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SECRET**APPENDIX B - Organization of ELSA**

Code, name etc. Cont.

Special Group of Dr. PORT (See Diagram) Totally unknown to ELSA

PORT, Dr., Stuttgart, Marienstr. Passage, or in Paedest in the Hospital.

Dr. Port is a nose, ear and throat specialist, and one is to be examined by him, and:

1. Tap three times on his left foot.
2. Say: "Herr Doktor, ich glaube ich habe Angina und Haemoriden"

MALZER (SS Obersturmfuehrer), posing as teacher, by Kistermacher HEFER, Xaver, MATZNER, really.) in Neukirch am Bodensee.
Malzer knows Subject, and therefore no special code.

SCHIFFER, Ludwig, in Eisenharz, with HARRLACHER.
Schiffer knows Subject, and therefore no special code.

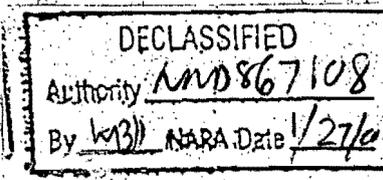
ELSA

DILLENS, Dr., Oberstaatsanwalt, in Eisenharz

The Wirtin (woman inn keeper) in Eglofstal

KULMSBERGER, Family where Fr. SCHMIDELE lives. Herr SCHMIDELE was driver for Renndorfer. Kulmsberger family is in Reichenbach, near Oberstdorf. From Dillens, and the Wirtin Subject was to ask for Engineer Reinhardt, but from Fr. Schmidele he was to ask for Renndorfer.

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S E C R E T

APPENDIX C

PERSONALITIES IN SONDERKOMMANDO RENNDORFER

1. PUETZ, fnu, German, Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, for SW Germany. Probably in the vicinity of Voralberg, or Fuessen. Obersturmbannfuhrer.
2. TUEMLER, Dr., Fnu; SS Obersturmfuehrer. German. In the mountains in the vicinity of Bregons. Big build, oval face, dark brown hair, scar on face (perhaps on the right) from student fencing days, 1.80 high. Speech is strong and forceful. When last seen by Subject he had cap (sport) gabardine, gray raincoat with gray belt. About 35.
3. MUSGAY, fnu, SS Obersturmbannfuhrer and Oberregierungsrat. Chief of Stapoleitstelle Stuttgart. German, probably with Dr. Tuemmler. Small build, 1.65 high, small, pointed face, hair was dark, but now turning gray, wears glasses, when last seen by Subject he had on gray mountain trousers, fastened to shoes, jacket is tan with white. About 50.
4. RENNDORFER, fnu (Alias REINHARDT) engineer, has Austrian accent, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. Long, thin build, 1.73, large blue eyes, thin face, crooked nose, dark brown hair; turning gray, about 52, and when last seen by Subject he had a green suit with a tan sports hat. Is the Leader of ELSA was for long time in the service of RSHA in other countries, recently came from Berlin to organize this group. Was commander of a group of SonderKommandos in conjunction with the army in the east. Has a red Ausmusterungsschein with the excuse of a skull injury.
5. SLAVINGER, fnu, SS Hauptscharfuhrer, German, is a courier and is with Renndorfer. Long, thin build, about 35, 1.70 high, a little stoop shouldered, thin face, light brown hair, tan, knickerbocker trousers, tan sports cap. He has charge of food supplies, and is Renndorfer's adjutant.
6. BAUER, fnu, SS Obersturmfuehrer, German, now in Neustadt an der Weinst, speaks a Reinish dialect, is a Command Group leader. Small build, 1.65 high, long thin face, blond hair, about 40 years old. Wears tan raincoat, black sport socks, ski boots, light gray hair. Was with the BdS, Referat VI, and has had lots of espionage experience. Was in Russia.
7. SPENGLER, Hans, (alias SENGLE, Hannes, occupation of yarn merchant), German, probably in the mountains in the vicinity of Obersdorf. SS Untersturmfuehrer. Small powerful build, oval face, blue eyes, brown hair, scar on face, near mouth (probably on right side), speaks Swabian dialect, When last seen by Subject had on gray Knickerbocker trousers, sport socks, and brown low shoes. His wife, a Norwegian, is in the vicinity of Simmerberg, near Tettnang. He was leader of the personnel Abteilung of the SD Leitabschnitt, Stuttgart, and was in Norway for a while. About 30 years old.
8. STRIFLER, Ludwig, (Alias SCHIFFER, Ludwig), German, speaks with strong Swabian accent, average build, 1.70 high, thin face, blond hair, speaks and acts quickly, wears gray striped jacket, light knickerbocker trousers, sport socks, army type shoes, light sport cap. Was in the SD Aussenstelle in Heilbronn. About 35 years old.

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S E C R E T
APPENDIX C (Cont)

PERSONALITIES IN SONDERKOMMANDO RENNDORFER.

9. KUNG, fnu, SS Oberscharfuhrer, German, from East Prussia, and speaks with strong East Prussian dialect. Long thin build, lm75, - lm80, thin face, brown hair. Last wore brown hat, motor khaki outfit, brown lee shoes. Was in Bds, Amt VI in Stuttgart.
10. HARBRECHT, fnu (alias FUCHS, Georg), German, SS Untersturmfuhrer, big hefty build, lm80, sharp features, brown hair, about 30 years old, when last seen had on tan jacket, light gray striped trousers, mountain shoes, brown hat, tan coat. Leader of Abteilung III B, by SD Leitabschnitt Danzig, was with Renndorfer, in the sonderkommando with the Army. Recently came from Berlin. Wife probably in the vicinity Bruchsal.
11. HESS, fnu, German, SS Sturmscharfuhrer. Tall, thin build, lm80; fine, intelligent, delicate face; about 35-40 years old; last wore gray leather coat, gray hat, black boots. Was with the Nachrichten Dienst of the Gestapo in Stuttgart, and usually accompanied by a Frenchman. Works with Message Center #22. (see App. B, Code, name, etc.)
12. JAHN, fnu, German, Kriminalinspektor, Large, powerful build; full face, gray hair, and usually crew cut, scar on face on right side near mouth. About 40 years old, and when last seen had on brown leather coat, gray hat, black leather ski boots. Was Leiter der Nachrichten Dienst of the Leitstelle of the Gestapo in Stuttgart on Olga Str. 103. Was money and food administrator. Most of the time he had made the false papers, and had had a lot of experience in doing such. In the CP of Tuemmler.
13. GRUBER, fnu, German, SS Sturmbannfuhrer. Small build, 1.65, round face, graying hair, glasses, about 45 to 50. Was Administration Chief until the break-up on 28 April. With CP of Tuemmler.
14. WELAND, FNU, German, SS Untersturmfuhrer. Was Verwaltungs Fuhrer by SD Fuhrer of Baden Alsace. Average height, oval face, brown hair, about 35 years old, when last seen had on rbrown suit, brown lee shoes, light hat. Was sent to Munich or vicinity, to get money, 28 April. (See App. B, II Construction).
15. WAGNER, fnu, German, SS-Oberscharfuhrer, small build, oval face, brown hair, has a shot wound on the left forearm. About 30 yearsold, last wore gray raincoat, and gray hat, married and wife in the vicinity of Heidelberg. Second Verwaltungs fuhrer of Bds. With Wailand, he went to Munich on 28 April to get money.

