amt III, mainly with Stabsr SIEGELER and Ostubar von KLEPINSKI and submitted three voluminous monographs. This cooperation did not, however, last long. According to P, Amt III, which had its own research staff, was not at all impressed by SCHICK's scholarly attitude. It appears that Amt III's dissatisfaction over SCHICK's reports was used as a pretext to attack the whole management of Amt VII.

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72. The staff of VII B 5 was very small. After Maschaf
 MUELLER (also a former Roman Catholic priest) had left in 43
 owing to differences with Stubař MUELLER of VII B 1, it consisted
 only of SCHIÖN and a female secretary whose name P/ cannot
 remember. SCHIÖN was a most assiduous worker who, besides
 his administrative and research obligations, took care of the
 section of the library on Modern German History and read all
 historical periodicals which were still published. Furthermore
 he prepared an extensive bibliography of German Liberalism
 and wrote a book on the Socialists (see para 58).

VII B 6 : OTHER POLITICAL OPPONENTS

74. P. knows little about the work of this sub-dept.
 It was supposed to investigate the ideologies and political
 methods of pacifist, separatist and reactionary movements and
 of the various groups of emigrés from GERMANY. In
 collaboration with VI B 1 (Library) it collected all available
 books, periodicals and newspaper cuttings dealing with these
 subjects.

75. VII B 6 was closed down at the beginning of 43 owing
 to the lack of qualified staff, after its first acting Referent
 Ostubař MUELLER had been detached to ERSSA already in 40, and
 his successor, Ostuf KOWAL, had been sent to SCHLESING as
 supervisor.

VII C - SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCH TASKS

GENERAL

76. The group VII C comprised three sub-depts whose work
 involved "wissenschaftliche Sonderaufträge" ("Special Research
 Tasks"). Under it came the Masonic Archives (VII C 1), the
 collection of exhibits concerning Masonic rites (VII C 2) and
 the so-called "Witchcraft" which dealt with witchcraft. Of
 all these three sub-departments P. can give a fairly complete
 picture.

VII C 1 : MASONIC ARCHIVES

77. In Feb 37 SM entrusted P. with the setting-up of
 these archives. P. had to collect, re-arrange and file the
 archives of the German Lodges which had been confiscated by
 the SD. The archives which he took into his custody were
 not quite complete, as certain parts had remained with local
 SD branches and police offices where they were used for
 investigation purposes.

78. A first scrutiny of the material proved that it was
 of considerable historical value and deserved expert treatment.
 As a historian P. took a great interest in it and began to
 reconstruct the archives of the individual Lodges, of which
 there were approximately 300.

STAFF

79. P. states that this task appeared almost unsurmountable,
 the more so since he had to do all the work himself, and was
 only at a comparatively late stage given a small staff of
 unqualified assistants. These included Stubař MUELLER (who,
 after evacuation of the archives to SCHLESING had to take
 over the administration of that centre), Ostuf KOWAL (who
 was merely a clerk and left at the end of 43), and Dr ALGEMANN
 (who was entirely taken up with writing his book on history (see
 para 58) and had no knowledge whatever of archive matters).

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RE-SORTING

80. When P. took charge most of the archives were stored in the cellars of the building at Esner Strasse 12 and represented a hopeless mixture of heterogeneous papers. The reconstruction of the individual archives had partly to be done by tracing the old numerical reference marks and marginal losses, which took much time. By the beginning of 41, however, the archives had been roughly re-sorted according to Lodges. After this rough sorting a more careful sifting was to follow. Some indexing was attempted for the archives of a few Lodges, but this had to be abandoned owing to the great size of the archives which dated from 1737 to 1933. In some instances the bigger Lodges had their own indices.

MOVES

81. It was a serious drawback that the archives had to be moved four times. At the end of 39 they were moved to Eisenacher Strasse and at the beginning of 42 back to Esner Strasse. Each move interrupted cataloguing and research work for about six months. Then in the middle of 43 the archives were evacuated to FULDA near HILDESBURG, and in spring 44 to WOLLELSLORF near HILDESBURG. From summer 38 onwards, P. was entrusted with procuring material from the archives for an encyclopedia of German Freemasonry which was planned by SIK. He had little time to spare for this task owing to the moves.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

82. Apart from purely Masonic documents, the archives contained the entire registry of the dissolved "Zentralverein deutscher Staatsbürger jüdischen Glaubens" and the records of the Austrian "Vaterländische Front". The latter were in a particularly bad state of preservation. There were also Marxist documents which had been confiscated by the SD and Gestapo. Owing to lack of time and personnel, all these masses of documents were never examined or even shelved.

CONSULTATION OF ARCHIVES

83. The Masonic Archives were hardly ever used by outsiders, though in 42 the Professor of Mediaeval History at GÖTTINGEN University, Dr Percy Ernst SCHRAM, a non-Nazi, was admitted for a short time in order to complete some genealogical studies on his own Masonic ancestors for a book entitled "Hamburg, Deutschland und die Welt" which appeared in 43. More use of the Archives was made by the staff of VII B, in particular those few who were engaged upon actual research work. Sometimes genealogical queries addressed to German public archives were passed on to the ASMA, but only in a few cases could the required information be furnished.

RELATION TO WOLLELSLORF

84. At WOLLELSLORF shelves for the Masonic archives were made with great difficulty owing to the lack of wood. The records of the Jewish "Zentralverein" and the "Vaterländische Front" as well as the Marxist documents remained in wooden boxes which were never opened. There were also a number of unopened chests containing books which had gone to WOLLELSLORF by mistake instead of to the castles in the GIESSENLAND owing to the chaotic railway conditions. There was also at WOLLELSLORF a heterogeneous collection of newspaper cuttings which had been purchased from its collector, Herr G. of WITZEN, for RM 40,000. It was planned to incorporate it after the war into the main Press Archives (VII A 2).

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By JK NARA Date 8/23/91

RG 319
Entry 1RR
File XE006538
Box 27

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CECELJA, Vilim

Information at this headquarters reveals the following information concerning Vilim CECELJA, born 24 April 1909 in St. Ilija, Yugoslavia: SUBJECT was accused by Yugoslavia in 1945 of being a traitor and war criminal for his connections with the Fascist, Pro-Nazi Ustasha movement in that country during World War II. (B-2) SUBJECT was arrested on 9 October 1945 by an United States Intelligence Agency in SALZBURG. Comprehensive investigation failed to substantiate the majority of charges made by the Yugoslavian government and SUBJECT was not extradited. (B-2) SUBJECT was found to have been Assistant to Chief of Chaplains in the Croatian (Ustasha) Army with the rank of Lt. Colonel, holding this position during the war. After the war, SUBJECT founded the Croatian Red Cross which moved from VIENNA to Alt Aussee in April 1945. Though not officially recognized, this organization was named as a humanitarian organization by the International Red Cross, Geneva in 1945. Charges that the organization was purposefully harboring and hiding ex-Ustasha members was never substantiated. (B-2) SUBJECT had admitted casual but not official contacts with the top leaders of the Ustasha movement, primarily in a religious rather than political capacity. (B-2) SUBJECT was released to the Austrian authorities on 19 May 1947. (Unevaluated) SUBJECT is alternately described as a devout humanitarian by his friends and a Fascist opportunist by his enemies. (P-6) SUBJECT attended the Croatian Congress in Munich in 1950 as a representative for the Association of Croats in Austria. (Unevaluated) No further information is available at this Headquarters.

Remarks:

Subject's Name: Vilim Ceclja Birth Date: 24 April 1909

1909-1920: Yugoslavia

REGRADING DATA CANNOT BE PREDETERMINED

Previous Residence and Dates:

Present Address: Salzburg, Austria since (in) 1947

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Occupation: Colonel

Other Information: (None available)

Other Names:

Number: SECRET Other: SECRET B. B. of I. D. No.

Subject: Security check for non-Communist areas

LO:



SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

Case Number: 87-1310

Date: September 1947

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Authority E.O. 10501By JK NARA Date 9/23/97

RG	<u>319</u>
Entry	<u>1RR</u>
File	<u>XE006538</u>
Box	<u>27</u>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~*Cross
File*

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 777

26 February 1947

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

THRU : State Dept.; Legal Division; JAWCB; Military Division.

SUBJECT: Catholic Clergymen Presently Interned in Camp Marcus W. Orr

1. Following is a summary of the charges which warranted the internment of the three Catholic clergymen listed below:

- a. MEDIC, Rafael
- b. CECELJA, Wilhelm
- c. MONDOK, Ferdinand

a. MEDIC, Rafael

Military rank: Major in the Croatian USTASHI. On arrest (13 December 1945) was found in illegal possession of a German Mauser pistol with ammunition. Three cases of pre-Nazi USTASHA propaganda were stored in his house which was also used as hiding place for high-ranking USTASHA personalities, wanted by the Allied authorities. It is believed that Subject knows the whereabouts, aliases, and probably the routes of communication of many war criminals. MEDIC was, during his services as chaplain in the USTASHA, the father confessor and trusted advisor of Antov Pavelic, Chief of the Nazi puppet Croatian republic.

b. CECELJA, Wilhelm

Military Rank: Lieutenant Colonel in the Croatian home army, German stellite army. Became notorious as the priest who swore in the USTASHA regime, when Pavelic was appointed chief of the Croatian Republic. Was the founder and head of the "Croatian Red Cross", illegal organization which issued a number of falsified identity papers to former USTASHA personalities, wanted as war criminals.

c. MONDOK, Ferdinand

Wanted by the Czech government as a former deputy of Parliament of the Slovak Hlinka government.

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2. All the above listed clergymen are wanted by their respective governments. The Extradition Board has turned down the cases of MEDIC and MONDOK. This office now intends to release all three. Your comments and/or concurrence are desired.

JOHN T. HOYNE
Lt. Colonel GSC
Actg. AC of S.O-2

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By JK NARA Date 9/23/97RG 319
Entry 1R2
File XE006538
Box 27HEAD QUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
USACA SECTION
LEGAL DIVISION
APO 777, U.S.ARMY

WCG/od

MEMORANDUM

12 March 1947

SUBJECT: Meeting of Extradition Board
of 11 March 1947.

The Extradition Board established pursuant to General Order No. 8, Headquarters USFA, 19 January 1946, met 11 March 1947 at 1400 hrs p.m. in the Economic Division, III Stock, Allianzbuilding, Vienna VIII, pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

There were present: Lt. Col. G. H. Rochman G-2
Mr. Frank Wetzel G-2
Mr. C. L. Kohler G-2
Lt. Col. Clichfeld G-2
Maj. F. A. Toth DP
Maj. F. Irwin Intern. Aff.
Mr. W. O. Boswell Pol. Div.

Mr. W. C. Gerken, Legal Division, acted as Secretary of the Meeting.

1. The Chairman stated that the Board had been assembled to consider the Extradition requests of the Czechoslovakian, Danish, French, Dutch and Yugoslavian Governments.

2. Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Board authorized the surrender, as alleged war criminals, of the following.

Requested by Czechoslovakia: Walter EGYDI Jan KRAL
Karl FLORL Anton MALY
Oskar HIEBSCH
Rudolf KASTNER
Ferdinand MOELHVALD

Requested by Denmark: Niels Andersen TRUELSEN
Joergen MORTENSEN
Georg Christian KARSCHIES

Requested by France: Hans BREYER

Requested by Holland: Jan EBSEN

3. Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the Board decided:

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RESOLVED: That in the matter of Ferdinand MONDOK, requested by Czechoslovakia and Otto PAVLIC, Viliam CECELJA, requested by Yugoslavia, the evidence submitted was insufficient to justify their Extradition as war criminals and that therefore the requests of the Governments for Extradition had to be denied pending receipt of more information to justify Extradition.

The Meeting adjourned at 1600 hrs.

Telephone: VIENNA B 48 120

FRANK D. SMUIN
Major INF
Executive Officer

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority E.O. 10501
 By JK NARA Date 8/23/97

RG 319
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 File XE006538
 Box 27

GWS/AJK/AHF/rt

Alleged War Criminals wanted by Yugoslav Government

CASE FILE

1. G-2 CIB Chief 14 Oct 47 1. It is recommended that this matter be referred to Legal Division.
 USACA
 Section

2. Reference your IRS, subject as above, dated 3 October 1947. Submitted herewith is the result of Records Check on the following named individuals.

A. Discharged to Austrian Authorities:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of birth</u>	<u>Date discharged</u>
CECELJA, Vilim	29 Apr 09	19 May 47
KALTEIS, Othmar	4 Feb 10	9 Jun 47
STOEFFLER, Otto	2 Oct 09	30 Jun 47
VUKOVIC, Zoran	21 Oct 12	11 Aug 47

B. Not in U.S. custody, whereabouts unknown:

DRUSCHKE, Clemens
 GAUGES, Nikolaus
 HILGERT, Michael
 PAVLOVIC, Pavle

P6(b)(6)

C. Possibly in DF Camp Traun near Linz:

LORKOVIC, Mladen Dr.
 KRZNARIC, Marko

D. In U.S. custody - War Crimes Prison Salzburg:

HAUPTMANN, Reiner 17 Jun 97
 alias GLAVAS, Alexander

GEORGE N. SCHREANTZ
 Lt. Colonel MI
 Acting Chief CIB

Telephone Vienna B-48026

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Authority E.O. 10501
By JK NARA Date 8/23/97RG 319
Entry 1RP
File XE006538
Box 27HEADQUARTERS INTELLIGENCE CENTER
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
PO BOX # 777, U.S. ARMY

2 January 1946

Subject: CECELJA, Wilhelm, SO 47.

To : Commanding Officer

Pursuant to our conversation of 25 December, the undersigned went to Salzburg on 29 December to contact Mr. Milovanovich, Special Agent CIC for the purpose of receiving additional information on CECELJA, Wilhelm, SO 47 and the Croatian Red Cross. In a conversation of 45 minutes duration it became evident that all the information on hand on CECELJA was a written remark of a "usually reliable informant" that "Cecelja was the father confessor of Ante PAVELIC and head of the Ustasha movement in Salzburg." No corroborating evidence was given. The negative and positive intelligence concerning Father Cecelja as contained in FIR Rep NO SO 47/ U.S.D.I.C./ FC 20 is therefore briefly restated.

Negative:

1. Subject was never the father confessor of Ante PAVELIC.
2. Subject was never the confidant of Ante PAVELIC.
3. Subject was never the head of the Ustasha movement in Salzburg.

Positive:

1. Subject was the assistant to the Chief of Chaplains in the Croatian army with the rank of Lt. Colonel.
2. Subject is the founder of the "Croatian Red Cross" which moved from Vienna to Alt Aussee in April 1945.
3. Subject had none but casual contact with Ante PAVELIC.
4. The first father confessor of PAVELIC was Father Dionizije JUNICEV (allegedly shot by partisans in September in Dalmatia). His successor was Father Medic (recently arrested in the American Zone in Austria).
5. The Ustasha representative in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains was a Dr. BERKOVIC.

As to the Croatian Red Cross, Mr. Milovanovich showed the undersigned a report which however is full of minor errors and should be superseded by Chapter V of above mentioned report of this headquarters.

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Entry	<u>1R2</u>
File	<u>XE006538</u>
Box	<u>27</u>

CONCLUSION: The above enumerated facts are the result of careful intelligence research. Sources: Interrogation of subject (the first and only one which took place). Confirmatory interrogation of Marshall KVATERNIK and General NAVRATIL. Study of about 50 documents. It is therefore recommended that above findings be accepted as final and incorporated in all reports concerning father CECELJA.

The problems as stated in your letter of 12 December 1945, subject CECELJA, Wilhelm, still stand as stated. There is no information in Salzburg which would add or detract anything.

Rolf Jacoby
Rolf Jacoby
Capt Inf

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211363

RG 226
 Entry 88
 File _____
 Box 690

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 Authority NND867088
 By AN NARA Date 10/5/89

OSS FORM 1145d

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9104

RVV

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES - OUTGOING MESSAGE

DATE	12 December 1945	PRIORITY		CLEAR TEXT
TRANSMIT TO	ROME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE		CODE OR CIPHER
		1945 DEC 12 17 47		

DISTRIBUTION

STRATEGIC SERVICES
 (STAMP CLASSIFICATION HERE)
 DEC 12 1945
 4 19 PM '45
 SPECIAL SERVICES
 FUNDS

(CONFIRMATION TO)
 SERVICES
 SPECIAL FUNDS
 726pe

(INFORMATION TO)
 SPECIAL SERVICES
 FUNDS

9397

TYPE IN CAPITAL LETTERS, DOUBLE SPACED

4013
 CANDITO FROM DIMOND

NO PARAPHRASE

(IN 29684)
 ANGLETON'S ROME 8127 REQUESTS PERMISSION TO RETAIN IN ROME ABOUT
 100,000 SWISS FRANCS FOR OPERATIONS FOR CAESAR AND SIM. CONSULT
 ANGLETON AND IF YOUR OPINION RETENTION SWISS FRANCS NECESSARY
 AUTHORIZATION TO RETAIN IS GRANTED. ASSUME HIS MESSAGE REFERS TO
 OUR 15597 FROM BIGELOW.

WHH
 WHH

[Handwritten Signature]
 DMD

C.G.
 JDW

1945 DEC 12 PM 10 55

J.F.L.
 12/12/45 p.m.
 4:00

INITIALS OF RELEASING OFFICER

[Handwritten Initials]

(STAMP CLASSIFICATION HERE)

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 Authority *NIND 897108*
 By *WCV* NARA Date *9/14/82*

RG 226
 Entry 108A
 File _____
 Box 277

OSS Form 21

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. LSX-32
 Date Rec'd SA 7-30-45

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1. M-1		7-31	8-1	<i>CW</i>	
2. M-2	<i>173</i>	8/2	8/3	<i>P.K.</i>	<i>@/C</i>
3. I-M		8/3	8/3	<i>WJ</i>	<i>note p13 - sections 5.66 b-2</i>
4. E-1		8/6	8/6	<i>W</i>	
5. I-E			8-7	<i>W</i>	
6. I-2		8/7	8/7	<i>W</i>	<i>page 5 para 27</i>
7. M-2	<i>181</i>				
8.					
9. M-1					
10. R	<i>el</i>				<i>Blank and Only not indexed</i>

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20640)

SECRET

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By *WV* NARA Date *9/14/92*

RG *226*
Entry *108A*
File
Box *277*

SECRET
Headquarters
Co. "A", 2677 Regiment
Office of Strategic Services

SCI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

13 July 1945
LSX-32

SUBJECT: Detailed Interrogation Report of Lt. Col. Baron von
MANTEUFEL SZOEGE, Abwehr Officer 1937-45. Last with KdM Vienna.

1. Subject was arrested by SCI/A on 2 June 1945 in Bayrischzell, Germany and returned to Salzburg for interrogation. The information leading to the arrest of Subject was obtained from the VUKITS interrogation (not complete).