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APPENDIX C, PERSONALITIES

SONDER VERBINDUNG

1. WILBERTZ, fnu, German, SS Sturmbannfuhrere and Regierungsrat. Commissioned with the Fuehrerung des SD Leitabschnittes Stuttgart. Big Build, 1.80 high, oval face, brown hair. About 40 years old. Last wore brown suit, high, oval face, brown hair. About 40 years old. Last wore tan raincoat. Married, and family is in Scharndorf, where he took them so no one would know them. Long time in Italy, France as SD man. Probably in vicinity of Bregenz. Knows the Sonder Verbindung, and knows many people connected with the underground.
2. BUSEMANN, fnu, German, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. Leiter Abteilung IIID, economy. About 35 to 40 years old, average build, corpulent; oval; full face; light blond hair, turning gray on temples; married and children. Family in Schorndorf, where he took them for security. On 27 April went on a special mission in a blue Fiat to Switzerland. Had been in Switzerland before, as representing a German firm, to act as watcher for German funds, and interest. He has a pass under his own name that is good until 30 December 1945. Has connections with the Grenzpolizei Kommissariat.
3. MATZNER, Georg, (Alias MALZER, fnu, posing as teacher) German, SS Oberst urmfuehrer. Leiter III C, morale and opinions of SD Leitabschnitt Stuttgart. Is with Mistenmacher HOFER, Xaver, in Neukirch am Bodensee. About 35 years old, tall, 1.80 or taller, rather flabby, thin face, brown hair. Last worn dark suit, and gray raincoat. Left the others of the SD the night of the 20 April. In the Sonder Verbindung he has personal administration.
4. BOCKHARDT, Karl (alias ANDELFINGER, Karl,) German, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer. Was Leiter III B, Volkstum by SD Leiter Stuttgart. Probably in the vicinity of Tettnang. About 40 to 45 years old, tall and thin, small face, black hair, with temples graying, and has a mustache, and wears hornrimmed glasses. Last wore a dark suit. Special duty is unknown to Subject, but his family to be found near him.
5. BERNER, fnu, German, SS Oberscharfuhrer, was a worker in IIID, Economy, in Stuttgart. About 26 to 27 years old, middle large figure, oval face, brown hair, last wore green suit, and blue hat. Had a special mission in or about Stuttgart, and left the others the night of the 20 and 21. He waited until the 24 or 25 to let the fighting go past him, and then continued on his way. See Pfarrer RAUH, with whom he works.
6. PORT, Dr., fnu, German, was leader of III B 3 (Rasse and Volksgesundheit) by the SD Leiter of Stuttgart. Address either Stuttgart Marine Str. in the Passage, or in the Paedest Hospital. There are two Dr. Ports in Stuttgart, and this one is a specialist for throat, nose and ears. Description unknown.
7. MERKLE, fnu, German, SS Untersturmfuehrer. Was Leiter of the SD Aussenstellen Goeppingen. Medium Build, sharp features, dark hair, but graying; knows mineralogy. In the vicinity of Feldkirch, and has contact with WILBERTZ and BUSEMANN
8. BURCHELE, fnu (Alias BACHLE, fnu) German, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, Leiter Der SD Aussenstelle Ravensburg. Thin, average height, thin face, black hair which is graying, and about 40 to 45 years old. Assignment and whereabouts unknown.

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APPENDIX G, PERSONALITIES

SONDER VERBINDUNG, CON't

9. BRODBECK, Willie (Alias BECK, Willi), German SS Untersturmfuehrer, was with the SD Aussenstelle Ramsburg. About 40 years old, small build, oval face, half bald, married and his wife is in Weingarten. Last wore a gray brown suit with Knickerbocker trousers, brown sport hat. Mission and whereabouts unknown.
10. SCHNEIDER, fmu, German, SS Hauptscharfuehrer. Only in the SD for the duration and was in the amt III A Recht. Medium Build, long thin face, brown hair, wears glasses, married and family in Dornstetten, Wurttemberg. Mission and whereabouts unknown. About 30 years old. In Normal times he was in Landgericht.
11. KIEDAISCH, Albert, German, SS Oberscharfuehrer of the Waffen SS. Was brought from the Waffen SS as driver, for Wilbertz, and is with Wilbertz. About 29 years old, large powerful build, oval face, brown wavy hair, last seen wearing brown jacket, Keilhose, and ski shoes.
12. RAUH, fmu Pfarrer, in Gerardstetten in Wurttemberg. He knows where Oberscharfuehrer BERNER is and knows him very well.
13. LOG, fmu, Fraulein, German, Large, thin figure. Small face with light brown skin. Lots of black hair. Is in the vicinity of Feldkirch and works with Busemann as secretary.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE SPECIAL MISSIONS, BUT DON'T BELONG TO
ELSA OR THE SONDER VERBINDUNG.

1. BLECHER, Heinrich, German. SS Sturmbannfuehrer. Has contact with the BdS. Large build, sort of ambles along, black hair, and a little gray. Had, when last seen, dark suit. Was leader of Abteilung VI in BdS. Got a special commission from the BdS.
2. WELLER, fmu, German. SS Untersturmfuehrer. Was SD Aussenstellen in Ulm. Got a special mission from the Reichssicherheitshauptamt III G. Description and whereabouts unknown.

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LWX-10 608

Station: OSS/X-2 Germany

Report No: CWX-23

Reference:

Report Date: 30 June 1945

Source: Camp 93, 9th Army

Information Date: 8 June 1945

Sub-Source:

Date Info Received:

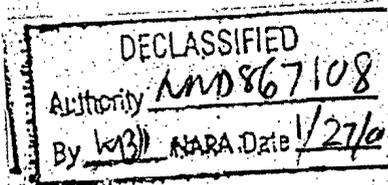
Evaluation:

SUBJECT: EILERS, Edith Ida Johanna

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CAMP 93 (CI)
NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 339

8 June 1945

SUBJECT: **KILERS, Edith Ida Johanna**

Case No. 2288

BACKGROUND:

1. subject was born in BERLIN on 2 February 1921. She attended school until the age of 14 and then became an apprentice (1935 to 1938) in the printing and editing firm of the DAF. In 1938 she worked for the DAF, for about 6 months, in the Fachamt Druck und Papier. Early in 1939 subject began to work in the LUDWIG ROSSMAIER defense plant in BERLIN. Subject married a German Army Doctor, Werner KILERS, on 14 June 1941. A girl was born to them in June 1943. Subject's father, Wilhelm NETTELEBECK, was a social-democrat prior to 1933 and was also part owner of a printing firm. After 1933, the printing concern was taken over by the DAF, while subject's father maintained his own independence. Subject came into contact with personalities from the RSHA through her first fiance, Wilhelm THIESZ. The latter owned a garage whose customers were numerous SD personalities. THIESZ introduced subject to Ostuf WEISSENERUCH who managed to get her a job, with the Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung Deutschen Volkstums.

REICHSKOMMISSAR FUER DIE FESTIGUNG DEUTSCHEN VOLKSTUMS

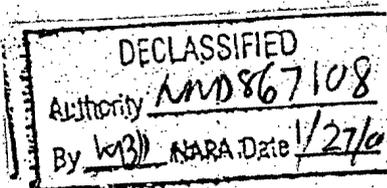
2. subject joined the Dienststelle des Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung Deutschen Volkstums (Office for Repatriation to Germany of German Nationals in Foreign Countries) as Secretary of Oberfuehrer Hermann DIETRICH. This Dienststelle was initially under direct supervision of HIMMLER but later, as a Stabshauptamt, it became independent. This Stabshauptamt controlled the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (CO; Obergruppenfuehrer LORENZ) which was responsible for the actual repatriation, and the Deutsche Umsiedlungs Treuhand Gesellschaft, which was responsible for the financing of the repatriation. The Staff of the Stabshauptamt was as follows:

CO;	Obergruppenfuehrer GRELFELT
Adjutant;	Standartenfuehrer GRENZ
Chief of personnel;	Ostuf KURLING
Juridicial Dept.;	Dr. GOETZ
Adjutant of GOETZ;	Dr. Kreuter
Finance Dept.;	Hastuf WALSER

This Stabshauptamt was not a part of the RSHA but was nevertheless under direct supervision of Reichsfuehrer SS Heinrich HIMMLER. Subject worked as secretary to DIETRICH until approximately September 1941. After a few unimportant jobs, subject was transferred to the Hauptkulturrant der NSDAP.

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HAUPTKULTURAMT DER NSDAP

3. The Hauptkulturamt der NSDAP was under command of Brigadefuehrer Carl CERFF. This Amt had a semi-official status, since in most cases it received its policies and directives from the Ministry of Propaganda (GOEBBELS) while its personnel was controlled and paid by the NSDAP. Every month two magazines were published -- Die Neue Gemeinschaft and the Kulturpolitisches Mitteilungsblatt. Die Neue Gemeinschaft gave out new directives regarding Germanic customs which were to replace religious ceremonies. The Kulturpolitisches Mitteilungsblatt discussed prohibited films and publications and consisted of directives for the Politische Leiter. After July 1933 the Hauptkulturamt also supervised the work of the NS Fuehrungs officers who were to instill Nazi ideology in the German Army. Subject worked as a private secretary to Brigadefuehrer CERFF from February 1942 to October 1942. However, after her departure from the Hauptkulturamt, she still sometimes continued to perform special missions for CERFF.

RSHA VI

4. Besides his position as chief of the Hauptkulturamt of the NSDAP Brigadefuehrer CERFF also held an important function in RSHA VI, which was under command of Obergruppenfuehrer KALTENBUNNER. The exact nature of CERFF's function in the RSHA is not known to subject. She does know, however, that CERFF travelled extensively. Since 1935 he visited the following countries: Great Britain, USA, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Russia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Since 1939 he had visited the above countries -- with the exception of the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR -- many times. In May 1944, he visited Sweden, and towards the end of the year he went to Switzerland. Early in 1945, he spent 3 weeks in LISBON, Portugal. The exact nature of these travels is unknown but it is almost certain that these trips were undertaken for intelligence purposes. CERFF was in contact with SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, British-Indian Fifth Columnist, the Japanese Ambassador, MUSSOLINI, and many other important personalities. CERFF voluntarily enlisted in the Waffen SS in February 1945 and was probably captured by the Russians. Other collaborators of CERFF at the RSHA were Hermann LIESE, Heinz KRACKOW (a H.R.KORSEN), ZIEDLER and Werner HOESE.

JAUCH & HUEBENER

5. In December 1942, Subject obtained a position at JAUCH & HUEBENER, an internationally known insurance company with many interests and branches in foreign countries. This position was, in reality a job for the SD. Subject was given this mission by ZIEDLER. Dr. Herbert WÖRCH was in charge of all SD VI activities in this firm; he collected all information gained from reports of SD Agents who had been slated in the various branches in MADRID, LONDON, ROME, MILAN, PRAGUE, BRUSSELS, PARIS, AMSTERDAM, SOFIA, BUDAPEST, BUCHAREST and STOCKHOLM. In addition to that it collaborated to a great extent with a Swiss Company---- Versicherungs Gesellschaft Schweiz in ZUERICH, whose manager was a Swiss Subject, BRIENER. It is known to Subject that BRIENER had visited LONDON in 1941. At one of his visits to BERLIN, Dr. WÖRCH managed to extract quite a lot of important

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etails about the effect of German air raids and other military subjects from BRIENNER. Subject is not positive that BRIENNER worked for the SD and does not exclude the possibility that she gave this information without realizing that it was being used by the GIB. In general, WORCH's reports contained information regarding economical and political problems abroad. The military information consisted mainly of ship movements, disposition of troops and strength of the Allied navies. In 1942 a certain amount of non-Aryans (Jews and half-Jews) were recruited as SD agents abroad. Under the cover of employees of JAUCH & HUEBENER, they managed to contact interesting circles to which normal Germans, because of their background, could not find access. Other known SD agents at this firm were:

- Otto HUEBENER, 39 In de Bost, HAMBURG-BLANKENEBE
- Arthur HUEBENER, 3 Trostbruecke, HAMBURG
- Baron von KOTTWITZ, 3 Trostbruecke, HAMBURG
- Ernst MOEHRING, 3 Trostbruecke, HAMBURG
- Julius WESTERGAARD, HAMBURG
- Hans Otto SCHMIDT, HAMBURG
- Paul STEIR, 3 Isestrasse, HAMBURG
- Herbert WORCH, Gut Liepe am Finowkanal, BERLIN
(possibly now in HAMBURG)
- August KOPP, department-store owner in ESCH-sur-ALZETTE,
Luxembourg.