2. Subject is in an extremely nervous and run-down condition a fact which made the interrogation very difficult and arduous. This fact is also borne out by medical papers found among the Subject's personal effects, indicating that he has been under medical attention since 1944.

3. Inasmuch as the Subject is of no further CI interest, he is being shipped forward to the 3rd Army Interrogation Center for any further questioning they deem necessary.

4. In view of the Subject's physical disability leniency is recommended.

E. P. Barry
E. P. BARRI,
Major, MI,
CO, SCI/A.

Distr:

- G-2, CI USAFA (2)
- " AFHQ (2)
- " 12th AG (2)
- " 3rd Army (1)
- " 2nd Corps (1)
- " Com Z, (1)
- attn. Col. Bayer (1)
- CIC USAFA (1)
- SCI/Z, Rome (1)
- Wash. (1)
- London (4)
- Caserta (1)
- Wiesbaden (2)

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By *KW* NARA Date *9/14/46*

RG 226
Entry 108A
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SECRET

SECRET
(2)

SCI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

18 July 1945
LSX-32

SUBJECT: Detailed Interrogation Report of Lt. Col. Baron von MANTEUFFEL-SZOEGE, Abwehr Officer 1937-45, last with KDM Vienna.

A. Biographical Data:

1. Name: Baron von MANTEUFFEL-SZOEGE, Heinrich
@ Dr. LUDWIGSDORFF
born 24th of February, 1893, at Kapsehden, Latvia
Nationality at birth: -Russian (Baltic German)
Naturalized German in 1914.
2. Father: Baron von MANTEUFFEL-SZOEGE, Georg.
born 1862(?) at Raven, Latvia. -
Nationality: -Russian (Baltic German)
Was killed by Latvians in 1919.
Was a wealthy land-owner.
3. Mother: Baroness von MANTEUFFEL-SZOEGE (nee Graefin
Ruediger), Sophie.
born 1868, at Lublin, Poland.
Nationality at birth: Russian (Finn)
Naturalized German.
Living at Saliterheim bei Dingolfing, Niederbayern.
4. Wife: Baroness von MANTEUFFEL-SZOEGE (nee Graefin zu
Pappenheim), Sybille.
born 29 November 1903, at Iszkaszentgyory, Hungary.
nationality: -German.
Living at Bayrisch-zell, Sudelfeldstrasse 88, with
her sister-in-law Graefin Schoenborn.
5. Children: Sybille 19 years old.
Gotthard Heinrich 3 1/2 years old.
Friedrich Karl 4 weeks old.
6. Personal description of Subject:
Height 1m79cm; weight 63 Kgs; small, oval face; blue
eyes, reddish-blond hair, thinning on top; sabre cut
on left side of chin; wears glasses; neat appearance.
7. Personal papers found on Subject:
Address of Pillersee Hotel, St. Ullrich (KDM Vienna Hqs.)
Telephone No. 43840. Police Registration Certificate
dated 17 May 1945, registering Subject's new address
as 88 Sudelfeldstrasse, Bayrisch-zell, and giving his
old address as: -Erzherzog Karl Hotel, Vienna 1.
8. Medical Certificate dated 24 October 1944, from Army Doctor
(Truppenarzt fuer Hoehere Stabe Wien), Stiftskaserne, Vienna VII/62.
Certificate recommended four-week rest-cure in Semmering Hospital for ex-
treme nervous illness and run-down condition.
9. Medical Certificate dated 26 May 1945, from Dr. J. von Mengershausen,
Tannerhof, Bayrisch-zell. Certificate states that this Doctor had taken
over the cure of Subject since the 2nd of May for grave nervous and run-
down condition as well as loss of weight.
10. Soldbuch No. 61 issued by A.O.K. 10, at Leipzig, on 1 September 1939.

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B. Political Leanings.

11. Subject admits having become Party Member in April 1933, in Hungary, and goes on to add that he did this in the hope that this regime would prove to be an anti-Bolshevik one, and would enable the old "Freikorps Kaempfer" (those who fought in the Baltic area after the 1st World War) to return to their lawful possessions in the Baltic States.

Subject states that he never at any time made use of his Party Membership to further his own cause, never attended Party meetings, but could no longer draw back after he had realized that National Socialism had become a world evil. Finally he rejoined the Army, which in peace time automatically released members from the Party. After the July 20 attempt in 1944, when all higher officers were asked whether they were Party members and wanted to rejoin the Party, Subject answered in the negative. Subject is a rabid anti-Bolshevik and considers the only good state of affairs for Europe would be a Federation of the Peoples, regardless of race or creed, which would face up to Bolshevism. Subject adds that this Federation could only be successful as long as the people are motivated by honest and industrious ideals.

C. Circumstances leading to arrest.

12. Through the interrogation of Major VUKITS (arrested) information as to Lt. Col. von MANTEUFFEL'S whereabouts were obtained.

Subject was arrested on the 2nd of June, 1945, at 88 Sudelfeldstrasse, Bayrisch-zell.

D. Early Background.

13. 1899-1904 Subject had a private tutor at Kapsehden, Latvia.
1905-1909 Gymnasium (German secondary school) at Libau, Latvia.
1910-1912 Commercial school (Russian) at Riga, Latvia.
1912-1914 Studied National Economy at University of Heidelberg.

E. Travels.

14. Before World War I subject travelled to Heidelberg, Berlin, Munich, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen from the Baltic States.

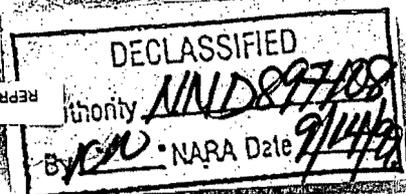
15. 1920-1924 Lived in Munich.
1924-1936 Lived on the country estate of his in-laws in Hungary. Subject lacked after the property and the land.
1936-1937 Subject lived in Budapest.

F. Military Career.

16. Entered the German Army in November 1915.
Joined the 2nd Kuirassier Regiment in Munich.
November 1916 was promoted to Lt.
During the whole of World War I Subject was only on the Eastern Front.
17. From October 1918 until Spring 1920 Subject belonged to Baltische Landeswehr, which fought against the Bolsheviks. At that time Subject frequently met Field Marshal Alexander, who was then a Lt. Col. and Commanding Officer of the Baltische Landeswehr.
18. Spring 1920 until 1923 in the Einwohnerwehr at Munich.
19. June 1937 Subject re-enlisted in Wehrmacht as Lt and was undergoing

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training with an Infantry Regiment at Munich, after three weeks of which he was transferred to the Abwehr.

G. Enlistment in GIS.

20. While training with his Infantry Regiment in the vicinity of Munich Subject was transferred to Ast Munich through the application of his old friend and comrade of the "Schweres Reiter Regiment", Col. Graf MAROGNA-REDWITZ, who was at that time Major and Chief of Abt. I Ast Munich. Upon being asked how a man who had never done Intelligence work before could get into that organization, even with strong backing, Subject replied that he himself had been surprised at the ease with which people were accepted in the Abwehr in peace time with but the merest pretence at vetting which was nothing more or less than a formality.

H. Ast Munich July 1937-October 1937:

21. Leiter Ast Munich was a certain Capt. HEIMER. In peacetime the youngest General Staff officers were appointed to the leadership of Asts, regardless of rank.
- Leiter Abt I Ast Munich was Maj. Graf MAROGNA-REDWITZ.
22. Upon his being admitted to Ast Munich Subject was assigned to IIIF and IIIC, which at that time were bound closely together and really formed one section which kept in close liaison with the Gestapo!
23. IIIF, headed by Capt. SCHMALSCHLAEGER, was staffed by a certain Lt. or Capt. PFANNENSTIEL and Subject. This section was as yet like an unborn child and Subject's job was to learn III F work by sitting at his superior's side and watching him draw up memos, and by reading case histories of former counter-intelligence work executed by the German Abwehr. Subject states that the targets of III F Ast Munich were Czechoslovakia and Italy, and that he never came into contact with any of the section's agents and only knows that the few agents he heard about were operating on a very minor scale and in quite a peremptory fashion, their work being limited to penetration of consular circles.
24. III C was headed by a certain Capt. BECK, and helped by Subject. This section had to supervise the movement of foreigners and, in some cases, even Germans, and had to limit the free movement of these people in the vicinity of (war) industries, aerodromes, bridges and frontiers.
25. Thus Subject states that in any work coming under the jurisdiction of these two sections, but which was not of a military nature, III F and III C worked closely with the Gestapo.

During this period of apprenticeship Subject was sent to Hungary on furlough for a month.

I. Ast Nurnberg October 1937-end of August 1939.

26. Upon returning from his furlough in Hungary on the 1st of October, Subject was assigned to Ast Nurnberg, and again detailed to III F and III C work. These two sections still worked as one, Ast Nurnberg still being in its initial stages and only just having been set up by Ast Munich. At this time Subject was head of III C and was promoted to 1st Lt, and Capt SCHMALSCHLAEGER was again head of III F. In March 1938 Capt SCHMALSCHLAEGER was transferred to Ast Vienna and III F and III C were definitely split up, Subject becoming the head of III F and

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promoted to Rittmeister; while a certain Capt. SPOTT became head of III C. War clouds having by now begun to loom ominously over Europe Subject's branch became more active.

- 27. Ast Nurnberg had taken over Czechoslovakia from Ast Munich and was also operating on a defensive scale against the Russian Intelligence Service.
- 28. Subject had only frontier-crossers operating for III F and a few bribed members of the frontier Gendarmerie who referred likely candidates to Rittmeister SPIEGELBERGER, Subject's go-between. SPIEGELBERGER was a reserve officer from World War I and worked for the Abwehr as a civilian without actually being in the Abwehr. He was Haupt V-Mann for SCHMALSCHLAEGGER, and continued as such for Subject, for a little while, until he followed SCHMALSCHLAEGGER to Vienna. SPIEGELBERGER was inducted into the Landsturm in 1940(?) and died in 1943(?).
- 29. Object of Subject's frontier-crossers was to find the location of the Czech Nachrichtendienst, to get to know its personalities, and to find out whether the Czechs were sending people across the border to penetrate the German Intelligence service, German industry and the German armed Forces. Subject states that he only contacted one agent personally while with III F Ast Nurnberg, but maintained permanent liaison with his frontier-crossers at first through SPIEGELBERGER, who interviewed them, referred them to Subject as desirable or undesirable and, when hired, paid them with funds placed at his disposal by Subject. After SPIEGELBERGER's departure the latter's job was carried on by a man whose name subject positively states he cannot remember.
- 30. FUCHS
agent for Ast Nurnberg. This is the only agent with whom Subject ever came into personal contact. Subject states this man's job was the vetting of agents, and defensive counter-espionage to the extent of finding out whether enemy agents were operating in the neighborhood of Nurnberg. Made several trips to Vienna, following up leads on enemy agents, for the purpose of apprehending these people. Kept in contact with Subject by prearranged meetings.

J. Army Oberkommando 10.

- 31. At the end of August, 1939, Subject was transferred as Abwehr Offizier to O.K. 10, which was stationed at Oppeln at the time. A.O.K. 10 was a higher Army Command that directed a part of the campaign against Poland, and with the termination of the Polish campaign moved back to Leipzig for a few days then on to Main and from there on to the Luxembourg border to prepare the invasion of France. After a few weeks near the Luxembourg border this command moved back to Duesseldorf where Subject finally left the organization. Col. General von REICHENAU was the Commanding General. Subject's functions as Abwehroffizier were to ensure that all security regulations were strictly adhered to, such as the proper guarding of Staff buildings, the secrecy of Staff meetings, and to see that all classified material left behind after staff meetings was collected and returned to the relevant authorities.

K. Ast Berlin December 1st, 1939-April 1940:

- 32. While at Duesseldorf Subject was transferred to Ast Berlin, whose commanding officer was Col. BRUSATIS, and assigned to III F. III F Ast Berlin conducted defensive counter-espionage in Press, Consuhr, and Ambassadorial circles, and its agents were people who were entrusted with the penetration of the "Diplomatischen Vertretungen und Gesandtschaften". Subject states that he never at any time consciously came into contact with any of these agents but knows that they had excellent diplomatic

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connections and could move freely in neutral and Axis diplomatic and Press circles. Subject states that he was not at all acquainted with the work of III F in Berlin, as the main purpose of his transfer to Berlin had been to enable him to settle his personal affairs concerning his property in Kurland bei Liebau. This property he had lost by confiscation in 1919, but it still belonged to him, though only in name until the end of the Polish campaign, and now he sought to establish his rights legally, which could only be done in Berlin.

33. Subject states that while in Berlin he never did any III F work as all his time was taken up with the legal fight for his property.

L. Ast Salzburg April 1940-April 1941.

34. Subject was transferred to Ast Salzburg and became chief of III F. The heads of Ast Salzburg while Subject was there were col. GRIMM who was replaced in the middle of April 1940 by Lt. Col. RODLER who, in turn, was replaced towards the end of August of the same year by Lt. Col. LEMKE. LEMKE was still Leiter Ast Salzburg when Subject left in April 1941.

35. Subject's staff in III F consisted of Captains CHRISTANELL, FRITZ, and WANBER.

36. The main target of III F Ast Salzburg was Yugoslavia, though if any information came out of Hungary, Subject would pass it on to III F Ast Vienna. Subject was forbidden to work against Italy, the latter now being on the verge of becoming an active ally of Germany, and officially becoming so in June 1940.

37. Subject had half a dozen agents working for him stating that they were singularly unproductive except for two whom he can still name:

GOETZ: Operated mainly in Agram, but sometimes crossed over into Hungary. A clever operator who worked mainly against the Partisans, though it was also his job to keep an eye open for foreign agents operating from Yugoslavia. Subject received orders from Berlin to dismiss this agent as Berlin suspected GOETZ of working for the enemy Intelligence Service. Channelled his information to Subject through BURDE.

BURDE: Operated on a direct line between Agram and Salzburg, and sometimes crossed over to Budapest. Was rather unproductive, but had a very fertile imagination. Was a German, and an automobile salesman for Auto Union(?), which guaranteed him free travel to and from Germany into Yugoslavia. Was Subject's means of contact with the other agents of Ast Salzburg. Was dismissed by Subject at the end of 1940.

38. Subject maintained personal contact with his agents as rarely as possible, even paying them through BURDE. On those rare occasions when he did meet agents in Salzburg, Subject had a small room behind the Mozart Haus where he could discuss with them. Subject also used the Cafe Pitter and Traube Gasthaus for rendez-vous, but not on more than one or two occasions. Subject never maintained contact with his agents or paid them through the mail.

39. Operating extensively for III F Ast Salzburg were many frontier-crossers who were run entirely by Capt. FRITZ under the orders of Subject.

FRITZ's frontier-crossers were mainly border Austrians and Slavs, and were established in one or two-man Muldekoepfe all along the Yugoslav border. These people, for the greater part, had relations

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on both sides of the border which greatly facilitated their work as their relations on the other side would glean the information and pass it back. FRITZ established himself almost permanently down in Agram whence he could most conveniently maintain contact with his people and pay them at their several tiny Meldekoepfe.

40. These frontier-crossers on one occasion penetrated a plan by the Partisans to blow up the Tauernbahn, the railroad line between Salzburg and Villach; but when FRITZ went in to arrest the saboteurs the Gestapo who had got wind of the plot, arrived from Berlin and took the case out of the hands of FRITZ, stating that counter-sabotage intelligence was not in the sphere of III F work.

41. In September 1940 Subject was promoted to Major.

M. Mission to Agram April 1941.

42. At the beginning of April 1941 Lt. Col. LEIKE informed Subject that Berlin had ordered Subject down to Agram where a new Ast was to be set up. Subject's main job in Agram was to choose quarters for the Staff, and seek and set up office space. Towards the end of April Col. MAROGNA-REDWITZ, Head of Ast Vienna, went to Agram to visit subject and asked him if he would care to go to Ast Vienna, which Subject immediately agreed to.

N. Ast Vienna May 1941-May 1944.

43. Subject reported to III F Ast Vienna approximately May the 1st, 1941, taking over the branch from Col. (Formerly Major) SCHMALSCHLEGER, who had had several differences of opinion with Col. MAROGNA-REDWITZ.

44. III F Ast Vienna operated mainly in Slovakia and Hungary, though its agents operated unofficially in Turkey, Syria, and the rest of the Balkans which did not come under the jurisdiction of III F Ast Vienna.

45. Subject's staff consisted of Capt. HORYNA and Capt. Dr. HOCHLEITNER, (Arrested), Major VUKITS, (Arrested), joining the section in September 1941.

46. Subject was forced to take over all agents and Stadtbueros left by his predecessor, and at that time had:-

MAHR @ GEULLERT @ LEHR

who had two Meldekoepfe; one in Budapest and one in Pressburg. Subject dismissed this man as soon as possible as the man was a gangster.

Ritter von MIHLOVIC @ Dr. RITTER
head of one Stadtbuero in Vienna.

GFRORNER, Karl @ SCHMIDT, Gerhard
head of another Stadtbuero in Vienna, and set up a Meldekopf in Budapest.

47. Subject states that the weight of III F work moved preponderantly to Hungary as that country was very fertile territory for enemy, and especially Polish, Intelligence services.

48. Thus as Subject was in Budapest for the majority of the time, not only for reasons of work but also because his family was in Hungary, GFRORNER established a Meldekopf in Budapest through which all information emanating from the Middle East, the Balkans and Turkey was

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channeled by ordinary mail, word of mouth or air-mail pouches. All contacts with agents would be maintained through the Haupt V-Leute at these Meldekopfe, and agents would be paid through the same channels.

49. GFRORNER would prepare the budget for his agents every month and send it in to Vienna to be checked and approved. Maj. HORINA or subject, whenever the latter was in Vienna, would check the budget and order the (Paymaster) Finance Section to hand over to GFRORNER the sums that had been approved. The receipts for these sums paid out had to be turned back in by GFRORNER, as the Finance Officer had to have these to balance his accounts.
50. of the agents working for III F Ast Vienna during his time as head of the branch, Subject can only name the following:

MAHR @ GEULFERT @ IE HAR

Had operated for Maj. SCHMALSCHLAEGER before Subject took over III F Ast Vienna. Had a Meldekopf in Budapest (KORDA @ KONITZ) and one in Pressburg. His job was to apprehend enemy agents, and run his own agents in his sector. He was an unscrupulous ruffian and his methods were shady. Subject dismissed him early in 1941, whereupon MAHR rejoined SCHMALSCHLAEGER at an Abwehrkommando on the Eastern Front.

GFRORNER, Karl @ SCHMIDT, Gerhard

Leiter of the Stadtbuero in Vienna, and also head of the new Meldekopf in Budapest. His job was to contact and vet possible new agents for the branch, and to discern, with the aid of these agents, what enemy Intelligence Services were operating against Germany from Hungary, how they were operating and through whom. He had a great number of V-Leute and Unter V-Leuten working for him. He maintained contact with these people and paid them, relaying his information on to the Subject or to the Vienna office. This man was a keen worker and a clever one, but was not at all particular as to the methods he employed to achieve his ends.