Subject remembers certain reports which she typed for WORCH. One report was made by Hans Otto SCHMIDT and described the construction of US air bases in Turkey. Ernst MOEHRING brought a report back from MADRID, Spain, then stating that a certain Jeanine de PIQUABA, a French woman, was working in the Allied Intelligence Service and managed to despatch agents to England via Spain. Subject knows that, as a result of this report, her arrest was ordered by the SD but subject is not certain whether or not PIQUABA has been apprehended. Subject left this position at JAUCH & HUEBENER in June 1943 and was succeeded by Friedel BOECKEL, living in BERLIN.

NORDHAUSEN

6. Subject left BERLIN and settled down in NORDHAUSEN. In August 1943 her child was born. For the next year Subject did not work in any official capacity. In January 1945, she was approached by Obersturmfuehrer BREULL, leader of the SS Dienststelle in NORDHAUSEN. He asked her if she were willing to investigate the SS Sonderkommission in WOFFLEHEN which was in charge of the concentration camps in WOFFLEHEN, NIEDERSACHSWEFEN, ELLRICH and BAD SALZA. The most important members of the Sonderkommission were General KAMMLER, Hstuf GEISEN, Ostuf SEIDEL, Ustuf NAGEL, Lt KNUEPPEL, OT sturmfuehrer WOLTERS, Ustuf MERKWITZ, Ostuf BRUNOW and Stuf BISCHOFF. It had become known that the members

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of the Sonderkommission had nightly drinking parties and carried on in such a way that the entire population was scandalized. The investigation did not include the treatment of prisoners. Subject visited the camp several times and was able to compile evidence on the activities of the Sonderkommission and on the kind of life it was leading, while the prisoners were starved and mistreated daily. On 2 February 1945 subject's mission became known and further work for her became impossible. As a result of this fact she encountered a great amount of difficulties, and discovered that Hstuf HAESER, chief of Gestapo NORDHAUSEN, was also implicated in the affair and tried to blackmail her by threatening her with a party court-martial. Subject managed to escape punishment, but on the other hand it is certain that not a single report of hers was forwarded to RSHA III because everyone covered one another. A certain Lt. LISS, chief of communications in the concentration camp, was also aware of the terrible conditions there and managed to escape before the arrival of the American forces. He was last seen on a farm in KOELLEDA. Lt. LISS may be an important and impartial witness for any possible war criminal trial concerning conditions in this camp.

COMMENTS

7. Subject is a smart young woman who has been constantly working for the NSDAP, the SS and SD since 1939. She knows a tremendous amount of personalities and is extremely well informed about Brigadefuehrer CERTT. She might be possibly used as a witness in war crimes investigation regarding conditions in the WOFFLEBEN Concentration Camp. In the attached Annex she describes her experiences during her investigation of the Sonderkommission.

BERNIE G. HECHT
 2nd Lt., AUS

ANNEX:

"SS Sonderkommission WOFFLEBEN,
 Arbeitsstab General KAMMLER."

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CAMP 93 (GI)
NINTH UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 339

8 June 1945

ANNEX

SUBJECT: SS Sonderkommission WOFFLEBEN, Arbeitsstab General KAMMLER.
(Translation of a report by Edith EILERS, Camp 93 (GI) Case 2288).

In January 1945, Ostuf BREULL, chief of the SD in NORDHAUSEN, gave me the mission of writing a report on the conditions of the SS sonderkommission in WOFFLEBEN. The reason for this was that the behavior of the SS leaders, who had been transferred there to supervise armament production, had caused considerable annoyance among the population. As far as is known to me an order for investigation of the sonderkommission was also issued by the RFSS, possibly from HIMMLER personally.

During the many visits I paid to the Sonderkommission, I noticed that their parties developed into drinking bouts which lasted until the early morning hours. Furthermore, it became known to me that Hstuf GEISEN traded in automobiles which were officially bought for the SS but which he sold to civilians for a considerable profit. (As related to me by Lt. LISS). PX items were also not issued to everyone, but only to a few favorite persons. Hstuf GEISEN was not very popular. He changed his (female) secretaries for "obvious reasons" frequently. Fraulein GOLLNOW, a teletypist of the SS Sonderkommission (transferred in March to HALBERSTADT) once mentioned to me that the conditions were similar to those in a brothel. An acquaintance of mine, Lt. LISS, confirmed this.

In WOFFLEBEN, I saw political prisoners and also Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, French, etc. who were sent to work but who looked like living corpses. The way these people looked is beyond description; it was a sorrowful sight. I was forbidden to talk to these prisoners who were heavily guarded. However, I was able to notice that they were completely run down because of the treatment they received. Some of them fainted during working hours. Their fellow-prisoners carried them back to the barracks on stretchers, but only after the working day had ended. A defense worker who was living in our house in NORDHAUSEN told me about tortures by the Kapos (camp police), who were mostly criminals and seemed to enjoy mistreating their fellow-prisoners. The prisoner's quarters are said to have been unfit for any human being. The internees were dressed in prisoners' clothing. Many did not even have shoes which were essential for this heavy construction work.

Hstuf HAESER, chief of the NORDHAUSEN Gestapo, has also been active in NORDHAUSEN. BREULL, who believed HAESER took part in the parties of the Sonderkommission, asked me to find this out.

s/ Edith EILERS.

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WR - 2
X2, OSS - 3

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 27 June 45

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	DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
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~~X-75~~
LVY 102 (17)
27 June 1945

TO: CO, OSS/X-2, Germany.
FROM: Capt F C GRANT, SCI, SEVENTH ARMY.
SUBJECT: Enclosed Progress Report on DANUBE Operation (2d Report).

Since this report has been written, TUNIS has appeared in AUGSBURG with HENNENDORFER acting as his chauffeur and handy man for food survey work as arranged.

It is believed that the best possible progress has been made and that the case officers have the situation very much in hand. Every move made has our prior approval.

As the next report will show, TUNIS and his chauffeur left for Swabisch Gmund to continue the food survey for Wurtemberg previously made in BAYERN. All contact with TUNIS is now made through MG. The next contact should bring more interesting information.

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NOTE FOR FUTURE PROGRESS REPORTS:

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SFA

The whole enterprise mentioned in report 302th
CIC, Subj: MANNERZ, Guenther, dd 21 June 1948 will be referred
to in future reports under the code name of "DANUBE"; MANNERZ will
be referred to under the name of "MOUSE"; and VOELKER under the
name of "TUNIS."

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COPY by SCI, 7th Army

307th CIC Det
 Hq 7th Army
 APO 758

21 June 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: MANNERZ, Guenther; @ ACKER, Karl, DA in Underground Organization called "ELSA" in Gau Wurttemberg.

RE : Progress in Surveillance of "ELSA."

I. REFERENCES: Report on Mannerz from this Hqs, dd 15 May 45 and Attititional Information report from this Hqs on Progress of ELSA, dd 5 June 1945.
 :: SCI, 7th Army Note:: These reports are in your files as 9-978 and the letter was mailed under cover sheet of 19 June 1945.

II. INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER FROM 7 JUNE TO 17 JUNE 1945.

7 June 1945: MANNERZ was left on the road between STEIBIS (C-79) and OBERSTAUFEN, about 1300, in order to contact TUEMMLER (Rde). According to information received from RENNDORFER (Leader of ELSA), TUEMMLER was living in STEIBIS, at Frau BUTSCHER's Wirtschaft, under the name of Herr THERMANN. MANNERZ was to contact THERMANN and get further orders. MANNERZ contacted Frau BUTSCHER and asked for Herr THERMANN, but she didn't know of any person by that name. MANNERZ asked around the town of STEIBIS, but found no trace of Herr THERMANN.

8 June 1945: At 1000 hours MANNERZ was picked up on the road between STEIBIS and OBERSTAUFEN, and reported his activity. In the evening MANNERZ was brought back to Seventh Army Hqs.

9 June 1945: Undersigned Agent FLICKINGER went to KEMPTEN (X-90) to check all passes issued in Kreis KEMPTEN, in order to get information on RENNDORFER, @ REINHARDT, to put a penetrating agent with him. Special Agent RICHARDS was in KEMPTEN to take pictures of RENNDORFER.

As a result of decisions made, former SD Agents' Instructor VOELKER, Leopold, @ PANDEL, Robert, was assigned as penetrating agent to contact and work with RENNDORFER. (Reference is made to report VOELKER, Leopold, dated 16 June 1945, from this Hqs). For this purpose VOELKER was given the position of checking up on food supplies in the area of Stuttgart, Munich and Kempten, and was equipped with car, and necessary papers. VOELKER is using his false identification papers under the name of PANDEL, Robert.

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TSCO. Hugh B. Byrd 4 APR 1982 BY AUTHORITY OF EE/Cummins

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10 June 1945: At 1600 VOELKER left for KEMPTEN in his car, followed by undersigned Lt SCHMUTZ, French SA Officer in 7th Army Hqs. From this date until 13 June these agents checked all passes in Kreis KEMPTEN without a sign of RENNDORFER, @ REINHARDT. VOELKER was in KEMPTEN and in contact with these agents.

13 June 1945: MANNERZ was brought to KEMPTEN.

14 June 1945: MANNERZ was taken to STEIBIS again, to contact Herr THERMANN, but still no sign of anyone by that name. At 1300 hours MANNERZ was taken to the vicinity of ROHRDORF (Isny) (X-70) to go to the HERRENSBERG farm of FRICK, where he had seen RENNDORFER last. MANNERZ met SLAVINGER, RENNDORFER's assistant, who told him that RENNDORFER had left for KEMPTEN the morning of 12 June in order to get a pass for MUNICH. RENNDORFER's reason would be to see his wife. MANNERZ expressed indignation at having been sent on a fruitless lead, and after hearing that RENNDORFER had gone to Munich for personal reasons, MANNERZ expressed his wish to go home too. Whereupon SLAVINGER told MANNERZ that RENNDORFER was to have a meeting between the 20 and 25 June 1945 in some factory in the vicinity of Munich with representatives from Higher Headquarters, or with other underground leaders. (MANNERZ was not able to get any more definite information on this meeting.) MANNERZ, under the pretext of being tired, had the opportunity of searching RENNDORFER's room, but found no sign of the flashlight containing the code papers on the organization. At 1700, MANNERZ was taken back to KEMPTEN. MANNERZ has not been informed about VOELKER, or his mission.

15 June 1945: Undersigned LT SCHMUTZ has kept a continual check on all passes, and had kept contact with VOELKER. At 1400 hours RENNDORFER's application for a pass was brought into MG, along with 42 others in the day's quota from the Reiseburo, KEMPTEN. The pass contained the following information: Pass Number B 021573, issued by Det. I 9 A 3, 3rd MG Regt on 15 June 45, expires 20 June, 45, name used is REINHARDT Arthur, address is Gerberstrasse 16, KEMPTEN. Final destination WILDENHOLZEN (Ober Bayern). Authorized to go to KAUFBEUREN (Y-12), REASON: to return home. The Reiseburo in KEMPTEN, managed by the German personnel, receives application for 40 passes a day. The passes are submitted to MG every day, for its approval, then on the next day the passes are distributed to the applicants from 0900 hours on. These agents arranged a pass for VOELKER to go to Garmisch (D-58) to locate his family, and this pass was entered in the day's quote in order to permit VOELKER to meet RENNDORFER. Agents from Seventh Army Hqs brought photographic equipment to KEMPTEN.

16 June 1945: At 0800 hours Agent WINTERMEYER, for photography, and undersigned Agent FLICKINGER took MANNERZ to a cafe located in front of the Reiseburo, in order to be able to recognize RENNDORFER. At 0945 hours RENNDORFER approached the Reiseburo,

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and Agent WINTERMEYER got two pictures of him. MANNERZ was taken back to his quarters. During this time undersigned Lt SCHMUTZ and VOELKER were at the MG office waiting for the word that RENNDORFER had come. At 1000 hours, after having been given a description of RENNDORFER, VOELKER was sent to Reiseburo to get his pass, and to contact RENNDORFER. Lt SCHMUTZ and Agent WINTERMEYER, posing as MG officers, went to a prepared office in the Reiseburo, unobserved. They said they were to check pass procedure. All identity papers of the pass applicants were collected and given to these forenamed agents. The identity papers were checked with the passes. Special Agent RICHARDS arrived, and took several pictures of RENNDORFER's kennkarte. After that, SA RICHARDS left the Reiseburo, by the back, and went across the street to get pictures of RENNDORFER as he left with his pass.