Was arrested in May 1944 in Budapest through LAUFFER.

KORDA @ KONITZ

Supposed to have wanted to start W/T network in Middle East, but Germans were afraid to let him out of Hungary. Headed the Budapest Meldekopf for MAHR. Belonged to the GYOERGY (See SIME Interrogation of GROSS and BRANDT) clique. Subject dismissed him in November 1941. Was unscrupulous and a profiteer.

STROBEL

Was a relatively unimportant and particularly unproductive agent agent of Dr. RITTERS. This agent's objective was the penetration of the Hungarian Abwehr. Subject had to pull this agent back from Budapest as the man committed several blunders, spent a lot of money, and made himself thoroughly unpopular with the Hungarian troops.

Subject did not want to dismiss this man as he was half-Jewish and his dismissal would have meant arrest by the Gestapo.

HELLER

was a Jew, and an opera singer. A great boaster and no good as an agent. To the best of the Subject's knowledge was sent to Turkey once to penetrate any enemy Intelligence in Istanbul but did not produce anything. Was sent to Pressburg but had to be recalled

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as he had a quarrel with the Czechs. Had trouble in a cafe near Vienna. Subject did not wish to dismiss him as he was Jewish and left him at Dr. RITTER's disposal. Later Maj VUKIĆ sent him on a tour of singers, as cover, which journeyed to Agram and Belgrade.

Was arrested by the SD in Belgrade.

GAZDA @ STURM

An agent of Dr. RITTER's. Reported to have excellent contacts in Budapest leading to Turkey. Had a vivid imagination. Supposed to have had contacts with the Austrian Resistance movement. Suspected of having worked for the Gestapo. Subject was pleased to get rid of this agent when the man was called into the Army.

Frau WIEDEMANN

Worked for III F Ast Vienna in Budapest from time to time. Objective to penetrate Polish Intelligence Service.

FLANDERA, Perry

A keen and hard working agent of GFRORNER's who took over the Meldekopf Budapest when GFRORNER was arrested. Passed under the jurisdiction of HORYNA.

BORN

Had liaison with people in Hungarian Abwehr, which organization he was supposed to penetrate. Was sent to work against the Partisans in Serbia. Passed under the jurisdiction of HORYNA.

GEFALL, Hans

Former agent of KORDA's. Became agent for GFRORNER in Vienna. Went to Hungary in 1941 under GFRORNER. Worked against Partisans on the border. Was locked up by the Hungarian Abwehr for general misconduct. After his release was taken in by HORYNA.

BENARD

Ex-1st.Lt. in Hungarian Army. Worked under KORDA and for Subject's predecessor. Worked against the Anglo-American Intelligence services. Supposed to track down and catch enemy agents. A profiteer and "agent provocateur". Hungarians locked him up for false passport traffic and black market operations.

Von KLEMENT

Agent for the Abwehr. Formerly worked for SCHMALSCHLAEGER. Had been to Turkey on a job and returned empty-handed. Was an unsatisfactory agent pushed on III F Ast Vienna by Berlin. Never worked as an agent for III F Ast Vienna, and was dismissed but carried along as he had been an agent and because Gestapo wanted to arrest him on the pretext that he was a Communist.

SEDLACZEK @ SEILER

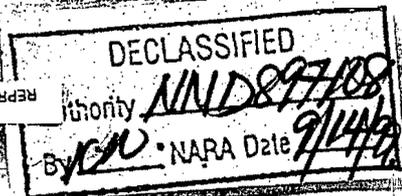
Was an agent for III F Ast Vienna. Operated from Meldekopf Budapest. A conscientious and good worker. Operated against the Russians. Shadowed WIENINGER and GYUERGY on their trips to Turkey. (See SIME Interrogation of GROSS and BRANDT, 1944).

DURST, Josef @ WIENINGER Josef

A clever but unscrupulous and unreliable agent, this man was continually shadowed by another agent on his trips to Turkey. Through his friendship with GYUERGY was introduced to, and penetrated, the "JOINT" organization which he stated was working for Stuba. EICHMANN

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and Stubaf KRUMEL in Budapest in the Entjudung section (Hqs. at Hotel Majestic) for the confiscation of Jewish property in Hungary.

Was arrested May 1944 in Budapest through LAUFFER. When in jail in Vienna supposed to have worked for the Gestapo as an informer.

51. Subject came into occasional contact with the following agents of other organizations during his period as Chief of III F Ast Vienna:

WENDER, Erich @ POPESCU

Was an agent of Abt. I Ast Vienna. Subject does not know anything much about this agent except that he belonged to the GYOERGY clique and was also in contact with the "JOINT" organization. An unsatisfactory worker and profiteer.

SCHOLZ, Rudolf, @ SCHWARZ

Was an agent for Ast Stuttgart (known as Ast V), for which section is unknown, but Subject believed it was for Abt. I. Belonged to the GYOERGY clique. Subject believes this man was dismissed.

GROSS, Bondi @ GYOERGY

Was an agent for the Hungarians. Operated mainly in Turkey. Was a notorious profiteer. Was in close contact with the "JOINT" organization in Istanbul. Carried much gold to Germany for this organization. Was allowed to do this as a cover to gain their confidence. Of this gold he always gave a certain small percentage to a certain Hungarian Abwehr officer who always met him at the airport and conducted him freely through the customs offices.

Was suspected of working for the Japanese, Anglo-American, Turkish Intelligence services as well as for the Hungarians and Germans.

LAUFFER

Was an agent of III F Ast Prag. Shrewd and clever operator, but treacherous. Taken over by the SD after German occupation of Hungary. Travelled much to Sofia where his object was to watch for and penetrate enemy Intelligence agencies and arrest of enemy agents. Denounced and caused arrest of WIENINGER and GFORNER. Was Haupt V-Mann for Capt. KLAUSNITZER.

52. Subject states that never at any time did the agents working for him in III F, regardless of the Ast, channel their information to him by means of a W/T network. The sectors taken in by the respective Asts he worked for rendered this extra risk unnecessary.

0. Nest Budapest April 1944-July 15th, 1944.

53. When the danger that the Abwehr would be subject to reorganization and amalgamation with the RSHA became very acute, Subject was transferred out of Abt. III into Abt. I by Col. HANSEN, Abwehr Chief Berlin. This was done in order to keep the Subject from coming under the jurisdiction of the Gestapo with III F. Subject was then to be assigned to head an Abwehr-trupp in Budapest with the objective of tracking down and arresting all enemy agents operating in Hungary. Through the intervention of Col. Graf MAROGNA-REDWITZ, Subject avoided this project and was sent to Budapest to form a Nest. Subject was promoted to Lt. Col. and practically became a Leiter Nest Budapest in April 1944, although theoretically and officially his term of office started on the 1st of May 1944. Plans had already been made to setup a Nest in Budapest some time before, and the Abwehr had sent Col. SCHOLZ down to effect liaison with the Hungarian

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Abwehr. Subject now took over Col. SCHOLZ's position in an official capacity.

54. Subject's staff consisted of Maj. BAGEL, Capt. STEINSDORF, and Capt. LUTZENDORF, and Major VUKITS went along in an unofficial capacity to go down to Budapest and take over local III F work down there after it had been transferred under VI z as well as his own III F Ast Vienna. But Subject knew III F work as such under the Abwehr was dying out and VUKITS had no time to set anything up as all his and Subject's time was taken up fighting against personnel they had left. Also Subject knew that Nest Budapest would be swallowed up by the future KdM Hungary.

55. In the middle of July, HORYNA came to Budapest and III F work came to an end, but nominally the section passed under the jurisdiction of the Gestapo with HORYNA as head, whereupon VUKITS returned to Vienna permanently.

56. Subject had under him, while Leiter of Nest Budapest, a Maj. BAGEL, a clever and hardworking man from Abt. I who directed positive espionage against the Russians, the Partisans in Slovakia, and occasionally against the Partisans in Yugoslavia. BAGEL, however, was a sick man and knew he would be dismissed when KdM Hungary took over Nest Budapest and did not have time to organize anything very concrete.

57. Subject's main work as Head of Nest Budapest was a close liaison with Abteilung II of the Royal Hungarian Staff (Hungarian Abwehr) in work of amilitary intelligence nature, conducted against the Poles and the Russians.

58. Subject gives the following organization of the Abteilung II of the Royal Hungarian General Staff (which included Hungarian Abwehr):

- Major-General UJSJASSY
- " " VASVARY
- Colonel KADAR
- Chief of Staff:- Hungarian Abwehr - Gendarmerie Major BARLAY
- Ass't. " " " " - Major PONGOR

Offensiv	Defensiv	Attaché	Chiffrier
Abt.	Abt.	Abt.	Abt.
Col ADANI(?)	Col OSVATH	Col ?	Major-General
		Ass't. Col. v. LIBRIK	?

P. KdM Hungary 15th of July 1944 - November 1944.

59. On the 15th of July 1944, Kommando Meldegebiet Hungary was set up under Col. WAGNER @ DELIUS, which was entirely dependent on Berlin for its orders. This organization took over Nest Budapest and DELIUS had every intention of taking over Ast Vienna as well. In this latter enterprise he failed, however, as Ast Vienna became Kommando Meldegebiet Vienna, also dependent on Berlin.

60. In August Subject was informed by DELIUS that an order had come from Berlin ordering Subject to be transferred into the 1001st Regt. of Abteilung II. But DELIUS temporarily refused to let Subject go, and only presented Subject with transfer order when Subject received his dismissal from KdM Hungary in October. Subject had never heard of

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this Regt. and upon reporting to Col. MARWEDE, the C.O. of the 1001st, was informed that he would work on the Staff until sufficiently oriented to take over active duty in the Regt. itself. Subject states, however, that before he could find out anything about this Regt., which he personally believed to have been part of the Brandenburg Division, a counter-order effected by his friends transferred him back into KdM Vienna. Subject states he only knows this Regt. was stationed in Czechoslovakia. In the meantime Subject had lived privately in Vienna while undergoing a cure of nervous illness.

61. Subject states that KdM Hungary's staff was composed of the following officers:

- Col. WAGNER @ DELIUS, Chief KdM Hungary (arrested)
- Lt. Col. SEUBERS @ Dr SCHUBERS (arrested)
- Lt. Col. MANTEUFFEL (Subject)
- Major MEISSNER
- Capt. STEINSDORF
- 1st Lt. SCHMIDT
- 1st Lt. BROKOP.

Q. Meldekopf Budapest KdM Vienna November 1944-17 January 1945.

62. In November 1944, KdM Hungary was dissolved and a Meldekopf Budapest, dependent on KdM Vienna, was set up under Lt. Col. SEUBERT. The staff of the former KdM Hungary moved to Vienna and was set up there as the Sud-Ost Stab under DELIUS, receiving its orders directly from Berlin.

63. While Lt. Col. SEUBERT had many agents out working against the Russians, Subject's job at this time was to keep an eye on all movements made by the Russians and to keep in close contact with the Hungarian Abwehr. Occasionally SEUBERT would ask Subject to check with Hungarians on reports of Russian advances in order to keep fully informed as to localities taken by Russians and how near they were to Budapest. At this time Abteilung II of the Royal Hungarian General Staff had evacuated north-west into the country to a place whose name Subject states he cannot remember, leaving only a skeleton crew in Budapest.

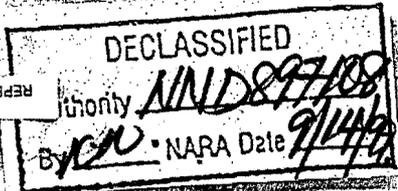
R. Liaison with Abteilung II Royal Hungarian General Staff and evacuation of same to Germany.

64. On January 17, 1945, Subject was released from KdM Vienna by order from Berlin (what section Subject states he does not know) and placed under the orders of Lt. Col. KOHOUTEC as Liaison Officer to Abteilung II Royal Hungarian General Staff. KOHOUTEC reported to RSHA Berlin once during this time (Mil. Unit "C", Lt. Co. OHLETZ) and received orders to evacuate Hungarians to Eggenfelden, Niederbayern. Subject states no further orders were received from Berlin, so he proceeded with this evacuation of approximately 300 Hungarian officers and 900 other people composed of the personnel, their families, and miscellaneous hangers-on.

65. Upon completion of this assignment, Subject and KOHOUTEC reported to Col. WIESER, Head of KdM Vienna, at St. Ulrich where the KdM had set up its Hqs. WIESER told Subject that there was no further use for him and ordered Subject to report to his home at Bayrisch-zell. This subject did, and remained there until his arrest.

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S. Miscellaneous.

66. Asked what he knew about a: the Leitstelle Sud-Ost; b: the "JOINT" organization; c: the Sud-ost Stab; d: the "R-Netz"; e: Capt. KLAUSNITZER, Subject gave the following information, stating he was doing so to the best of his knowledge and ability:

a: Subject learned that in the Summer of 1944, when the fabric of the Abwehr was being destroyed bit by bit, the Abwehr had set up a Leitstelle, Sud-ost in Prag, with a Boldekopf in Vienna. This Leitstelle, under Lt. Col. von TARBOUK, was established with a view to saving III F work as it had been under the Abwehr. This was a vain hope, however, as shortly after the unit had been set up it was taken over and directed by Ostbaf. WANNEK (arrested) of the SD in Vienna.

b: Subject states that all he knows of the "JOINT" organization is from hearsay. WIENINGER reported that this organization was a Jewish one split up into two definite parts:

1. An organization whose aim it was to help all Jews in trouble or destitute in the Balkans, Poland, Germany, as well as the rest of Europe. The gold it sent north from Istanbul was paid out to FISCHER and NEUMANN in Pressburg, KASTNER in Budapest, and to an unknown person in Krakow.

2. An intelligence pooling service sponsored by the Anglo-American Intelligence services in the Middle-East. The object of this service was to sift all people who came to them and, after careful vetting, to bring the possible candidates into contact with the Allied Intelligence services. WIENINGER stated to Subject that he himself had also come in to contact with the latter and had brought back with him verbal inquiries and instructions from them which he was to answer by word of mouth on his next trip to Istanbul. These questions, with already prepared answers, were sent to III F Abwehr Hauptamt Berlin by III F Ast Vienna, with the demand that WIENINGER be allowed to carry through this play. After Lt Col FREUND, III F Abwehr Hauptamt Berlin, and III D (Lt Col CARTELLIERI) had rearranged the answers, Berlin accepted the proposal and returned the answers to WIENINGER to pass on to the Allied Intelligence services. This WIENINGER did through "JOINT", and later also held W/T communications with the Allies. At the very point where the whole play was reaching its most interesting stage everything was ruined by the arrest of WIENINGER and GEFORNER by the Gestapo. The Gestapo, wishing to carry on the plan on their own, decided, although warned against it by III F Ast Vienna, to send GYOERGY to Istanbul to pick up the threads through "JOINT" but, as III F had foreseen, GYOERGY never returned.

c: The Sud-Ost Stab was formed in Vienna in early December 1944 from the remnants of KdM Hungary under the leadership of Co. WAGNER @ DELIUS. This organization was entirely dependent on Berlin for its instructions but was very short-lived and had no chance to build up any kind of agent or W/T network as it was dissolved early in January 1945, and DELIUS appointed KdM Stuttgart.

d: Subject states that he knows very little about the "R-Netz" except that at the last minute, when the Russians were already too close to Budapest, DELIUS tried to equip and organize a stay-behind unit which would let the Russians roll over them and then channel information back to the Germans by means of W/T on the numbers and disposition of Russian troops and their supplies.

The whole plan was left until entirely too late before being put into

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execution and Kdm Hungary scarcely had the time to train and equip a few W/T operators who were left to operate behind the Russian lines. Subject states it is doubtful as to how long they lasted or the success they had.

Subject gives as his reason for not knowing any of the agents, or more about the plan in general, the fact that the plan was being put into execution at the time that he was in Vienna on a rest-cure, and also that DELIUS never took Subject into his confidence, as the two were bitter enemies.

e: Capt. KLAUSNITZER was Chief of III F Ast Prag. The targets controlled by his branch were the Protectorate (Czech) as well as Slovakia and Hungary. The latter two, in actual fact, came under the jurisdiction of Ast Vienna, but for some unknown reason KLAUSNITZER wielded a power far above and beyond his position and was granted extra privileges, and a free hand as to his choice of operational territory. Often travelled to Sofia to visit DELIUS, and spent much of his time in Belgrade.

LAUFFER, his Haupt V-Mann and best agent, operated as far as Turkey against the Allied Intelligence services.

KLAUSNITZER was appointed to lead an Abwehrtrupp with Hqs. in Budapest (in actual fact this was an Abwehrtrupp that Subject was supposed to lead but his friends in Vienna had got him out of this assignment also). Subject states this Abwehrtrupp had no number, and was supposed to be called after its leader, hence Abwehrtrupp KLAUSNITZER, and that it was composed of approximately a dozen men who had come from several other Trupps in the East. The objective of this Trupp was the tracking down and apprehending of enemy agents in Hungary.

KLAUSNITZER had a bitter quarrel with GFRORNER who considered KLAUSNITZER was trespassing on his particular territory.

T. Summary.

67. Subject states that the work of his branch in Ast Vienna could never at any time be conducted satisfactorily because Berlin would never allow him to make an offensive branch of III F, and because most of his time was taken up trying to dismiss the agents Berlin forced him to keep, and protecting the agents the Gestapo were trying to arrest, as well as a continual quarrel with KLAUSNITZER who set his agent LAUFFER to watch and inform on Subject's agents.

68. Subject states that he has given over all information to the best of his knowledge and memory and that he has not wilfully withheld anything. Furthermore, Subject submits plea that he may be accorded special consideration in view of his extreme nervous illness and run-down condition.

69. Interrogation by Victor Montrezza.

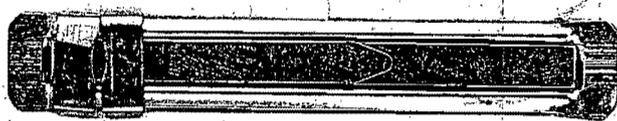
NOTE: Subject is presently in such bad physical condition that he is unable to proceed any further with any detailed questioning. When asked to prepare detailed descriptions of all of the persons mentioned in this interrogation, Subject almost completely broke down.

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DETACHMENT "A"
 OSS - AUSTRIA
 c/o II Corps Msg. Ctr.
 APO 19, U. S. Army

SCI UNIT A
 Salzburg, Austria

13 August 1945
 LSX - 38

SUBJECT: Preliminary Interrogation Report of Oberst Karl
WIESER, Kommandeur des Meldegebietes Vienna.