All pass applicants were gathered in front of the Reiseburo in small groups talking. VOELKER waiting for his pass too, began a conversation with a man called HUBER. Within 15 minutes RENNDORFER had joined this pair, and for the next 45 minutes the three were engaged in conversation. VOELKER mentioned the fact that he was looking for someone to ride with him in his car, for the Military checking points always put DP's in empty cars. RENNDORFER and HUBER, aware of the fact, were willing to go with VOELKER, saying he had to report to the supply officer before noon, left the other two and reported to the preceding events to these agents at the MG office. An appointment was made with VOELKER to meet in Halaching/Munich at 1600 hours 18 June 1945.

III. THE FOLLOWING IS REPORTED BY VOELKER, Leopold, @ FANDEL, Robert, who arrived at this Hqs 1930 hours 17 June 1945. VOELKER is a Penetrating agent in "ELSA".

16 June 1945: VOELKER met HUBER and RENNDORFER at 1400 hours and left KEMPTEN with them in his car for Munich. RENNDORFER had a bicycle which they tied on the car. HUBER's address in KEMPTEN is Dorn Strasse 10, and he worked in Restaurant Luetzelburg. The trio went to Munich, stopping in BUCHLOE (Y-24) 20 minutes for VOELKER to report to food authorities. They arrived in Munich about 1900 hours, and finding that the Rathaus and all stores and offices were closed, HUBER invited them to his house for the night. After seeing their room, VOELKER and RENNDORFER went to ANSEM, or ZIE ASAN STRASSE to find a sister of RENNDORFER, but the house was in ruins. They then went to Frutmanning Strasse where RENNDORFER asked for a Regierungsbaumeister MAIXNER (or MEIXNER), and was told that he hadn't come back since the Americans came, but that his wife was in Wildenholzen. VOELKER and RENNDORFER then went to Fattenbach Strasse 18, where RENNDORFER asked for Dr HAUSHOFER. The Dr was not there, but his wife was; RENNDORFER said this was his sister. RENNDORFER went into the house, and returned a few minutes later with a slip of paper on which was his

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wife's address. RENNDORFER's wife lives with a Frau ZELL, in Gammelsdorf (U-10) near LANDSHUT. The pair then returned to HUBER's house, where they had supper. VOELKER heard RENNDORFER ask the HUBERS about a Schlossberg Strasse in the city (Munich), but the people had never heard of it, and had lived in Munich all their lives. The street was not on a map of the city. HUBER, RENNDORFER, and VOELKER talked until 2330 hours, at which time RENNDORFER and VOELKER went to their room, and they conversed a half hour or so longer.

17 June 1945: In the morning RENNDORFER wanted to visit his sister and go to the Schlassber Strasse, by bicycle, and refused VOELKER's proposal to take him in his car. RENNDORFER returned at 1430 hours, with a new shirt and several new pairs of socks. Then VOELKER and HUBER took RENNDORFER to the outskirts of MOOSEBURG (Z-19) and left him. VOELKER and HUBER returned to Munich, VOELKER got his luggage and reported to these agents in Augsburg.

IV. INFORMATION GIVEN VOELKER BY RENNDORFER:

RENNDORFER said he was a mechanical engineer, was Bavarian but had lived quite a while in Vienna and had an apartment there. He speaks with a strong Austrian accent. RENNDORFER said he was a Captain in The Wehrmacht, but had been discharged in June or so 1944 because of a skull injury. He has an Ausmusterungsschein from Stuttgart, which he showed to VOELKER. After his discharge he said he was sent to the Danzig pocket to organize the munition industries, independent of imports. In the German retreat he said he ~~was sent to~~ went to Stuttgart via Berlin, and Prague. In Stuttgart he said he had a construction firm with a partner, and he went there to see that all papers of the firm were destroyed. RENNDORFER said he had been working in the Herrenburg farm of FRICK, near Rohrdorf, with a friend of his.

VOELKER told RENNDORFER his papers were false, and poorly made, and RENNDORFER replied that he was in a similar situation. RENNDORFER was anxious to know if the Americans had good target lists, and VOELKER replied they were pretty poor, and RENNDORFER said he knew he was on the Russian target files. When VOELKER mentioned that he had been in the SD, RENNDORFER said he knew BERNHARD thru Gauleiter SCHEEL. RENNDORFER asked if he knew Obstat RAPP, and VOELKER replied that RAPP was the leader of BEPPLIN (AMT VI, RSHA for agents to work in Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg.)

On the trip from KEMPTEN to Munich 16 June 45, RENNDORFER asked VOELKER if he could work with him, as mechanic for cars, etc., but the next day, after RENNDORFER had been to the Schlossberg Strasse he was no longer willing to work with VOELKER for he did not want to be a "Besatzungs Knecht" (Occupation Stooge.)

VOELKER, RENNDORFER, and HUBER made the following arrangements for meeting each other later. VOELKER stated he would be back

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from Augsburg Tuesday, 19 June, and would return to the HUBER's who live in Munich, Leopold Strasse 77; The Hubers are entirely ignorant of VOELKER's and RENNDORFER's actual missions. VOELKER promised to take HUBER to ROSENHEIM (Z-32) on the way to GARMISCH 19 or 20 June 45. RENNDORFER said he was going to stay with his wife a few days, but would meet VOELKER and HUBER at HUBER's house Friday or Saturday, 22 or 23 June 1945. RENNDORFER mentioned buying a garage or cafe with HUBER, in some retired place. RENNDORFER also mentioned the fact that he had some work to do in Stuttgart.

V. AGENTS' COMMENTS

These Agents believe that the case is progressing as well as can be expected, that RENNDORFER and the other members of ELSA as yet do not suspect our contacts with them. RENNDORFER seems to feel safe, but is nevertheless fairly cautious. To support other sources of information VOELKER states that RENNDORFER is one of the smartest men he has met, and that he is very curious about people with whom he associates. VOELKER is just as clever as RENNDORFER and is doing a good job in gaining RENNDORFER's confidence. These agents believe that the continuation of fore-mentioned activities, i.e. using VOELKER as penetration agent to work with RENNDORFER, is the surest method of getting in touch with higher echelon in the organization, is and is to date quite safe.

- a/ CHANDLER FLICKINGER
- t/ CHANDLER FLICKINGER
- Agent, CIC

- a/ PIERRE SCHMUTZ
- t/ PIERRE SCHMUTZ
- Lt, S.A.

APPROVED:

ALVIE L. McDUFF
Lt Col, CAC
Commanding

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Memo w/atc (LWX 002 6024)
Date 14 Sep 1945
From Dunn
To RIGBY

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To _____

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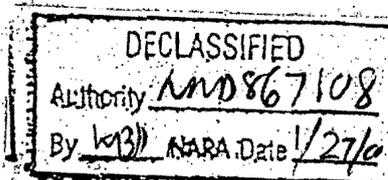
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Date _____

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE



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S E C R E T

On 25 March Col General Ilija D Brashitch, senior officer of the Yugoslav DP camp at St Johann, Bezirk Bischofshofen (formerly the Royal Yugoslav Army RAMP camp) presented the US officer in charge of the camp with a letter for the CG 42d Infantry Division. The letter, similar to warnings voiced by the Royalist Yugoslavs in the past, concerned the danger of Tito Yugoslav agents in the British and US Zones of Austria. Whereas it was formerly alleged that the purpose of such agents was the assassination of Royalist Yugoslav leaders, it is now stated that attempts would be made on British and American personnel in such a way that the blame would fall on the members of the Yugoslav camps. It is believed that this is only another attempt on the part of the Royalist Yugoslav elements to secure recognition by the Allies. It is to be noted that despite the change in status from RAMPs to DPs, the Royalist Yugoslavs in the camp at St Johann still preserve their inner military organization, observing ranks and grades. (See USFA Summary No 43).

At 1130 hours on 29 March, some 60 Jewish DPs assaulted and injured a Yugoslav DP living in Kurhaus Bahrens, Badgastein. The incident resulted from a remark made in a barber shop. Additional injury was prevented by the arrival of three US soldiers.

It is reported in Badgastein that an illegal organization is smuggling Jewish DPs from this area to Palestine. The Jewish DPs are brought into the British Zone and cross the Austrian-Italian border in British ambulance trucks. From Italy they are transported by ship to Palestine. The cost of this illegal journey is quoted at from 80 to 100 US dollars.

e. Political

Communist agitation for a merger of the Socialist and Communist Parties cropped up for the first time in the US Zone at a Communist Party meeting at Salzburg on 22 March, where the merger was the subject of a lecture by Fritz Lettner. The speaker cited as examples Hungary, France, and Finland, where the collaboration of the two leftist parties had proven advantageous to the worker's cause. He further stated that the unity of the workers was not to be realized from above but that the workers themselves must find each other. He also pointed out that there were many good elements among the workers of the People's Party since, "it cannot be denied that many of them have been in concentration camps for being anti-Nazis and good Austrians." Lettner closed his remarks with a quotation from Lenin calling for unity of the workers.

The post of vice-mayor in Wels is still the source of bitterness between the Socialist and People's Parties. According to an agreement entered into by the provincial leaders of the two parties, the post of first vice-mayor was, contrary to the Community Council Law of 1929 (Gemeinderagen), to be given to the minority party if the latter polled more than one-third of the votes. This agreement was made applicable to Linz only, but, nevertheless, all other communities in Upper Austria were individually approached and informed of the desirability of following the above agreement in their own communities. This, it seems, was complied with practically all over the Land. It was thought that such a compromise would also be acceptable to Wels. The Socialist mayor of Wels, Franz Gruettner, felt, however, that since his party's majority was 2,600 votes, he could not throw those votes away without first consulting his 250 ward leaders. According to Gruettner's statement, these ward leaders flatly refused to cede the post of first vice-mayor to the People's Party 218993

Land Salzburg People's Party leaders have apparently hewn to a policy of old-time conservatism with the announcement that the former mayor of Salzburg, Richard Hildmann, would be appointed vice-mayor, despite the opportunity to get rid of Hildmann and appoint a more vital progressive personality. The decision to cling to Hildmann has created open disappointment among the followers of Alois Steininger. (See USFA Summary No 43). It is expected that Steininger

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2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 22-30 March totalled approximately 85, including Wilhelm Heinz, who headed the 3rd SA Brigade of the Austrian Legion on its march into Austria in March 1938.

It is reported by CIC that recent redeployment has made execution of military security and frontier control extremely difficult for units in Upper Austria, both because of the lack of guards and because of inadequate communications occasioned by the lack of trained signal corps personnel.

Information has been received about the founding in Voecklabruck of a so-called "Turn- and Sportverein," a sports club. Many of the well known Nazis from this and surrounding areas are said to have attended a meeting on 29 March. It is claimed that the true intent of the organization is an attempt to restore the old Nazi organization "Voelkischer Turnverein." Investigation is being made.

b. De-Nazification

De-Nazification has not progressed as favorably as is desired by the majority of the population in Bezirk Tamsweg. The owners of the larger farms and prosperous small business men, who were the loyal NSDAP members, constitute the economic backbone of the Bezirk. The common laborer is forced to cater to these former Nazis out of economic necessity. The laborer, seeing that no action is apparently going to be taken against this group, does not dare to denounce them, or take a belligerent attitude toward them, for fear of future economic retaliation.

In checking statements made in the recently completed registration of Nazis in Grieskirchen, a large percentage of illegal party members were found to have claimed joining the party after 1938. This falsification was discovered when the registration statements were compared with the Gemeinde Wehrstammlatt by CIC. Local officials made no effort to compare these with Fragebogen, and consequently, one SA Sturmbannfuhrer was able to conceal his rank because of an ambiguous question on the registration form which called for only the function and not the rank. The information contained in the Gemeinde Wehrstammlatt has been extremely beneficial in conducting interrogations and uncovering information entirely unknown heretofore.

It is reported in Braunau that the Bezirk police are rather uncooperative and inefficient in the de-Nazification program. This may be explained by the fact that because of a personnel shortage many party members were left in office, and those who were discharged were replaced by young inexperienced men. A number of prominent Nazis are still at large in the Bezirk according to the registration returns, and these men had not been reported by the police.

c. Travel Control

It is reported that Royal Yugoslav Army personnel, especially those on leave orders issued by their own commanders, continue to travel between Germany and Austria.

d. Displaced Persons

Restlessness of DPs continues in Land Salzburg, due to the realization that almost one year has passed without any extensive clarification of the ultimate fate of the thousands of DPs still in the US Zone of Austria.

Reports of unrest among the Yugoslav DPs at Camp Puch, near Hallein, apparently stem from the presence of large number of former Wehrmacht and Ustasha soldiery of Yugoslav origin who now masquerade as bona-fide DPs and are reportedly attempting to seize control of the camp's internal government.