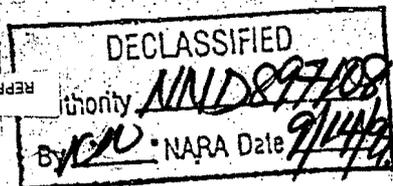
1. Subject was apprehended by SCI/A on 13 June 1945 and brought to Salzburg for interrogation and detention.
2. Subject, as KdM Vienna, has provided the interrogator with the first fairly complete picture of the metamorphosis of Ast Vienna into the Kommando Meldegebiet, Stapo and the Abwehr Office in the local Wehrkreis. As Kommandeur he was not able to provide the details of all personnel down to the actual agents, but has furnished as complete an organizational picture as possible in the time given him.
3. Subject will be forwarded to the 3rd Army Interrogation Center at Freising, Germany, for any further interrogation they deem necessary, and subsequent internment.

E. P. Barry
 E. P. BARRY
 Major, MI
 CO, SCI/A

Distribution:

- AC of S G-2, CI, USFA (4)
- AC of S G-2, CI, AFHQ (2)
- AC of S G-2, CI, 3rd Army (4)
- AC of S G-2, CI, USFET (2)
- AC of S G-2, CI, TSE (1)
- Attn: Col. Boyer
- CIC, USFA (1)
- London (4)
- Washington (1)
- Wiesbaden (2)
- Rome SCI/Z (1)

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With the exception of the aforementioned project of a Rumanian mission (III, c), subject asserts not to know any details about specific operations carried out by the Lietstellen Sued-Ost.

H. The Activities of K.M. Vienna:

34. According to subject, KM Vienna was solely engaged in the procurement of intelligence material through the various Meldeköpfe and Dienststellen and their respective agents. Of the latter, subject asserts he only knows "Dr. LANG" and Herr KAUDER (alias "KLATT") of the Meldekopf LANG. Of Dr. LANG subject allegedly only knows that he is a Russian, who for a long time had provided the Abwehr excellent intelligence material on the Russians, and that his real name is something like "LANGIN". In addition, KM Vienna attended to the training and briefing of W/T operators and other agents (in the training camp Breitenfurth), as far as these agents were not trained by the respective Meldeköpfe or Dienststellen to the operational area of which these agents were to be assigned.

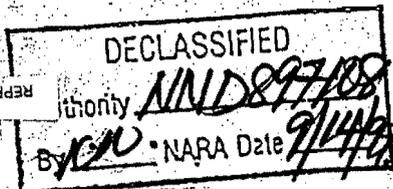
In answer to continued questioning regarding other agents and their activities subject only referred to Lieutenant TIEMANN, who, he asserted, should be able to furnish further details on Section IMK, while the other Chiefs of Meldeköpfe and Referate, more especially Oberstleutnant SEUBERT (alias "SCHUBERT"), Lieutenant FASOLD and Oberleutnant BROCKB, should, in subject's opinion, be in the position to identify most of the agents and elucidate their respective assignments.

Subject asserted that KM Vienna neither engaged in sabotage operations, reserved for special Iler-Trupps, nor in any operations involving turned-around W/T operators (Funkspiele) or double agents (G.V.-Spiele).

35. Political intelligence, its evaluation and use, was prohibited to all Kommando-Meldegebiete and reserved for the attention by the SD and the Stapo. Thus, all information pertaining to the political realm which happened to be collected by KM Vienna or one of its subsidiary offices was automatically passed on to the representative office (Vorgeschobene Dienststelle) in Vienna of Amt VI of the RSHA. Chief of this office was Obersturmbannfuhrer WANECK assisted by one Dr. Hoettel; the names of the other members of this office are allegedly unknown to subject. Subject asserts that he only had the scantiest contact with this office and only saw Obersturmbannfuhrer WANECK twice prior to the evacuation of WANECK's office to Kremsmünster at the beginning of March 1945.

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36. Apart from this connection with the RSHA and the connections elaborated above, between the RSHA and the various Dienststellen attached to KM Vienna, subject claims to have had no direct contact with the RSHA, nor with the SD-Abschnitt Vienna, the chief of which he professes not to even know by name. The same holds true for possible connections with the office of the HSSuPolf in Vienna, Gruppenfuehrer SCHIMANA, whom subject allegedly only visited once on the occasion of his installation as Kommandeur in November 1944.

On orders of the Chief of the Mil. Amt, Brigaf. SCHELLENBERG, the Kommandos der Meldegebiete under the control of the Mil. Amt were specifically instructed to communicate in all matters only with their respective Section Chief in the Mil. Amt and were thus prohibited any direct contact with the Chief of the Mil. Amt, SCHELLENBERG. This did not exclude that on the occasion of visits of the various Kommandeure reporting at the Mil. Amt, officers of other sections of the Mil. Amt or the RSHA were called in for consultation or that these officers did at times visit the Kommando-Meldegebiete to consult on certain matters falling into their particular field of activity.

Apart from the Chief of the Mil. Amt, SCHELLENBERG, and the officers of Section C, subject only knows personally the following officers from the RSHA:

Reichsfuehrer SS HIMMLER, Ogruf. KALTENBRUNNER, Gruf. MUELLER (of Amt IV) and Staf. STEIMLE, all of whom subject met only once at the Salzburg meeting in June 1944, at which the metamorphosis of the Abwehr was announced and discussed.

Oberstleutnant HUEBNER of Amt I, whom he contacted in matters of personnel as Chief of the Personnel Section in the Mil. Amt under Oberst HANSEN.

Oberst ROHLEDER, (Chief IIIIF in Amt IV), formerly Chief IIIIF in Abt III of the former Abwehr Amt.

Oberstleutnant FREUND of Amt VIZ, also formerly in IIIIF of Abt. III of the Abwehr Amt.

Major SCHOENHERR (of Amt IV or Amt VI), whom subject had known as Referent of Ast Dresden, later as Chief of the Nest Warschau.

Oberstltnt. LINHARD, who had been subordinated to subject in 1940 as Ier-Trupp-Fuehrer with the 6th Army in Russia.

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Major PORETSCHKIN, as Chief of Mil. Amt E and Commander of NR 506, through discussions regarding matters of communications.

Oberstltnt. I. G. von der KNESEBECK of Mil. Amt F.

Oberst NAUMANN, Commander of the 1001st I.R., as former Chief of Ast Ukraine (Poltawa).

Ostufaf. WANECK, as Chief of the advanced office (vorgeschoebene Dienststelle of Amt VI E in Vienna)

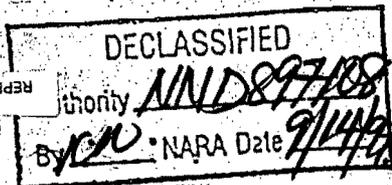
Dr. HOETTEL, as assistant of Ostufaf. WANECK on Hungarian matters.

Ostufaf. FROEHLICH, another assistant of Ostufaf. WANECK.

Staf. HUPPENKOTHEN, whom subject had already known in 1940, when HUPPENKOTHEN was Kdr. der Sipo und des SD in Krakow and later in Lublin. Subsequently, subject saw him several times at meetings with Admiral CANARIS and he gathered the impression that HUPPENKOTHEN was very intimate with CANARIS and was his personal liaison with the RSHA. Subject saw HUPPENKOTHEN last on April 3, 1945, when both were waiting for an interview with the Bds Salzburg. Staf. SCHULZ, subject to speak about the billeting of men belonging to the unit of General TURKUL, and HUPPENKOTHEN in the matter of his own evacuation.

(For further information on the Kommando-Meldegebiete, see Appendix A.)

- 37. With the beginning of 1945 and the swift approach of the Russian army in the direction of the Austrian borders, instructions were issued by the RSHA to establish a network of stay-behind agents (R-Netz) in the area of KM Vienna, and in turn all Dienststellen and Meldekopfe were ordered to prepare for such networks within their own territories and with their own personnel and agents. Because of the lack of time and the "pathetic" shortage of suitable personnel, these plans, according to the subject, never reached operational maturity or, if at all, were brought to execution in a totally improvised and amateurish way. Subject asserts not to know of any actual missions and for all further information regarding the projected stay-behind network, referred to Leutnant LASKE of IS01.



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I. The Evacuation of KM Vienna:

38. At the end of March 1945, as far as subject can remember, on March 28 the whole KM Vienna, including the most essential files and documents and correspondence, as well as all the technical and photo lab, were evacuated on orders received from Gruf. SCHELLENBERG of the RSHA, to St. Ulrich in the Pillerthal. This also included some of the Meldesköpfe and Dienststellen, a certain number of their agents, and other agents who had been at the training camp BREITENFURTH.

39. With the personnel then locally available in St. Ulrich, the KM Vienna was reorganized and temporarily resumed operations on a restricted scale. The reorganized personnel set-up was as follows:

Kommandeur: Subject
 Personal Secretary: Frau MUELLER

Branch Office (Anlaufstelle) in Salzburg:

Then passing through Salzburg on their evacuation, KM Vienna established this branch office for the purpose of maintaining liaison with KM Salzburg under Oberst WIENSCHKE and so as to collect all information destined for, and direct all persons seeking the KM Vienna, to St. Ulrich. As far as subject remembers, this branch office had already been prepared in advance by Korv. Kptn. JONETZ (arrested) of KM Salzburg, who, in Vienna, had acted for some time as unofficial liaison man between KM Salzburg and KM Vienna, and in this capacity had received some assistance from KM Vienna in the recruiting of agents and the handling of matters belonging to KM Salzburg, but in some way involving KM Vienna. JONETZ' liaison man in Vienna is believed by subject to have been a certain Kapitän von HAHN, not otherwise connected with KM Vienna to subject's knowledge. Prior to this JONETZ had been IM with Ast Vienna, later detached to Triest, but when subject took over KdM Vienna, JONETZ had already been released from Vienna and transferred to Salzburg.

The Branch Office in Salzburg, located at the KM Salzburg offices in the Hans-Scherm-Schule, was under the command of Lt. (A.M.D.) AIGNER, assisted by Pol. Insp. MEYER and Uoff. GARTNER, who later, around May 1, also joined the KM in St. Ulrich.

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Referat IS03: Korv. Kapitaen REDL
Feldw. REICH
" KRAUSS
Gefr. ZERUNIAN
Soldat ROSENMUELLER
Frl. LANGHOFF

" LMK: Major SPIGL (arrested)
Leutnant TIEMANN and Frau MEYER, both
attached as liaison to the Meldekopf of
Dr. "LANG", which was also established at
St. Ulrich.

Allgemeine Abteilung (Section II: General Administration)

Chief: Stabsintendant BEISE

Admin: Angestellter (Civ. Employee) ZUGSCHWERT
Frl. AMBROS Uoff. MENADIER
Frl. LUKSCH Uoff. SCHNISKE

Kommandeur des Stabsquartiers: Oberfeldwebel NAUMANN
(Billeting Officer) (formerly of the training
camp Breitenfurth)
Feldw. CHLUMSKI
Uoff. VAZECK
Feldw. SEIDEL (enlisted
men quarters)
Uoff. ERTEL (enlisted men
quarters) (arrested)
Frl. SLABA (Female person-
nel)

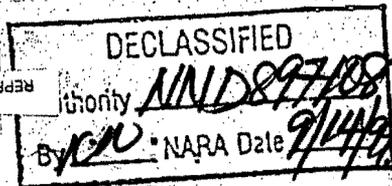
Fahrbereitschaft (Motor Pool): Feldw. DANIEL

Registratur (Reports Board): Obersekretaer SAUERBIER
Uoff. CZERNY
" BERNHARD
Frl. PFLEGER
Frau SEIDEL

Abteilung VI T: evacuated intact with all its former
personnel and no changes in personnel
were made either before or after the
evacuation.

The Schulungslager (Training Camp) Breitenfurth and
various other holding areas for agents of other dienst-
stellen and Meldekopfe were also evacuated and est-
ablished in the general neighborhood of St. Ulrich, but
subject asserts that he does not know their exact loca-
tion or other details about the personalities of the
agents held there. For all such information he referred
to Oberstlt. SEUBERT, under whose control the camps were

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set up, while the actual command of the camps was in the hands of Lt. LASKE and Lt. FASOLD. Subject only remembered that one group of agents, formerly at Camp Breitenfurth continued training at the Hotel "Alpenrose" in Lauterbach.

Also attached to the General Section in positions of general duty officers were Uoff. MENADIER and Uoff. SCHNISKE, who had been under subject when he was Kommandeur of M.G. Breslau and who had remained there. KM Breslau had in the meantime been evacuated into the region of Jena and since the two aforementioned Unteroffiziere did not want to be captured (ueberrollt) by the advancing Russians, they had set out on their own initiative and had joined KM Vienna in St. Ulrich around the middle of April.

Furthermore, subject had taken along, on the evacuation of KdM Vienna, a Count Walter von BERCHEM, formerly chief of a radio interceptor station attached to 1st Vienna and known as 1864. Count BERCHEM had been imprisoned by the Stapo Vienna for six months following the events of July 20, and after his release in Dec. 1944, remained under the surveillance of the Stapo. He was only able to elude this control through the active help of subject, who had taken him along on his own responsibility.

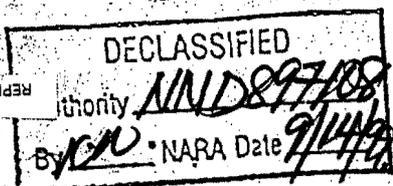
40. Various groups of personnel and certain Meldekoepfe and Dienststellen had not followed the evacuation of KM Vienna to St. Ulrich or had evacuated to other localities, hereby more or less losing all direct contact with the KM Vienna. Among these were:

The whole of VI Wi Vienna, which had been evacuated in the direction of Passau and of which nothing was heard any more after the beginning of April;

Leutnant BROKOB and Feldwebel SEIP, of the Schulungslager Breitenfurt, who had withdrawn to the region of Wels with a group of Rumanian agents, who had been readied for assignments against the Russians in Rumania (by drops) (see para 33, II, c, page 20). Subject added that Oberstleutnant SEUBERT would know further details regarding the plans and whereabouts of this group.

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Oberst von KOHOUTEK and Oberstltnt von MANTEUFFEL, who had directed the liaison group with the 2nd Section of the Hungarian General Staff, had been assigned the evacuation of the Hungarian General Staff to the region of Passau, whence they also joined up with KM Vienna in St. Ulrich after completion of their mission.

Oberstltnt KROHA and Major WRABEL of the Dienststelle Pressburg evacuated their offices and their staff to Leogang, where Meldekoepf "LANG" also established its offices.

Hptm. WOMNER, formerly of Referat IZ, remained in Vienna and reported to the defense commander of Vienna for active service with the troops.

Hptm. MELESINEK, administrator of the Schulungslager Breitenfurth, had still been ill when KM Vienna evacuated to St. Ulrich and is also believed to have remained in Vienna.

J. The Disposition of Funds of KM Vienna:

41. In the evacuation of KM Vienna to St. Ulrich, subject passed through Salzburg at the beginning of April and called on Oberst WUENSCHKE, KdM Salzburg, with an order of Staf. SANDBERGER of Abt. II of the PSHA, authorizing subject to draw all necessary supplementary funds for the evacuation from the reserve funds put at the disposal of KM Salzburg. Following this order, Stabsintendant BEISE withdrew from Oberst WUENSCHKE a sum of money composed of Reichsmark and foreign currencies, the amount of which subject professes to ignore, as well as two sacks of gold coin, the value of which subject is also allegedly unaware of. He also does not know how much money KM Vienna originally took with it from Vienna and on all financial questions refers to Stabsint BEISE.

42. Upon the dissolution of KM Vienna in St. Ulrich on May 3, part of this money, according to subject all of the Reichsmarks, was used to pay all members of the KM a three month's salary, while agent-type personnel was paid in foreign currencies. Subject also asserts that a large sum of foreign currencies was handed over to Oberstlt. SCHULZE and Oberstlt. SEUBERT, for payments to the group TURKUL and payments to agents in holding areas removed from St. Ulrich respectively.

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. *65X-39...*

Date Rec'd SA *8/30/45*

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1. <i>E-1</i>		<i>9/5</i>	<i>9/6</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	
2. <i>I-E</i>			<i>9-7</i>	<i>HC</i>	
3. <i>M-1</i>		<i>9-7</i>	<i>9-10</i>	<i>CWC</i>	
4. <i>I-M</i>			<i>9-11</i>	<i>HC</i>	
5. <i>M-2</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>9/11</i>	<i>9/12</i>	<i>PIC</i>	<i>Pouch sent 9/24/45</i>
6. <i>E-1</i>		<i>10/3</i>	<i>10/4</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>all 11:14 88</i>
7. <i>E-4</i>		<i>10/8</i>	<i>10/8</i>	<i>[initials]</i>	<i>add (add) Poland: p.v...</i>
8. <i>I-3</i> <i>M-3</i>		<i>10/9</i> <i>OCT 16 1945</i>	<i>10/11</i> <i>10/8</i>	<i>[initials]</i> <i>[initials]</i>	<i>p. 5, 6, 7, 17</i> <i>p. 6 del. inc.</i>
9. <i>M-1</i>		<i>10-22</i>		<i>[initials]</i>	<i>for custody</i> <i>Card with # 32</i>
10. <i>B</i>	<i>303</i>			<i>[initials]</i>	<i>source ed. only.</i>

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

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Authority *NND 897108*
By *CAU* NARA Date *9/14/92*

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Entry 108A
File _____
Box 277

Detachment A
Office of Strategic Services, Austria
c/o II Corps Message Center
A.P.O. 19, U.S. Army

SCI UNIT A
SALZBURG, AUSTRIA

August 1945
LSX-39

SUBJECT: Detailed Interrogation Report on Major Hans VUKITS,
former Member and Chief of III F Ast Vienna.

1. This interrogation report should be read together with LSX-32 (MANNTEUFFEL).
2. Subject was arrested by 7th Army CIC in Salzburg on 28 May 1945, and later turned over to SCI/A for detailed interrogation. He has not been particularly cooperative, and the constant checking of his statements has made the interrogation very arduous.
3. It is felt that the Subject is a continued security threat, and that he should be further interned. It is suggested that he be sent forward to the 3rd Army Interrogation Center, where MANNTEUFFEL is presently residing, for any further questioning they may deem necessary.

E. P. Barry
E. P. BARRY,
Major, M.I.,
C.O., SCI/A.

Distr:

- AC of S G-2, CI, USFA (4)
 - AC of S G-2, CI, AFHQ (2)
 - AC of S G-2, CI, 3rd Army (4)
 - AC of S G-2, CI, USFET (2)
 - AC of S G-2, CI, COM Z (1)
- Attn: Col. Boyer

- CIC, USFA (1)
- LONDON (4)
- WASHINGTON (1)
- WIESBADEN (2)
- ROME SCI/Z (1)

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bitter, and results less forthcoming, Subject joined the National Socialist Party (November 1932). He considered the Party's early program concerning labor and amelioration of conditions to be the solution to the problem. As his work kept him out of Vienna for at least six months out of every year Subject had no opportunity to execute any of the Party functions. After the "Anschluss" in 1938 Subject's title was changed to Oberregierungsrat, which in the German services was the equivalent of the Austrian Obervermessungsrat to which Subject had already been promoted in 1936. At the same time his friends who were not Party members became Oberregierungsraete in the cases where they had had equal rank with him. The disillusion of the Subject's ideal conceptions of the Party program becoming steadily greater, he saw his way out of the Party functions by joining the Wehrmacht in 1941. Subject states he never attended any Party meetings and, at most, went to his Ortsgruppe three times, and then only when ordered to do so to pay his subscription to the "Nationalsozialistischen Kriegsoferversverband", an organization catering for the welfare of veterans of World War I.

G. Enlistment in GIS.

14. In order to escape Party activity, and also due to petty rivalries which made themselves evident in his office, Subject, in spite of his age, re-enlisted in the Wehrmacht in 1941. Through the efforts of an old war-time friend, Lt. Col. GEROLD, formerly of the Austrian General Staff and at that time in the Fuhhrungsgruppe of Ast Vienna, Subject officially resumed his rank of Major, which he had held in the Reserve, and was assigned to III F Ast Vienna on 21 May 1941.

H. Ast Vienna, May 1941 to August 1944. (See Appendix A.)

15. Subject entered III F Ast Vienna as "Hilfesoffizier" to Major Baron von MANTEUFFEL, who had just replaced Lt. Col. SCHLALSCHLAGER. The latter had been dismissed by Col. MAROGNA-REDWITZ, the C.O. of Ast Vienna, after the two had had several differences of opinion. Subject's position in III F Ast Vienna was III F2;

a. III F was MANTEUFFEL who, as head of the Branch, directed the activities of the Branch and the disposition of the agents.

b. III F1 was Major Dr. HORYNA. HORYNA interviewed and administered the Haupt V-Leute and other agents in all current matters. He was the deputy head of the Branch and carried out all the correspondence. HORYNA furthermore prepared and drew up all reports.

c. III F2 was Major VUKITS, who had to settle the personal matters of the agents and was responsible for their welfare and care through the Haupt V-Leuten. Subject issued the passes, supplied the operational money, kept the day-book, and carried out all telephone traffic regarding agents. Subject was also responsible for collecting and preparing material for W/T operations and getting it approved by Abwehr III D in Berlin (Lt. Col. CARTELLIERI). Transportation problems and the drawing up of the enemy's positions on maps were also handled by Subject.

d. III F3 was Capt. Dr. HOCHLEITNER, whose duties were much the same as those of Subject.

16. At the time of Subject's entry into III F Ast Vienna Major Baron von MANTEUFFEL was endeavoring to reorganize the Branch and dismiss some of its more disreputable characters. MANTEUFFEL succeeded in dismissing one MAHR, the head of Stadtbuero II but was forced by Berlin to keep all other agents. Following MANTEUFFEL's and Subject's attempts to dismiss KORDA,

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an agent of MAHR's Stadtbuero II, Subject was transferred to Krakow in February 1942 by order of Lt. Col. FREUND, who protected KORDA.

17. Head of Ast Krakow was Lt. Col. FREDERICI of the Luftwaffe (who went to Portugal at the beginning of 1944 and was succeeded by Lt. Col. WIESER).

Old Card
18. Head of III F Ast Krakow, to which Subject was assigned, was Major von KORAB, a former agent of Dr. RITTER. Von KORAB feared Subject would take over III F and had him transferred to Nest Warsaw in early March 1942. Head of the Nest Warsaw and III F was Major KUSTUS, when Subject took over III F there. Subject's staff consisted of Capt. SCHNEIDER(?) and Sonderfuehrer Dr. NEUMANN. Subject states that both III F Ast Krakow and III F Nest Warsaw had some agents but he cannot remember any of them as he rarely came into contact with them and he spent all his time trying to get back to Ast Vienna. This was accomplished in April 1942 when Subject was again transferred back to Ast Vienna. The work of these two sections was the penetration and uncovering of the Polish and Russian Intelligence Services.

N.C.
19. During the winter of 1942 III F Ast Vienna handled the only W/T operation directed by that Branch during the period when Subject was in it. A Captain LEHMANN and a N.C.O. (whose name Subject cannot remember) were taken prisoner by the Russians and pronounced themselves willing to be dropped in German-held territory and to operate a W/T set maintaining contact with Moscow. After their training LEHMANN and the N.C.O. were dropped in the district of Breslau by a Russian plane. Upon completion of their jump they immediately reported to the nearest police precinct and were sent to Berlin. After detailed interrogation by Abw. III F 3 (Lt. Col. FREUND, whose jurisdiction extended over the Sued-Ost, namely the Balkans, Syria, Turkey and Palestine), LEHMANN and the N.C.O. were transferred to Ast Vienna for the execution of this operation. Lt. FAHRICH (died in Budapest in 1944) was to handle the play-back, and took the two men to the Sanatorium Furkersdorf Rekawinkel near Vienna, whence they conducted their contacts with Moscow. The material was prepared and approved by Abw. III F3 Berlin and Abw. III D Berlin. The operation lasted several months but Subject states he cannot remember under what code name or number. At that time, early in 1943, the Gestapo took over all matters pertaining to agents dropped in Germany, and all W/T operations as well. Subject knows that Kriminalrat SANITZER directed all W/T operations for the Gestapo and applied to III F Ast Vienna for the material which was handed to him after having been prepared by III F2 and III F3, and approved by Abw. III D Berlin.

I. Ast Vienna Agents. (See Appendix A.)

noted
20. Subject divulged the following information about agents working for III F Ast Vienna:-

STK
21. WIENINGER, Josef @ DURST, Josef: Jewish, approximately 40 years old, 1m65, full face; black hair and moustache; thick lips, stocky build. This agent operated mainly in Budapest, but often travelled to Istanbul and stayed there over a short period of time. Worked for "JOINT", a Jewish organization in Istanbul that helped Jewish emigrants, and handed over any information obtained from these sources to the Ast.

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22. GFRORNER, Karl @ SCHMIDT, Gerhard: Approximately 42 years old, lm76, angular face, brown hair, false teeth; hunch-back. He was the Haupt V-Mann at the city office of Budapest, and the operations of the agents that contacted him there took in Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

23. The above two mentioned agents were both used by the SD for confiscation of Jewish property in Hungary after the arrival of the Germans in the country. By order of HIMMLER they were to contact Stubaf. EICHMANN (chief of Jewish affairs section at Hotel Majestic, Budapest) and Stubaf. KRUMEL and work for them. Both these agents were arrested by the Gestapo on 19 May 1944, and transferred to the jail at Vienna, where they were both kept until shortly before the arrival of the Russians. Subject considers it is possible that they were brought to Mathausen, if they have not already been shot.

24. GAZDA: A muddler; talked a lot but accomplished very little and was altogether rather unproductive. Was arrested for suspected participation in the assassination of HEYDRICH, but was freed for the lack of evidence. Subject thinks GAZDA was dismissed from the Abwehr in 1943 for incompetence. Operated in Turkey.

25. HELLER: An opera singer. Was later arrested by the SD because he was a Jew.

26. von KLEMENT, Adolf: Operated in Turkey. Became over-confident and was arrested by the Turkish authorities who extradited him. Upon his return to Vienna he was dismissed as he was now no longer of any use to the Abwehr.

27. According to Subject the head agent of the Stadt-bureau Ast Vienna from 1941 on was von MIHALOWITSCH @ RITTER. This man was responsible for the liaison between agents and the Subject's III F. Von MIHLAOWITSCH was furnished money and supplies with which to equip agents when they reported to him for duty in the field. He was also responsible for the billeting of agents when they returned from duty in the field. Subject describes von MIHALOWITSCH as follows: Wears glasses, dark brown hair, very bad teeth; about 40 years old, lm82; is in possession of a Fremdenpass; slender, small English moustache, narrow face and nose.

J. "Joint" Organization.

28. Concerning the activities of WIENINGER and one GYOERGY in the "Joint" organization (towards the end of 1942 and through 1943), Subject remembers only the following facts:

- a. The first liaison with the "Joint" organization, an alleged Jewish Intelligence agency working for the Anglo-American Intelligence Services in the Middle East, was supposedly effected by a certain WENIA (agent from Abt. I, directed by Major BAGEL) and GYOERGY, whose real name was Bandy GROSS. The transfer of money from Istanbul and its cumulative interest constituted a lucrative transaction in foreign currencies, and Subject assumes that WENIA was dismissed when WIENINGER accused him of not reporting an order which he had

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chanced to receive from the enemy. Following this WENIA was arrested.

- b. The transfer of money (also paid into the Hungarian Abwehr) was now carried out by WIENINGER and GROSS, though every place where it was effected out is not known. Subject remembers transfers of this money to a certain Dr. DACHS in Pressburg, as well as to the General Government in Krakow and Lemberg. These latter transactions were made by one SEDLATSCHKE. Another transfer was to have been made by SCHULZ, an agent of Ast Stuttgart, in Katowicz, without the approval or knowledge of Ast Vienna. This money was however confiscated, as SCHULZ was arrested. After the Germans marched into Hungary, SCHMIDT hid GYOERGY in his flat. During his six-day stay in SCHMIDT's flat GYOERGY apparently told SCHMIDT everything about his connections with the enemy Intelligence Service.

K. Detached Service to Budapest.

29. In May 1944, Subject became head of III F Ast Vienna when MANTEUFFEL became head of Nest Budapest. Subject received permission from Col. ARMSTER, deputy chief of Ast Vienna, to accompany MANTEUFFEL to Budapest and to conduct local III F work there, leaving Maj. HORYNA in charge of the branch in Vienna.

30. Subject's job in Budapest was the setting up of a III F service, which he did through Haupt V-Mann SCHMIDT's Stadtbuero and its agents. By order of Berlin VUKITS once met LAUFFER, the Haupt V-Mann of Ast Prague, as Capt. KLAUSNITZER, head of Ast Prague was not in Budapest at the time. Besides SCHMIDT, Subject also met WIENINGER, FLANDERE, Marianne von LAJTOS, SEDLATSCHKE and VEGA. Subject met LAUFFER concerning a letter from HORTHY which was to have been brought to Istanbul, probably to the Allied Intelligence Services, by a certain KOEVESZ von KOENESZHASI, a friend of LAUFFER. Apart from that one interview with LAUFFER, conducted in the presence of Haupt V-Mann SCHMIDT, Subject was not further implicated in this affair.

a. VEGA was a woman agent whose real name was WIREMANN or WIEDEMANN. Her job was the penetration of the Polish Intelligence Service and the uncovering of its personnel.

b. Baroness Marianne von LAJTOS was an interpreter for Subject, and a minor agent who moved among socially prominent people and in political circles.

c. The interviews with SEDLATSCHKE and FLANDERER regarded the continuation of the Stadtbuero Budapest after its break-down following SCHMIDT's and WIENINGER's arrests by the Gestapo. FLANDERER was entrusted with the temporary leadership of this now almost non-existent Stadtbuero.

d. Subject states that LAUFFER was excellent from a Nachrichtendienst point of view, but unreliable as to how his sympathies were placed. This agent worked exclusively for III F Ast Prague, which was always at loggerheads with III F Ast Vienna. It was his job to penetrate enemy intelligence services in the Balkans and to uncover their personnel. He closely supervised the activities of all agents of III F Ast Vienna.

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(after transfer to Lutstelle SO Prague) and made his reports to Capt. KLAUSNITZER. After the arrival of the Germans in Hungary he was taken over by the SD and caused the arrest of GFROENER and WIENINGER. He was a Jew but nevertheless he derived great pleasure from directing his activities against other Jews.

31. At the time when Subject conducted III F work in Budapest SS Hauptstuf., KLAGES and Krim.Ob.Sekr. LIEWERT headed the section under which III F was placed in the Stapo. In July 1944 Major HORYNA took over III F Nest Budapest which came under RSHA Amt VI Z. HORYNA at first worked for SS Hauptstuf KLAGES, and after KLAGES' death for SS Stubaf. Dr. FISCHER.

32. While in Budapest Subject learned that after the dissolution of the III F service in Ast Vienna, a Leitstelle Sued-Ost was set up in Prague. This Leitstelle was set up by order of Lt. Col. FREUND, (who had been transferred to SHELLENBERG, Amt VI, RSHA, Berlin) and came under the command of Lt. Col. von TARBOUK. This Leitstelle also had a Meldekopf in Vienna I, Walfischgasse 11. Subject states that the following were members of the above-mentioned Leitstelle:

Capt. KLAUSNITZER
FIEDLER
GSCHLANDT.

In conjunction with and parallel to this Leitstelle, Subject states that the SD under SS Stubaf WANEK and FROELICH had worked on the same basis as Amt VI, and were located in the Theresianumgasse, Vienna IV.

33. Upon being freed of the duties of local III F work in Budapest by the arrival of Major Dr. HORYNA, towards the end of July, Subject returned to take up his functions as III F chief, Ast Vienna. Subject's CI activity at this time had become even more restricted, so as to be almost non-existent, on account of the July 20th attempt and the reorganization of Ast Vienna. At the end of July the transfer of the remains of III F Ast Vienna and the Stadtbureau RITTER to RSHA Amt IV became effective.

L. Service under the Gestapo (See Appendix A).

34. Subject's III F was taken over by Amt IV in the second half of July. The main problem was finding office space. Subject, who had had to submit this change, suggested as an office the rooms of the former Stadtbureau (III) Liberstrasse 11, and thus avoided having to carry out his work in the building of the Stapo.

35. On the 6th or 7th of August, Capt. Leopold REIMER arrived. He was former "Buero Offizier" of Ast Vienna and was therefore not acquainted with III F work. He was assigned to Subject as his assistant. Subject feels that the only reason this man was assigned to him was for the purpose of spying on Subject himself as REIMER was well-known for his strong Nazi feelings and suspected of being a denuncer.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY SHEET **SECRET**

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BASIC: Summary

MEMO	A	SSP	R & D	FOR	APPROVAL	OFFICE OF PREPARATION		
		P & O			SIGNATURE	CSGID/Intelligence Group/ID-36		
1	D	1	CHIEF OF STAFF	1&2	Info	GRADE - SURNAME	TEL	
0 & T	2	2	SECRETARY OF WAR			Lt Col Chandler	73048	
FILE NO.		SUBJECT					DATE	
CSGID ID-36 095.		Emil Georg BUEHRLE <u>SD-17006-2</u>					AUG 2 1949	

SUMMARY

1. It has been reported to the Intelligence Division by the Office of Naval Intelligence that Mr. Emil Georg BUEHRLE of the OERLIKON Machine Tool Works of Switzerland is currently in Washington and has an appointment with the Secretary of the Army at 1400 hours, 2 August 1949.

2. Inclosure No. 1 is an extract of a Top Secret summary furnished by ONI to the Intelligence Division on 21 January 1948 on Mr. BUEHRLE. The OERLIKON Machine Tool Works is entirely owned by Mr. BUEHRLE. He was a former officer of the Imperial German Army and an arms designer of great talent. He took over the OERLIKON Works shortly after World War I and built it up into one of the greatest armament enterprises in Europe. BUEHRLE plays a large role in European international finance and he is a typical munitions king, much like the late Sir Basil ZAHAROFF. BUEHRLE was placed on the Allied Black List as a result of his extensive sales of armaments to Germany and Italy in World War II. However, in 1939 and 1940 OERLIKON manufactured guns and ammunition for the British and French, and has formed in the United States the American OERLIKON GAZDA CORPORATION for the sale and licensing of the Oerlikon Gun. The attached ONI brief further alleges that Mr. BUEHRLE has been engaged in an attempt to establish a "safe haven" for his fortune in the United States.

3. The Naval Attache, London, reported on 30 June 1949 that BUEHRLE had been mentioned in a Zurich newspaper on 19 June 1949 as having contributed money to a Communist official of the Swiss Workers' Party. No confirmation has been received to date.

4. The above is furnished for the information of the Secretary of the Army prior to his appointment with Mr. BUEHRLE.

COORDINATION

No objection - ONI (OP 321 E) - Mr. Abbett, ext. 75694

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE:

1 Incl:
Extract fr ONI
Brief, 21 Jan 48

Houie
NOTED - OCS US ARMY
2 Aug 49

James G. Shanahan
JAMES G. SHANAHAN
Captain, GSC
Assistant Executive

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EXTRACT FROM ONI BRIEF OF 21 JUNE 1948

SUBJECT: SCHWARTZKOPF - BUEHRLE - PHILLIPS ANALYSIS

THE OERLIKON GROUP

*123/559218
Doc 12 SD-17006
X8108710
201. Buehrle, Emil Georg
004423/2196975*

The OERLIKON MACHINE TOOL WORKS of Zurich, Switzerland is entirely owned by Mr. Emil Georg BUEHRLE, a former officer in the Imperial German Army and an arms designer of great talent, moved to Switzerland shortly after World War I. He took over the OERLIKON WORKS which were almost defunct at the time. In 20 years BUEHRLE has built it up into one of the greatest armament enterprises in Europe and himself into probably the richest man in Europe. BUEHRLE plays a large role in European International Finance. He is the typical munitions king much like the late Sir Basil ZAHAROFF, a complete realist with a predilection for playing both ends against the middle.

BUEHRLE was placed on the Allied Black List as a result of his extensive sales of armaments to Germany and Italy in World War II. However, in 1939 and 1940, OERLIKON manufactured guns and ammunition for the British and the French and had sent to the U.S. a representative named GAZDA. GAZDA formed in this country the American OERLIKON GAZDA CORPORATION for the sale and licensing to the United States of the OERLIKON gun. An international munitions agent of shady reputation, GAZDA was interned immediately after Pearl Harbor and barred during the war from any active participation in the operation of the American OERLIKON GAZDA CORPORATION. GAZDA today is no longer a representative of OERLIKON Switzerland, but is an interested partner to the extent of twenty-five percent in a suit which OERLIKON is pressing against the Navy for license and patent dues on the OERLIKON gun manufactured in the U.S. during the war. The nominal claim put forward in this suit, according to BUEHRLE, amounts to \$30,000,000.

In 1945 an International Espionage Agent named PFEIFFER, with whom BUEHRLE had had relations as early as the late 1920's in connection with the illegal smuggling of arms into Germany, approached BUEHRLE and stated that he was in a position to get BUEHRLE removed from the Allied Black List. He claimed close contact with Mr. A. W. DULLES of O.S.S. as well as with British Intelligence. PFEIFFER was in fact instrumental in bringing about meetings between BUEHRLE and British officials and in placing as secretary to BUEHRLE a British Intelligence Officer named RENNY.

Next, BUEHRLE was approached by Mr. Joseph HAMBUCHEN, an American citizen, a director of the First Boston Corporation of New York, and an international financier of unsavory reputation. HAMBUCHEN formed, jointly with BUEHRLE, an "investment corporation" in Switzerland whose real purpose, however, is believed to be the entrance of BUEHRLE into the International Re-insurance field. Before World War II, a large amount of re-insurance was written in Germany. Today a vacuum exists and it appears

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that BUEHRLE, certain British interests and the EUROPA-UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of Switzerland, together possibly with HAMBUCHEN, are planning to step in and take over this very important field of international finance. International Re-insurance is an exceedingly important matter because of the strategic and industrial information on many countries with becomes available to the controlling group. The fact that HAMBUCHEN has recently misappropriated some of the funds of this "investment corporation" has not disturbed the close relationship between BUEHRLE and HAMBUCHEN.

HAMBUCHEN in turn was instrumental in bringing BUEHRLE in touch with Mr. Robert DAMON, President of BOWSER PUMP COMPANY of Chicago (a concern having many Army and Navy contracts) and also head of the law firm of DAMON, HAYES, WHITE, WALK & HOBAN of Chicago. DAMON is a very wealthy man with excellent political connections at the highest levels of the Administration. His law partner, HAYES (a Captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve), has equally good political connections in the Republican Party. DAMON used his political influence to such effect that not only was BUEHRLE removed from the hard core of the Black List but was granted visas to visit this country with his family.

DAMON and BUEHRLE are in the process of organizing a joint corporation to operate in this country to sell and manufacture OERLIKON guns, the new OERLIKON guided missile and such devices as ionoscopes, theodolites and fire control training devices. Extensive negotiations have been conducted with the Bureau of Ordnance, the Office of Naval Research and the Ordnance Department of the Army. Great interest has been shown by the services in all new OERLIKON developments, particularly the guided missile and the new 20 mm. high velocity gun. BUEHRLE has expressed a desire and interest in transferring his "center of gravity" to this country and particularly in transferring all of his armament activities to the U.S. He has proposed that if the Swiss OERLIKON WORKS could be given a share in the supplying of machinery for the Arabian Oil Pipe Line, this would serve to compensate for the removal from Switzerland of his armament activity. BUEHRLE also has several million dollars frozen in the hands of the U.S. Alien Property Custodian, as well as a sum of six million dollars in gold on deposit in Canada, the receipt for which is also in the hands of the U.S. Alien Property Custodian. But even such sums are relatively small matters to BUEHRLE, anxious as he is to get a release from the Alien Property Custodian. For example, he is in the process of acquiring the BREDA WORKS in Italy for a sum in excess of 60 million Swiss francs. The BREDA WORKS are one of Italy's largest machine and armament works, and at their peak employed 20,000 people. Most interesting is the fact that BUEHRLE appears to be the center of a very powerful financial group including British financiers such as Sir George ALLEN, Sir Walter MONCKTON, Lord BEAVERBROOK as well as Lord Louis MOUNTBATTEN and the DUKE OF WINDSOR. Sir Stafford CRIPPS also appears to be involved. Others in the group are Mr. Dan HEINEMAN, head of SOFINA and a well known international figure, and Juan MARCH, the famous Spanish financier to whom BUEHRLE is closely linked by mutual interests in the Swiss Bank, CREDIT SUISSE. One of the real purposes behind BUEHRLE's announced intention of shifting his "center of gravity"

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to the U.S. appears to be to create a sort of "Safe-Haven" for the benefit of himself and the group listed above. It appears possible that the British Government is not unaware of such a move but might feel that it is compatible with long-range British interests to place large financial power into a strategic political and industrial position in the U.S., where this power could be used to influence U.S. policy. The statement that BUEHRLE has available for transfer to this country a sum of 115 million dollars in cash, and his admission that not all of this money belongs to him personally, but that certain "friends and associates" are concerned, tends to confirm the existence of a "Safe-Haven" operation.

In the course of the interrogation of BUEHRLE he said that among his contracts with various nations he had a contract with the British for proximity fuzes. This aroused concern as to whether the British had disclosed VT fuse information to BUEHRLE. The British, when questioned, flatly denied having given VT fuze data to OERLIKON. In a recent interrogation, BUEHRLE stated that he had purchased a number of VT fuzes in Switzerland from undercover sources. Before coming to the U.S. on his recent trip, BUEHRLE spent several days negotiating with the British for the sale of his new 20 mm. high velocity gun. The British expressed definite interest in acquiring the exclusive license for this gun for themselves and "one other nation." They refused to specify which the "other nation" was.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

28 April 1948

X8108710

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

The attached letter was delivered to Major General Floyd L. Parks, PID, who extracted certain information and furnished a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense. No indication was made in the memorandum of the source of the information nor were any names mentioned except that of Buehrle. No other action was taken by this office.

A. R. Bolling

A. R. BOLLING
Major General, GSC
Deputy Director of Intelligence

(41) Serial 201 Buehrle, Emil George

28 April 48

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OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
AMERICAN LEGATION
Berne, Switzerland

[Handwritten initials]

A7-34 CS910201 Buehrle, Emil George

14 April 1948

X 8108710

General Stephen J. Chamberlin
Director of Intelligence, Army General Staff
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear General:

Because of the personalities involved and the implications of reopening an inter-service dispute in the matter, I am taking the liberty of sending the information which follows in this letter to you directly, instead of putting it into a report for general distribution.

Yesterday Mr. Dean Jennings, the American journalist cited in my R-153-48, whose story on the Swiss National Redoubt will be released on 27 April in the Saturday Evening Post, called on me and informed me that he had been commissioned by the Saturday Evening Post to write for publication in May or June a profile on Mr. Emil Buehrle, the president and owner of the Werkzeug Maschinenfabrik Oerlikon factory near Zurich. This factory is an important armament manufacturing establishment.

There is an extensive file on Mr. Buehrle and his activities in the Intelligence Division, and his trip to America about a year ago was, I believe, the subject of an article last summer in Drew Pearson's column. Briefly the pertinent facts on Buehrle are these:

He was born in Germany and served throughout the first World War as a cavalry officer. About 1923 he purchased and reorganized the Oerlikon works referred to above and shortly thereafter purchased the rights for the Becker gun which was later developed in the Oerlikon 20-mm gun. During the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany, he was believed to have been financed by the Nazis and during the war produced weapons for Germany. About 1940 the European Ordnance Attache in Paris (Colonel Studler, who I believe is at present on duty with the Office of the Chief of Ordnance) partici-

14 April 48

SECRET by TSC 007114-7

CRF TSC 59-110-1

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65-85

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 By **TJ** NARA Date **10/1/99**

RG 319
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 File X8108710
 Box 25H

SECRET

General Stephen J. Chamberlin

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14 April 1948

pated in negotiating an agreement with the Oerlikon Company to pay a royalty on all Oerlikon weapons constructed by United States manufacturers. As a result of this agreement, Buehrle claims royalties against the United States for over twenty-five million dollars. I have been told that his New York lawyers are now attempting to negotiate for payment of this amount in America.

About a year ago, Mr. Buehrle made application for a visa to the United States, but as he was on the Allied Black List in Switzerland because of his activities in assisting the Germans during the war, his entry was opposed by the American Legation in Berne, and by the State Department and the Navy Department. Eventually, despite this objection, Buehrle received his visa and visited the United States ostensibly to discuss his claim against the Government and certain new weapons in the course of development in his plant. It was common gossip in Washington at the time that Buehrle went there that his entry into the United States was obtained through the intervention of Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Clifford of the White House, and against the opposition of the Navy and State Departments and numerous people in the War Department. During Buehrle's stay in America, he claims to have been entertained by various important personages in political life and he stated to Mr. Jennings an appointment was arranged for him at the White House by Mr. Clifford. Mr. Buehrle stated, according to Jennings, that he thought it unwise to accept this appointment.

The Oerlikon Company is now engaged in research in guided missiles and rockets which have been the subject of various reports by this office and by various Navy and Air Force missions which have visited his factory. Mr. Buehrle expresses willingness to negotiate with the United States to permit our taking advantage of his developments, but has been quoted, without confirmation, that he may be forced also to deal with the Russians. He plans to go with his sales manager on 10 May to Buenos Aires ostensibly for the purpose of developing armament sales but, according to a local source, for the real reason of establishing Argentine residence or citizenship in order to obtain the deblocking of his personal hidden accounts in the United States without the knowledge of Swiss authorities.

Mr. Buehrle is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Europe and the closest current counterpart of the late Sir Basil Zaharoff. He is involved in a great many important companies not only in Switzerland but throughout Europe and has recently been mentioned in reports from Berne in connection with the supplying of arms and munitions clandestinely to South America and the Near East.

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General Stephen J. Chamberlin

3

14 April 1948

Mr. Jennings informed me that he has for use in his Saturday Evening Post article a dossier of over sixty typewritten pages on Mr. Buehrle, and that he has seen a carbon copy of a letter purporting to be from Mr. Forrestal to the Secretary of State stating that the granting of an entry visa to Mr. Buehrle is in the interest of the United States. In a recent interview with Mr. Buehrle, Jennings states that he gave Buehrle a prepared list of over 120 questions covering Buehrle's past activities and future plans and stated that Buehrle answered each of these questions without hesitation and in great detail to Jennings' secretary who transcribed Buehrle's replies in shorthand. Mr. Buehrle furnished Jennings also with a 35-page defense of his activities of the Oerlikon Company during the war and pointed out that while the names of other companies and individuals have been removed from the black list that Buehrle was still being persecuted by Switzerland and by the United States. Buehrle informed Jennings, with some amusement, that he knew he, Buehrle, was a subject of a three-way fight in the American Government and that the State Department felt that the Army and, particularly, Mr. Forrestal had double-crossed the State Department in urging that Buehrle be admitted to the United States. Buehrle added, according to Jennings, that if Mr. Forrestal's letter referred to above had not had the intended effect, that Mr. Forrestal had informed him that he intended to carry the matter to the White House for decision.

I am giving you this information because there may be repercussions unfavorable to the White House and to Mr. Forrestal should the article be published in Saturday Evening Post. Apparently Jennings will depict Buehrle in the article as the "Arch-Munitions King of the World" who rose from obscure beginnings in Germany and through the influence of the Nazi Party became the head of the world's greatest munitions trust, with so much influence that, despite the objections of the State and Navy Departments and despite the fact that he was generally considered abroad to be an enemy of the United States, he was able, through powerful international financial connections, to come to America and to continue supplying munitions of war to the detriment of world peace. (Actually the Swiss Government has refused to grant Buehrle export permits for the shipment of munitions).

Mr. Jennings did not mention the recent visit of Dr. Alberti to Switzerland which, you will recall, had considerable bearing on Buehrle's activities. It is possible that neither Jennings nor Buehrle knew of Alberti's visit to Zurich.

The purpose of Mr. Jennings' call on me was to discuss matters not connected with Mr. Buehrle, and the information attributed to Jennings above was volunteered by him in the course of his visit. The purpose in sending this letter to you is to alert you to the possibility of publication of an article which is likely to reflect on certain important persons in the government and to present for your consideration

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By TSC 007114-7

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General Stephen J. Chamberlin

4

14 April 1948

the desirability of convincing Mr. Jennings' superiors that the publication of an article on Mr. Buehrle is not in the interests of the United States.

Mr. Jennings has informed me that he plans to leave Switzerland for the United States, by air, on 19 April. He may attempt to discuss Buehrle with persons in Washington mentioned to him by Buehrle.

This report has not been shown to the American Minister in Berne.

Very truly yours,

C. V. ALLAN
Colonel, GSC
Military Attache

By TSC 007114 -7

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In reply refer to Initials and No.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

Op-3201-003

24 March 1947

To [unclear]

15) 4/28/201 [unclear]

MEMORANDUM for Colonel L. R. Forney, USA,
Military Intelligence Service,
Room 2E836,
Pentagon Building,
Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT: BUEHRLE, Emil George.

Enclosure: (A) Copy of Secret Dispatch from CNO to Com3 and Com9, dated 22 Mar. 47, same Subject.

With reference to our several discussions recently concerning the Subject person and to copies of dispatches received by the Office of Naval Intelligence through the War Department from the Military Attache in Bern concerning this matter, Enclosure (A) is furnished for your information.

At the time Enclosure (A) was prepared the Naval Bureau of Ordnance was not sure whether Army Ordnance had planned on sending representatives to discuss matters with Mr. BUEHRLE in Chicago.

In the event additional information of value relating to the Subject person is received by the Office of Naval Intelligence, you will be kept informed and it would be appreciated if further data relating to this individual which might come into the possession of the War Department could be forwarded to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The transmission of this document by registered guard mail or United States registered mail is authorized in accordance with Article 76 (15) (e) and (f), U. S. Navy Regulations.

H. E. Keisker
H. E. Keisker

file - [unclear] 10 Apr 47 25 B1 [unclear]

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Sheet, to S/A, CSGID ID-36 095., subj: Emil Georg BUEHRLE

FOR RECORD: Mr. William Abbott, ONI, informed Lt. Colonel Chandler, ID-36, by telephone at 1600, 1 August 1949, that Mr. BUEHRLE was in Washington and had had one interview with the Secretary of the Army at 1400, 1 August 1949, and was scheduled for another at 1400, 2 August. Enclosure No. 1 is extract from SD 8334 available in Records Section. NA, London report mentioned in par. 3 is 94-C-49 of 30 June 1949. Not yet through Reading Panel. Available in ID-36.

WEC
WCL

Summary Sheet handwritten to OSA thru OCS by Mr. Hayden, Exec Off. 10. Col Curtis, Mil Aids to S/A, state that the Secretary had seen Buehrle on 1 Aug and was not scheduled to see him again. Col Curtis contacted Col Heiss in the ^{Staff} ASST ^{Sec of the Army} who advised that Genl Chief of Ordnance was seeing Buehrle. The original was delivered to Exec Off, Ord Dept. Copies were furnished OCS & OSA, Lt. Col. Jigon, Exec. Int. Corp., concurred in action taken.

JAS

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COPY

NAVAL MESSAGE

NAVY DEPARTMENT

DRAFTER <u>WILSON/crw Op32D1</u>		EXTENSION NUMBER <u>3536</u>	ADDRESSES	PRECEDENCE
FROM <u>CNO</u>	FOR ACTION	COM3 COM9		PRIORITY XXXX
RELEASED BY <u>COMMODORE C J REND</u>				ROUTINE
DATE <u>22 MARCH 1947</u>				DEFERRED
TOR CODEROOM <u>1729/22</u>	INFORMATION			PRIORITY
DECODED BY				ROUTINE
ROUTED BY <u>BABB</u>				DEFERRED
PARAPHRASED BY				

INDICATE BY ASTERISK ADDRESSEES FOR WHICH MAIL DELIVERY IS SATISFACTORY.

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE.

ORIGINATOR	221726 Z	NCR 3861	
FILL IN DATE AND TIME	DATE	TIME	GCT

TEXT

ADDRESSEES PASS TO DIOS

EMIL GEORGE BUEHRLE SWISS NATIONAL HAVING PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL INTEREST SWISS OERLIKON MACHINE TOOL WORKS ARRIVES US 1335 SUNDAY 23 MARCH VIA KLM OUT OF AMSTERDAM. BUEHRLE TO BE MET BY OFFICIALS OF BOWSER PUMP COMPANY CHICAGO.

TUESDAY 25 MARCH BUEHRLE WILL CONFER AT BOWSER OFFICES CHICAGO WITH BUORD TECHNICAL TEAM ON ANY OERLIKON DEVELOPMENTS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST TO NAVY. ARMY ORDNANCE EXPECTED HAVE TWO REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT ALSO.

BUEHRLE AND FIRM ON ALLIED BLACKLIST DURING WAR HAS LONG RECORD NAZI SYMPATHIES AND COLLABORATION. BUEHRLE HAS UNSAVORY INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND AND WAS RECENTLY APPROACHED BY RUSSIAN DELEGATION. HAS NOT REPEAT NOT REFUSED CATEGORICALLY TO REJECT SUCH OFFERS. FBI COGNIZANT ALL DEVELOPMENTS BUT NOT REPEAT NOT CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION. NAVYS INTEREST IN BUEHRLE CONFINED TO ANY TECHNICAL DATA HE MAY GIVE BUORD TECHNICIANS CHICAGO 25 MARCH AND NOT REPEAT NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN TO BE SPONSORED ANY WAY BY OTHER NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

COM3 ASCERTAIN FROM IMMIGRATION UPON BUEHRLES ARRIVAL DURATION HIS STAY US.

COM9 ASCERTAIN FROM CAPT ED HAYES USNR INACTIVE COMPLETE ITINERARY BUEHRLE DURING US VISIT. HAYES HAS LEGAL CONNECTION BOWSER COMPANY.

INVESTIGATION NOT REPEAT NOT DESIRED.

Op-32B
Op-32D
Op-32D2
F11
32Y

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to communication watch officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)

15) 28- 30 / Buehrle Emil George
27 March 47

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Authority
By TJ NARA Date 10/1/99

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Entry IRR
File X8108710
Box 25H

Form CI-R3

CONFIDENTIAL

W. Security Gp/Oprs Br
Major Sammis/72624/peg

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.
Washington 25, D.C.

RECORD SECTION COPY

14 February 1947

Subject: BUEHRLE, EMIL GEORG

Summary of Information:

BORN: in Germany, exact place and date undetermined.

1. SUBJECT, during the War, was head of the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Buehrle & Company, Zurich, Switzerland. It is commonly reported that he is pro-Nazi.

2. In May 1943, SUBJECT made a journey to France, facilitated by the German Intelligence Service. His father-in-law is (or was at the time of the report) a German manufacturer.

3. SUBJECT is closely associated with ANTOINE GAZDA, alleged inventor of the Oerlikon 20-mm anti-aircraft cannon, and of several other war implements. GAZDA is now in the U.S., but has been under serious suspicion of being an enemy agent.

4. GAZDA is known to have negotiated contracts for the Oerlikon cannon with the German, British, and American governments, and is believed to have attempted to sell his guns also to the Japanese. The British charge that he deliberately delayed conclusion of the contract with them, and incidentally hampered the British war effort, for his own profit. In the U.S. he held a position in an armament plant, where he had access to much classified information.

(93) M.I.D. 201 Buehrle, Emil Georg

14 Feb 47

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:

File

Evaluation	
-of source	-of information
Reliable	
B Credible	2
Questionable	
Undetermined	

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By	ms NARA Date 11/10/84

RG-56
 Accession 67A-1804
 OASIA
 Country and area
 -2155.
 Box 7

~~Mr. Leonard~~
 France: Misc

Paris, 20 July 1945

AIR POUCH
 NO. 275

Dear Mr. White:

I am enclosing a memorandum written by George Wolfenson regarding Leonis Hammond Taylor who is to be returned to the US to be tried for treason. You will note that in the memorandum Taylor apparently is tied up with the Jacob Michael case which I believe Foreign Funds Control investigated. It is quite possible that upon Mr. Taylor's return to the US it might be worth while to see what additional information could be obtained from him regarding Jacob Michael.

A copy of this memorandum has already been forwarded to Colonel Bernstein at Frankfurt for such investigation as they may be able to make in Germany.

Very truly yours,

Theodore H. Ball
 U.S. Treasury Representative

Mr. Harry D. White
 Assistant Secretary
 of the Treasury
 Treasury Department
 Washington, D. C.

ACTION: MRS. SHWARTZ

cc: Glasser-Gold, Schmidt (3), Brons (3), Nathan, Guter, Leonard,
 R. Hubbard.

211409

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 Authority 201 978023
 By ms NARA Date 11/10/88

RG56
 Accession 67A-1804
 OASIA
 Country and area
 Box 7

Memorandum for the Files

17 July 1945

Re: Loomis Hammond Taylor

Reference is made to message dated 25 June 1945 from Headquarters Finance Division, US Group CC, concerning Loomis H. Taylor, now in prison in Paris, and who is expected to be returned to the US and be tried for treason. The message referred us to Mr. Daughters, a representative of the Department of Justice, in possession of records pertaining to the case, which records we were asked to examine.

Pursuant to the request, I went to the office of Mr. Daughters at 15 Avenue Mozart, Paris. The records were placed at my disposal for examination. They consist of a number of files containing copies of correspondence, personal papers of Taylor, official documents, etc. Most of the material is in the German language. There is also an eighty page report by Department of Justice Agents summarizing the statements made by Taylor after his arrest. The following is a summary of my findings:

Up to 1933, Taylor was employed by Laidlaw, & Company, in New York. In April 1933 he was asked by a club member, Mr. Phelan Beale, New York attorney, to accompany him to Germany where Beale was going to purchase a company owning some twenty department stores. Taylor went along and has been in Germany since then, his sojourn there being interrupted occasionally by trips to France, England, Spain and the US.

Mr. Beale went to Europe to purchase the capital stock of the Emil Koster A. G. Berlin, which was at that time owned by Jacob Michael, a German Jew who had gotten into financial trouble and had left Germany in 1931 or 1932. The stock was turned over to Beale by the Amsterdamsche Bank at the Hague and was later deposited by him with the Guaranty Trust Company in Paris;

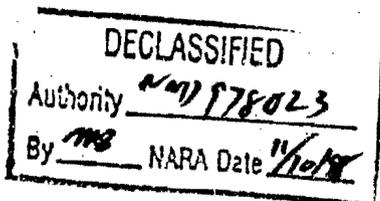
Taylor claims certain negotiations took place at the Guaranty Trust office at which he was not present. As a result of these negotiations, Jacob Michael received notes or bonds from Beale as payment for the stock in which a certain interest based on prior loans was retained by the Tietz Company, a German organization. Actually no genuine sale was ever intended. Taylor admits that Jacob Michael remained the real owner. In 1945, Taylor was confronted in Germany with evidence to the effect that Beale had received a \$58,000 retainer from Michael to act as a front.

Beale became Chairman of the Board, a position which he apparently relinquished at a later date, and Taylor remained in Germany as Vice Chairman, or, to be exact, as a watchdog for Beale — Michael. At various times, Beale placed other American citizens on the Board. Taylor mentions two of them, William Baylis whose present address is given by him as care of the Union Club, New York, and Charles K. Post, whom he believes to be Naval Attache in Lisbon.

Taylor established valuable contacts in Germany. There is evidence in the files that he was in the good graces of Himmler. Some time before the war, the Arbeitsfrontbank, Dr. Ley's organization, offered to purchase to Koster stock for \$1,500,000. Taylor claims that this was nothing but an attempted grab. He was able to forestall it by appealing to Himmler who apparently was able to put pressure on the Labor Front sufficient to make it abandon the project. Brown, Harriman & Company of Berlin had acted as intermediaries for the Arbeitsfrontbank.

Encl. to 278 from Ball.

cc: Glasser-Gold, Schmidt (3), Bronx (3), Nathan, Gunter, Leonard, E. Hebbard.



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2.

In December 1941 the German authorities seized the stock at the Guaranty Trust in Paris. They claimed they had become convinced that Beale was not the real owner. Taylor started legal proceedings to forestall final action. As previously stated he was told that there was evidence of the retainer by Michael. Nevertheless Taylor's connections permitted him to make an arrangement with the German Government to the effect that final action would be postponed until six months after cessation of hostilities to permit Beale to prove the genuineness of his ownership.

In the meantime, Taylor had apparently become thoroughly Nazified. In his correspondence to Beale and to an aunt, Mrs. Hammond, residing in southern Germany, he expressed his pro-Nazi sentiments, his anti-English and anti-Roosevelt feelings, and in no uncertain terms, often using energetic and colorful language. In 1943 he became a German citizen. Taylor claims that he attempted to refuse the citizenship papers which he believes were given to him at the instigation of Himmler, but was told he would thus solidify his position in Germany without prejudice to his status in the United States to which he claims he was not asked to forswear allegiance. Shortly after that he became a radio propagandist for the Nazis.

Taylor undoubtedly is of the opportunist type. He seems to have been all things to all men. His personal papers show that he was a member of the Society of descendants of the Mayflower, the Sons of the Revolution of New York, and a 32nd Degree Mason in Brooklyn.

A good deal of the correspondence in the files dates from before the war. In general there is little in it which would indicate activities by Taylor other than his efforts on behalf of Beale and the Koster Company. Most of the business correspondence is in German and was addressed to the following persons or organizations:

Rudolph Behrens (probably the managing director of Koster)
 22D Winklerstrasse, Berlin - Grunewald

Dr. Martin Gottgetren

Dr. Herbert Meidel

both at 71/74 Neuerwall, Hamburg 36

Dr. Wilhelm Kundler

Dr. Curt Hefinghoff

both at 55 Grossadmiral von Koester Ufer, Berlin W35

H. Meissner, Bankdirector, 65A Friedrich strasse, Berlin W8

Oscar Eyer, Accountant, 49 Franzosische Strasse, Berlin W8

Prinze Ferdinand A. Lobkowitz, Hohenbuecher, Frankfurt A. Main

Industrie Export, A. G. 17 Bernhardstrasse, Hamburg 1

Carl Stender & Co., A. G. 17 Moncherbergstrasse, Hamburg 1

Bollnshagen & Co., G. m. b. H. 11 Pferdemarkt, Hamburg 1

Aussenhandels Organization Riensche & Held, Berlin-Vienna

Trunhard, A. G. 49 Franzosische Strasse, Berlin W8.

Taylor had personal bank accounts at the Bayerische Vereinsbank, Munich, the Dresdner Bank Berlin, the Laenderbank Vienna and the Guaranty Trust Company in Paris.

Other persons with whom Taylor has been in contact are Hans Cohn and Max Goitein who represented Michael during the negotiations at the Guaranty Trust Company in Paris. Also Henry Zittau who was the Paris representative of the Koster Company. The files do not shed any light on their present whereabouts. Hans Cohn was at one time connected with Hentz & Company of New York and Paris.

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3.

Department of Justice agents feel confident that they will be able to establish a treason case against Taylor. They have no doubt that a Trading with the Enemy case against him is established. They are also investigating the possibility of establishing a similar case against Beale. Taylor's files contain some unsigned copies of letters written by Beale, not only to Taylor, but to some American officials, including Senator Wagner. Some of those letters evidence a not too unkind attitude toward the Nazis. They also show an attitude on certain racial questions which should have precluded his having any dealings with Jacob Michael.

The files will remain in Paris for an indefinite period. Photostat copies will be made and sent to Washington by the agents of the Department of Justice.

George Wolfenson
 U. S. Treasury Representative

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 By AN NARA Date 10/5/99

OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM 171431

SECRET CONTROL

Date 17 June 1945
 To Landsberg and Frisch, Milan; info
 Confirmation Conley, Caserta
Schryver and Kaplan
 Information AGF CO EWS FILES
 SECRET Control
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263

Re S. A. Mineraria, Milan, president is an Italian count, 90 % owner is Bernhard Berghaus, German industrialist now in Zurich. ~~RESEARCH~~
 Italian president possesses results of explorations Abyssinia revealing valuable deposits copper, coal and perhaps asbestos never previously exploited. Only other copy results exploration believed burned Berlin air attaches. Suggest you take action to secure these records and inform appropriate authorities concerned German property control. Source of info on ownership is here Walter Marx, general manager Berghaus interests. Full details coming R&A Austrian Report No. 12.

SECRET CONTROL

EWS-R+A

TOE 1500

Originator's initials

Serial No.

Cable No.

1703

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Authority ND867088
By SA NARA Date 10/5/99

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OUTGOING MESSAGE
(original)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PRIORITY ✓
ROUTINE

DATE 16 JUNE 1945

FROM: SALZBURG

TO: AMZON, INFO CASERTA

AGF, EWS, RCU, Widd CO, Files

PARAN & SASAC FOR MORSE, DEUTSCH AND WISNER.
LS-102, DATED SIXTEEN JUNE, RATED B-2.
FOLLOWING TARGETS IN AREA TO BE TURNED OVER TO RUSSIANS. TARGETS
CONTAIN LATEST TECHNICAL DESIGNS AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF BERNHARD
BERGHAUS LIGHT METALS INTERESTS CLN ONE. AT RACKWITZ CMA THREE TENTHS
MILE NORTH OF GUNTERHITZ PAREN SHEET N FIVE TWO GSGS FOUR THREE FOUR
SIX E TWO TWO FOUR TWO FIVE ZERO IN FORSCHUNGSANSTALT PAREN RESEARCH
LABORATORY PAREN OF LEIPZIGER LEICHTMETALL WERKE SMCLN SOME OF
MATERIAL EVACUATED TO NEARBY VILLAGES. CLETZEN PAREN E TWO FOUR SEVEN
TWO SEVEN ONE PAREN IN FORMER DANCE HALL AND INN IN ONE OF FIRST
BUILDINGS ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROAD AS ENTER FROM GUNTHERITZ CMA ALSO
KROSTITZ PAREN E TWO SIX FIVE TWO EIGHT FOUR PAREN IN BREWERE CELLAR.
MATERIALS INCLUDE PROCESSES FOR FABRICATION OF SALVAGED ALUMINUM INTO
ALLOY WITH SAME AND HIGHER TENSILE STRENGTH THAN DURALUMINUM CMA FOR
MANUFACTURE OF NEW ALLOYS WITH SEVERAL LIGHT METAL COMPONENTS CMA FOR
REFINED PRODUCTION OF DURALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM MAGNESIUM ALSO
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINA FROM LOW GRADE BAUXITE ^{E ORES}
AND FROM CLAY. ALSO PLANS FOR PRODUCTION OF METALLIC ALUMINUM DIRECT
FROM ORE WITHOUT FIRST PRODUCING ALUMINA. ALSO EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS
AND PLANS OF NEW PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ENGERAU PAREN AUSTRIA

Originator's initials

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TOE 1635

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Entry 88
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By AD NARA Date 10/5/79

PAGE TWO

ACROSS DANUBE FROM BRATISLAVA PAREN WHERE LIQUID ALUMINUM WAS TO BE CONTINUOUSLY PROCESSED INTO ALLOYS WITHOUT FIRST CONVERTING INTO BARS. ROLLING MILL AT ENGERAU WOULD HAVE MADE ROLLS UP TO TWO AND ONE HALF METERS IN WIDTH. MILL MACHINERY LOADED ON BARGES AND NOW BELIEVED ON DANUBE BETWEEN PASSAU AND REGENSBURG. MACHINERY MANUFACTURED IN DUSSELDORF BY MACHINENFABRIK SACK.

TWO. AT JENA IN ARCHIVES OF THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE ARE MATERIALS DEPOSITED IN THE NAME OF BERNHARD BERGHAUS OR DR. GERHARD ZAPP. CONTAIN EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND PLANS FOR PRODUCTION OF SINTERMETALL AND SINTERSTAHL PAREN METALS WITH HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH MADE BY EXPOSING METAL POWDER TO HIGH TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURES PAREN. RIGHTS TO USE THESE PROCESSES RECENTLY SOLD TO SWEDISH FIRM. DURING NEGOTIATIONS IN SWEDEN IN FEBRUARY SOVIET UNION OFFERED TWENTY MILLION REICHSMARKS FOR THE RIGHTS TO THIS PROCESS. ALSO HERE ARE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF PRODUCING PLASTICS FROM WOOD.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY WALTER MARK CMA MANAGER OF BERGHAUS TRUST AND PAUL MENZEN TECHNICAL MANAGER BOTH PRESENTLY IN SALZBURG AREA. BERGHAUS HIMSELF CURRENTLY IN SWITZERLAND ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT BROTHER-IN-LAW CMA GONTARD CMA PRESIDENT OF ANHEUSER-BUSCH. SAFE HAVEN OPERATION UNDOUBTEDLY INVOLVED. DETAILS WILL FOLLOW IN RARAN REPORT NR TWELVE.

URGE PROMPT ACTION TO SECURE POSSESSION OF ABOVE RESEARCH MATERIALS.

PLEASE ADVISE OF MEASURES TAKEN.

HW

211415

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

15468 DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

GEK-491

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Dated March 29, 1945

Rec'd 4:19 a.m., 30th.

Secretary of State, Washington.

US URGENT

1866, March 29, 1945 p.m.

SAFEHAVEN FOR DEPARTMENT, TREASURY AND FEAL

McKitterick called at Legation today, (supplementary to Legation's 1845, March 29) reiterated that he had informed Puhl that BIS will not undertake earmark operation and that, while, on behalf of BIS, he had agreed in principle to received the gold offered to provide for transfer of interest due BIS for approximately 10 months (as Puhl increased offer for this purpose from 1500 to 2000 kilos), McKitterick states he is dubious that delivery can be effected as Weber president SNB with whom he talked this morning told him approval to import must come from political department. McKitterick stated that if Swiss permit SNB to take delivery at border on behalf BIS or permit BIS itself to take delivery there, he feels constrained as responsible directing head without having recourse to board of directors, to accept

delivery as he has been doing heretofore. However, he

would

*MSJ
3/30/45
Law for
FEAL
was
Navy
OSS
Fe
From
7M
ES*

*DIVISION OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
APR 29 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

Letter drafted to Brian

*ES
#30
FC
E.S.
Ary*

Confidential Files FILED

800.515/3-2945

*noted by W. H. Ross - 3-30-45
APR 1 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

APR 1 1945

DECLASSIFIED

NND 760050

By NARS, Date

211416

-2- #1866, March 29, 11 p.m., from Bern

would feel constrained to refuse delivery. Were our government not to object he would formally advise me, the British Minister and the French Ambassador that the gold so accepted would be retained and all indentifications be made available our authorities for checking against possible loot. (McKitterick believes gold similarly delivered heretofore to BIS has no questionable origin).

According McKitterick, Weber stated in their conversation this morning that Swiss are considering Puhl's offer delivery gold for "diplomatic services" but only to extent 3000 kilos as German gold with SNB now "small or nothing". (This statement by Weber as cited by McKitterick is contradictory to Hirs' statement to an officer of this Legation as reported in paragraph two my 1759, March 24. Appointment has been made with Hirs for thirtieth to check his statement).

McKitterick stated he had discussed continued receipts of gold from Germany for servicing interest due BIS with Schmidt and Bliss during their visit here. Latter had expressed opinion that acceptance by BIS of gold from Germany at this time would represent favored treatment to a creditor by a bankrupt entity and that such acceptance

could not

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760050
By _____ NARS, Date _____

211417

-3- #1866, March 29, 11 p.m., from Bern

could not be condoned. To this McKitterick states he replied that, while he appreciated the British position, he believed that a date should be specified after which acceptance of gold for this purpose should not be permitted. He states that Bliss considered this a reasonable suggestion which he would discuss in London. Reporting further.

HARRISON

MJF

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760050
By _____ NARS, Date _____

211418

LFG-491

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Bern

Dated March 29, 1945

Rec'd 4:19 a.m., 30th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

US URGENT

1866, March 29, 11 p.m.

SAFEHAVEN FOR DEPARTMENT, TREASURY AND FBI

McKitterick called at Legation today, (supplementary to Legation's 1845, March 29) reiterated that he had informed Puhl that BIS will not undertake earmark operation and that, while, on behalf of BIS, he had agreed in principle to receive the gold offered to provide for transfer of interest due BIS for approximately 10 months (as Puhl increased offer for this purpose from 1500 to 2000 kilos), McKitterick states he is dubious that delivery can be effected as Weber president SNB with whom he talked this morning told him approval to import must come from political department. McKitterick stated that if Swiss permit SNB to take delivery at border on behalf BIS or permit BIS itself to take delivery there, he feels constrained as responsible directing head, without having recourse to board of directors, to accept delivery as he has been doing heretofore. However, even if Swiss authorities should approve importation but definite objection were put forward by our government, he

would

800 / 515 / 468
3/30/45

X.M. 800.515 / 3-29-45 Cong.

Confidential File

25

IG
January 30, 1945

Dear Mr. Grew:

My staff has been informally advised that your World Trade Intelligence Division proposes to send Alfred W. Barth, formerly associated with the Chase National Bank, to the neutral countries to establish contacts with the banking interests with the aim of facilitating our joint efforts to uncover secreted German assets.

I am enclosing for your information a photostatic copy of a letter concerning Mr. Barth, recently received by this Department from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This letter describes Mr. Barth's participation in the violation of the freezing order for which the Chase National Bank has been indicted. It also indicates that Mr. Barth played a prominent role in the sale of Ruckwanderer marks in this country. I am sure that you will want to consider the proposed employment of Mr. Barth in the light of this information. Will you please inform me of your decision with respect to this matter?

Very truly yours,

(signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Joseph C. Grew
Under Secretary of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Treasury
FOIA

IM:OAS:rg 1/23/45

211420

1/23/45

Secretary Morgenthau

FOR ACTION

Mr. White

As you know, we have been actively engaged, together with State and FEA, in dealing with the problem of uncovering secret German assets throughout the world, particularly in the neutral countries.

We were recently advised that State plans to use Alfred W. Barth, formerly Second Vice President of the Chase National Bank, as an intermediary in establishing contacts with the banking interests in neutral countries of Europe in connection with this problem.

In our opinion the employment of Barth for this purpose would not be in the best interests of this Government. He was directly involved in the Anton Smit transactions which formed the basis of the pending indictments against the Chase National Bank for violation of the freezing Order. Moreover, Barth played an important role in the ruckwanderer mark business carried on by the German Government in the United States to raise foreign exchange.

I do not believe that the responsible persons in the State Department are aware of Barth's activities while he was employed by the Chase Bank. It seemed desirable to have a third-party statement concerning Mr. Barth. Accordingly, we obtained a letter on the subject from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

I recommend that this matter be called to Mr. Grew's attention and that he be furnished with a photostatic copy of this letter. If you approve, there is attached for your signature a letter of transmittal.

Attachment

IMoskovitz:joc 1/23/45

211421

January 15, 1945

Mrs. Shwartz

B. I. Feig

Re

Alfred
George Barth - U. S. Commercial Corporation

For your information, I was advised of the following by Covey Oliver concerning State Department's plans for Mr. Barth of the U.S.C.C.:

(1) State proposes to hire Barth to visit Madrid, Lisbon and Bern.

(2) Barth will travel as a State Department employee, and will not be attached officially to the Foreign Service or any of the Missions.

(3) His principal function will be to establish contacts for Mission representatives with banking interests.

(4) He allegedly will not engage in any official negotiations or discussions. (Note: Oliver stressed this continually during our conversation.)

(5) In response to a specific inquiry concerning Barth's proposed activities in Bern, Oliver stated it is intended merely that Barth circulate in Swiss banking circles to learn all he can about the Swiss banking situation and to determine where and how our Government can best exert its efforts to overcome existing difficulties in this field. Barth is then to return to Washington where he will report his findings and make recommendations.

cc: Mr. Moskovitz

cc: 2/6/45 Messrs. Feig and Gilbert

211422

BIFeig:fb 1/15/45

January 15, 1945

: Mrs. Schwartz
: B. I. Feig
Re : ^{Alfred}
: George Barth - U.S. Commercial Corporation

For your information, I was advised of the following by Covey Oliver concerning State Department's plans for Mr. Barth of the U.S.C.C.:

(1) State proposes to hire Barth to visit Madrid, Lisbon and Bern.

(2) Barth will travel as a State Department employee, and will not be attached officially to the Foreign Service or any of the Missions.

(3) His principal function will be to establish contacts for Mission representatives with banking interests.

(4) He allegedly will not engage in any official negotiations or discussions. (Note: Oliver stressed this continually during our conversation.)

(5) In response to a specific inquiry concerning Barth's proposed activities in Bern, Oliver stated it is intended merely that Barth circulate in Swiss banking circles to learn all he can about the Swiss banking situation and to determine where and how our Government can best exert its efforts to overcome existing difficulties in this field. Barth is then to return to Washington where he will report his findings and make recommendations.

cc: Mr. Moskowitz

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 100-993073By DL NARA Date 1/14/87

RG	<u>319</u>
Entry	<u>12R</u>
File	<u>VE 275281</u>
Box	<u>8D</u>

D 275281

①

EG Case No 124462
 Reg V No 8999

HEADQUARTERS
 COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION V
 68th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT

DATE: _____

SUBJECT: Security Investigation of Prospective Immigrant.

TO : US DP Commission
Area 4 / MBERGANDZIEL, Jan (Jonas)

1. Forwarded herewith is registration form, fingerprint-card and CIC Visa Screening Work Sheet of applicant reporting the extent of the investigation.

2. This investigation consists of a check of available records and background investigation within the US Occupied Zone of Germany. Exact verification of identity is not possible due to inaccessibility of records and geographic area of applicants former residence.

3. Investigation of the applicant revealed the following evidence which might be considered as reflecting adversely on eligibility for immigrant.

(none)

(see inclosure)

() Incls: e/s

RZ
 RUSSELL A. TAYLOR
 Captain C/C
 Chief Visa Section

00002

211424

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: 100-993073
By: [Signature] NARA Date: [Signature]

RG 319
Entry 12R
File VB 27 5281
Box 8D

EC CASE NO

8999
CIC WORK SHEET

7 Dec 1949

REGION V LOG NO. AWDZIEJ, Jan (Jonas) DATE _____

SUBJECT: _____

I. AGENT CHECKS

1. Provost Marshal Division
2. Berlin Document Center
3. Police and Court Records
4. IRC or Assembly Center
5. Post Provost Marshal
6. Central Registry
7. CID Files
8. Others

RESULT	not received
	dto
	neg
12. 40	not received
	neg
	neg
	neg
	neg
18. 6. 49	

II. NEIGHBORHOOD CHECK:

N/ SAWINSKI, Maria DATE OF BIRTH 9 Dec 1900

Beilagries

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------|------|
| 1. | <u>SAWINSKI, Rigobert</u> | <u>7 Jan 1890</u> | same |
| 2. | <u>KOPP, Edward</u> | P6(b)(6) | same |
| 3. | | | |

III. INTERROGATION OF SUBJECT:

none

1. Discrepancies from Information listed in Registration Form

x see attached sheet for additional results
does not appear that subject

Based on the sources available to this organization at this time it () () is or has been a member of, or participated in, a movement which in our opinion, is or has been hostile to the United States or the form of Government of the United States. This statement does not constitute a recommendation.

FRANK E. MISCH
6/A OTO

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NNI 993073
By [Signature] NARA Date [Signature]

RG 319
Entry 12R
File XB275281
Box 8D

CONFIDENTIAL

File
EXEMPT FROM GDS

Malaya, Jan, Res War Cytadella

24 April 1950

1 CO
Reg
VI
Eve
66th
CIC
Det
Attn: Major ABHANS

1. Inclosed Agent Report, Subject and file as above, dated 24 April 1950, contains allegations against a man who allegedly will attempt to emigrate to the United States.

2. CORROBORATION OF INFORMATION:

- a. Source of Information; X-9-VI
- b. Method by which obtained; Through actual participation and through various friends and acquaintances in the area concerned.
- c. Evaluation; X-9-VI - B
- d. Position of Source in Relation to Target; Both natives of same town.
- e. Date of Information; Approximately 1945 to present.
- f. Date Source reported Information; 18 April 1950.
- g. Verification of Information; Not contemplated at this level.

3. For your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Incl - AR s/s
3 - Forward
1 - File
Capt HART/em/25111/301

CIC
NUMBERS
LOG 2063

ROBERT S CALSB
Major
8-2/3
Crd

[Handwritten signature]
28/4/50

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: (NND) 993073

By: [Signature] NARA Date: [Signature]

RG	319
Entry	1RR
File	VE 27 5281
Box	8 D

CONFIDENTIAL

Agent Report, Region VI, APO 696, US Army, 24 April 1950, Subject:
 KALOSZA, Jan
 File: VI-1601.12

7. In 1944, SUBJECT came to Western Germany with retreating German units. (F-2)
8. According to Source, SUBJECT is now planning to emigrate to the United States. (F-2)

AGENTS' NOTES:

- a. Regional file check disclosed a CPI card which probably refers to SUBJECT and states that he was chief of the Arbeitsamt (Labor office) and an SD informant in the NIESWIEZ region. Positive identification is not possible since no date or place of birth or source of information is given. The card is dated 1947.
- b. The above information could possibly be evaluated higher since it was received from a "B" source who is a native of and was present in the area in which the above took place.
- c. The above is forwarded in view of SUBJECT's alleged intention to emigrate to the United States.
- d. Case is considered closed by this office.

APPROVED:

Charles J. Hart
 CHARLES J. HART
 Special Agent, CIC
 Counter Espionage Team Commander

DISTRIBUTION:

- 3 - Hqs 66th CIC Det. Attn: Major ABRAMS
 1 - File Region VI

Page 2 of 2 pages
 Copy 2 of 4 copies

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211427

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Authority WNI 993073
By [Signature] NARA Date [Signature]

RG	<u>319</u>
Entry	<u>12R</u>
File	<u>XB 22 5281</u>
Box	<u>8 D</u>

CONFIDENTIALKALOSYA, Jan
Re: War criminals

2 April 1950

VI-1601.12

1. According to information received by this office, SUBJECT, a White Russian, presently resides in a White Russian DP Camp in BACKMANI (1h9/S2h) near STUTTGART (1h9/A02). He is about 33 - 35 years old, about 172 cm tall, and has dark blond hair and a long face. (B-2)

2. SUBJECT was born in the village of IAN, district of NIESWIEZ (formerly Poland, now White Russia) where his parents have a farm. He completed grammar school and teachers college in NIESWIEZ and worked there as a grammar school teacher. In 1939, after the occupation of the area by the Soviets, he continued to work as a teacher. (B-2)

3. In 1942, after the outbreak of hostilities between the USSR and Germany, SUBJECT became director of the labor office (Arbeitsamt) under the White Russian administration. While occupying this position, he ordered practically all able-bodied Poles in the area to forced labor in Germany. According to Source, prior to sending a person to Germany, SUBJECT frequently called in the person concerned and promised that if a certain amount of money was paid the matter would progress no further. In spite of making these payments, however, the persons were still sent to Germany. In this manner, SUBJECT is alleged to have accumulated a large amount of gold which he later brought to Western Germany and still has in his possession. (F-2)

4. While serving in the position of director of the labor office, SUBJECT was also the official SD agent of BARANOWICZE and had documents to that effect. In his official capacity he took part in the more important arrests. (F-2)

5. In 1942, Source states that SUBJECT, together with a (Fnu) AWDZIEJ (AUDZIEJ ?), prepared a list of 120 supposedly suspicious persons of the Polish intelligentsia. This list was submitted to the SD in BARANOWICZE who immediately made arrests with the aid of White Russian police. All those arrested were shot, without trial, in the vicinity of GAJKI. Both SUBJECT and AWDZIEJ directed the executions. (F-2)

6. Source further states that the Polish underground sentenced SUBJECT to death and that the underground press of the AK (Home Army) and NSZ (National Armed Forces) referred to SUBJECT as the greatest enemy of Poles in Eastern Poland, responsible for the deaths of hundreds of innocent people. SUBJECT is also alleged to have taken part in the executions of several thousand Jews in NIESWIEZ. Both the Soviet and Polish radios and newspapers have been seeking SUBJECT as a war criminal. (F-2)

Page 1 of 2 Pages
Copy 4 of 4 Copies**CONFIDENTIAL**EDMUND C DABROWSKI and HENRY E BATOR
66th CIC Detachment, Region VI, APO 696*Edmund C Dabrowski*
Henry E Bator

211428

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority WNI 993073
 By OLL NARA Date 1/14/99

RG 319
 Entry 12R
 File XB275281
 Box 8D

CONFIDENTIAL
 (Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE S/P

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND

FILE NO: VI-1601.12

SUBJECT: AWDZIEJ (AUDZIEJ ?), Enu, Re: War criminals

DATE: 5 May 1950

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
1	CO Reg VI	See Distri- bution	5 May 1950	<p>1. Inclosed short form Agent Report, Subject and file as above, dated 5 May 1950, is forwarded for your information.</p> <p>2. SUBJECT is another of the alleged war Criminals brought to the attention of this office recently.</p> <p>3. Region IV is being serviced with a copy of this report.</p> <p>4. CORRELATION OF INFORMATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Source of Information: X-9-VI b. Method by which obtained; Presence in the area and through various friends and acquaintances in the area concerned. c. Evaluation: X-9-VI - B d. Position of Source in Relation to Target: Acquaintance of SUBJECT. e. Date of Information: Approximately 1915 to present. f. Date Source or Sources reported Information: 20 April 1950. g. Verification of Information: Not contemplated. <p>FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:</p>

Incl - AR a/s

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - Hqs 66th CIC Det - Attn: Maj. ABRAMS
- 1 - Region IV
- 1 - Region VI file
- Capt HART/mn/25111/304

CIC
 NURNBERG
 LOG 2324

*For Howell's
 Dept Only*
 J. ROBERT S CALEB
 Major Ord
 S-2/3

MAY 1950

00003

CONFIDENTIAL
 (Classification)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority #N11993073

By *[Signature]* NARA Date *[Signature]*

RG	319
Entry	12R
File	VE 27 5281
Box	8 D

CONFIDENTIAL

Agent Report, Region VI, 66th CIC Detachment, APO 696, US Army, 5 May 1950,
 Subject: AWDZIEJ (AUDZIEJ ?), fnu, Re: War Criminals
 File: VI-1601.12

10. According to Source, SUBJECT came to Western Germany with retreating German units. (F-2)

11. SUBJECT is allegedly planning to emigrate to the United States. (F-2)

AGENTS' NOTES:

a. Regional file check disclosed no record of SUBJECT.

b. The above information could possibly be evaluated higher since it was received from a "B" Source who is a native of and was present in the area in which the above took place.

c. The above information is forwarded in view of SUBJECT's alleged intention to emigrate to the United States.

d. Case is considered closed by this office.

EVALUATION: By paragraph

APPROVED:

[Signature]
 CHARLES J. HART
 Special Agent, CIC
 Counter Espionage Team Commander

DISTRIBUTION:

3 - Hqs 66th CIC Det
 1 - Region IV (Info)
 1 - Region VI file

Page 2 of 2 Pages
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211430

DECLASSIFIED

Authority WNI 993073

By [Signature] NARA Date [Signature]

RG	<u>319</u>
Entry	<u>1RR</u>
File	<u>VE 27 5281</u>
Box	<u>8 D</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT AWDZIEJ (AUDZIEJ ?), fmu Re: War Criminals	2. DATE SUBMITTED 5 May 1950
	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. VI-1601.12

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

- Reference Agent Report, this headquarters, Subject: KALOSZA, Jan, file as above, dated 24 April 1950.
- According to information received by this office, SUBJECT, whose first name is possibly Jan, is about 35 years old, about 172 cm tall, has dark hair, a round face, and is fairly stout. His present address is Horselbergstrasse 4/II, bei MESSMER, in MUNICH (M49/Y85), where he is studying construction engineering at the university there and where his wife received a doctorate in 1949. (B-2)
- SUBJECT was born in STOLPCE, province of NOWOGRODEK (formerly Poland, now USSR). He completed grammar school and high school in STOLPCE and studied for two years in WILNO, Poland. (B-2)
- Source states that in 1939, prior to the outbreak of war, SUBJECT went from Poland to Germany where he worked in the White Russian Committee. In 1940, together with the Committee, SUBJECT was transferred to WARSAW, Poland. (B-2)
- In 1942, after the outbreak of Russo-German hostilities, SUBJECT was transferred to the SD in BARANOWICZE (formerly Poland, now USSR) and was later made director of the NIESWIEZ district. According to Source, SUBJECT's first act was to remove all Poles from administrative positions. He then caused the arrest of many members of the Polish intelligentsia, such as professors, priests, former military personnel, etc. (F-3)
- Also in 1942, together with a Jan KALOSZA, SUBJECT compiled a list of 120 allegedly politically dangerous Poles and submitted the list to the SD in BARANOWICZE. According to Source, SUBJECT took an active part in the execution of these people, in the vicinity of GAJKI, and played such an important role that Germans who wished to have someone spared had to get permission from SUBJECT. (F-3)
- Source further states that during this period SUBJECT possessed a pistol and had documents attesting to his connection with the SD in BARANOWICZE. SUBJECT was feared by both the Polish and White Russian populace. (F-2)
- Source also states that the Polish underground sentenced SUBJECT to death although he was able to escape execution of the sentence. In addition, the Polish underground press of the AK (Home Army) and NSZ (National Armed Forces) referred to SUBJECT as a murderer of innocent people and in 1945-46 the Polish and Soviet radios were seeking SUBJECT as a war criminal. (F-2)
- SUBJECT is further alleged to have taken an active part in the execution of several thousand Jews in the NIESWIEZ area. (F-3)

Page 1 of 2 Pages
Copy 1 of 5 Copies

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT EDMUND C. DABROWSKI and HENRY E. BATOR 66th CIC Detachment, Region VI, APO 696	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Henry E. Bator</i> <i>Edmund C. Dabrowski</i>
--	--

WD -AGO FORM 341
1 JUN 47

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 68-16-53407-1

CONFIDENTIAL

211431

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Authority WNI 993073By [Signature] NARA Date [Signature]

RG	<u>319</u>
Entry	<u>1RR</u>
File	<u>VB 27 5281</u>
Box	<u>8D</u>

CONFIDENTIAL

VI-1601.12 UNITED STATES
POSSIBLE EMIGRATION OF WAR CRIMINALS TO THE/

18 May 1950

Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of

[Signature] [Signature]

L.E. Phillips 2d Lt ORDC

on 4 AUG 1958

1 CO See 18 May 1. Reference is made to Agent Reports
Region Dist 1950 recently forwarded under file No 1601.12 by this
VI Headquarters, concerning the possible emigration
of alleged war criminals to the United States.

The source of the information contained in the reports was X-9-VI who stated that verification of the information could probably be obtained by means of an interrogation of Wlodzimierz SANKO, presently living in the STUTTGART (L49/S02) area.

2. On 14 May 1950, X-9-VI was visited by SANKO who stated that he came to X-9-VI seeking advice. SANKO told source that he had been interrogated by CIC Agents regarding the background of various personalities but that he was worried about the reasons behind the questioning and did not know how much to tell the interrogators. X-9-VI states that he told SANKO to simply tell the truth and he would have nothing to worry about.

3. SANKO further told X-9-VI that he had told his interrogators very little but that he would have said more except for the manner in which the interrogation was conducted. SANKO stated that the camp director was used by the interrogator as an interpreter and that a German policeman was also present when the interrogation was conducted. SANKO stated that under these conditions he would not divulge any information due to fears for his personal safety.

4. Caution is advised in recontacting SANKO since SANKO is aware that X-9-VI knows of SANKO's previous interrogation but is unaware of X-9-VI's connection with CIC.

5. For your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Mr. WEISLER/25141/304

/s/
ROBERT S. CALHEDISTRIBUTION

2-Hqs 66th CIC Det: Att Maj ABRAHAMS

1-Reg I

1-file Reg VI

00004

CONFIDENTIAL

211432

DECLASSIFIED

Authority WNI 993073
 By [Signature] NARA Date [Signature]

RG 319
 Entry IRR
 File VB 27 5281
 Box 8 D

CONFIDENTIAL

(Classification)

INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

NJD/jr

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN COMMAND

FILE NO: IV-18048

SUBJECT: AWDZIEJ (AUDZIEJ?), Fnu, Re: War Criminals

DATE: 18 May 1950

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
1.	CO Reg IV	Visa Section, Reg IV Attn: ROLAK	18 May 50	1. The copy of the attached Region VI report is merely forwarded for your perusal and information. After extracting the necessary information that you desire, if any, please return to Sgt. THORN, Counter Espionage Section.
1 Incl: Agt Rpt, Reg VI, subj as above, File: VI-1601.12, dtd 5 May 50 (1)				
DISTRIBUTION: 3 opys - Visa Section, Region IV 1 cpy - Region IV Files				
Munich Mil: 7552 (Capt Dourlet) OPS				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> LOG Nr IV 1162 </div>				

[Signature]
 C. N. COLEMAN
 Lt Col CAC
 Commanding

2. Visa Section IV, 66th Reg IV CIC Det.
 Attn: Thorn
 Date: 23 May 1950

1. Minute number one above has been complied with.

Incl: N/C

[Signature]

B. J. ROLAK
 Capt. CMP
 Chief Visa Section

CONFIDENTIAL

(Classification)

carded

(over)

Vs-5475