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b. Germany

There has been a general rise in all types of incidents which adversely affect overall security. Troop disorders again showed an increase while assaults on personnel maintained their previous level. Theft of US property and Displaced Persons' depredations have reversed their downward trends, with marked increases in both categories. Homicides and thefts accounted for the increase in Displaced Persons disorders.....The new industrial trade program drafted by German economists from the Soviet and US Zones was described by some conferees as providing work for at least 50,000 persons now idle in the US Zone. The processing of raw materials from the Soviet Zone and the production of commodities to be sent to that zone under terms of the program will create new jobs for a large number of people. The program still requires approval of the Soviet Military Government.....The German Council of States has authorized for the 90th ration period, beginning 24 June, a slightly higher ration than that for the present period, especially for persons living in large cities. The increase has been made possible through larger available supplies of dried milk and dehydrated vegetables from the US, imports of fish purchased by Military Government from Scandinavia, and an increase in sugar stocks imported from the Russian Zone in exchange for cattle. The average ration for normal consumers under the new ration will be approximately 1,225 calories per day.According to Information Control Division surveys the reaction of the average German and the German press to the new de-Nazification Law is generally favorable. Although most people believe that it is an improvement over previous measures, individual opinions of leading Germans were more critical of the new measures. Criticism leveled against the policy itself has not changed considerably. Objection is raised against the principle of guilt. It would be difficult, it is said, to persuade the people who joined the Nazi Party that they were guilty, in a moral sense, of doing anything wrong.....The outstanding event at the first Youth Parliament of the Free German Youth Movement (FDJ), held in Brandenburg (Russian Zone) on 8 June, was an open and unambiguous statement to the effect that the organization intended to destroy both the Catholic and Protestant Churches completely as soon as this was strategically profitable. There was a bitter revolt against this statement, quelled only upon the personal advice of Cardinal von Preysing. For the moment the crisis has been averted, but the issue still remains open: Christian Youth versus Communist Youth.....Two additional trade unions have been authorized in Greater Hesse to operate on a Land level, bringing the total of such authorized unions to 11. Trade unions are closely examining the labor recruiting campaign being conducted in the Land for the Ruhr mines. Trade union men, though understanding the importance of coal to local industry, seem hesitant to recommend that men be forced to go from the Land into the mining area of the Ruhr.....The five Communist leaders who were arrested for illegal entry into the Russian Zone on 19 June (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 56) have been granted a stay of execution until 2 July. This action of Military Government will enable the Communist leaders to participate in the campaign for the Land Constitutional assembly elections which are scheduled for 30 June. In Berlin despite the merger of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party into the Social Unity Party, all is not well within the new party headquarters. Quite unconsciously, two distinct groups have formed: Former Communists on the one hand and former Social Democrats on the other. The general atmosphere is one of distrust and suspicion....Local government elections in the British Zone will be held on 15 September 1946, and district elections and the elections in the state of Bremen and the city of Hamburg will be held on 13 October 1946. Existing appointed representative bodies will resign the day before the elections.....The Soviet News Bureau reports that the Soviet Military Administration has authorized community elections throughout the Soviet Zone in September.

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2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 22-29 June totalled 30, including Josef Wancura on G-2 USFA Wanted List.

On 25 June it was reported to Wels CIC that mysterious meetings were taking place in the vicinity of Buchkirchen. Investigation disclosed that on several occasions lights had been seen in the alleged meeting place until around midnight and swastikas were found cut in nearby trees. Further investigation is being made by local police.

On 23 June about 100 members of the "League of Democratic Fighters for Freedom" held an unauthorized meeting in the Liedertafelsaal in Wels. In view of the fact that most men present were former members of the Heimwehr it is felt that the movement may be a fascist organization under the cloak of a Democratic label. Investigation is being conducted and a further report will be made.

The existence of a small HJ organization with cells extending from Salzburg and the Golling area of Bezirk Hallein to Gmunden in Oberoesterreich has been reported by a CIC informant. Investigation is being made.

A search of the former residence of SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Ernst Schaefer in Mittersill revealed copies of numerous letters sent to high-ranking SS-personalities and a diary for the years 1938 and 1941, written by SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer Edmund Geer depicting conditions on the Russian front. A report of the findings of this group of SS-officers, most of whom were connected with race studies, is at present in preparation by CIC, Zell am See Section.

b. De-Nazification

Business de-Nazification in Bezirk Steyr (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 56) has still made no progress beyond the point of compiling lists of names of approximately 100 business owners who are to be removed.

c. Displaced Persons

Georgius Dionysus, an Emissary of the Vatican, is said to have been sent on a mission to Austria to take care of the interests of Hungarian DPs. Supposedly he is to bring 1,000 Hungarians into Italy. At present the priest's headquarters is reported to be in Salzburg. Allegedly, he has instructions from the Vatican to handle Hungarian DP matters for the whole of Austria.

Jewish DPs, following the example of the bellicose elements now in Bad Gastein, are reported organized into nationalist Palestinian associations in Camp New Palestine in Salzburg-Parsch. No out-breaks of any proportions have occurred in the City Salzburg area, but it is generally believed that in the event of provocation from any quarter, the Jewish leaders in the camp will be unable to control or minimize demonstrations here. The recent events in Palestine are the direct cause of the local unrest, and dislike of the British colonial policy is the sole focus of the Jews who declaim that their gratitude towards the Americans is deep and undying.

The Jewish Displaced Persons Camp in Bad Gastein, which contains from 1200 to 1500 persons, is composed largely of Jews from Eastern Europe who are migrating westward, generally with the intention of ultimately going to Palestine. There is an active core of fanatical Palestinian nationalists or "Revisionists" among them, who do not accept the present borders of Palestine, but advocate a new and greater Jewish state in the Near East, who are fiercely anti-British, and who are organized into units of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which is presently conducting terrorist operations in Palestine. The presence of uniformed members of the organization's special "honor

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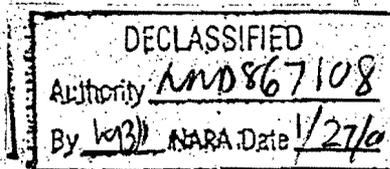
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class and working class Hamburg citizens who have joined the party, 400 new members in April. Its progress is thought to be due not so much to any admiration for its policy but to the respect for its efficiency and drive.

Figures received show that the Communist Party is steadily increasing in the Ruhr districts, but little progress is reported from the northern part of Westphalia where the party has been unusually quiet, or from the smaller towns and agricultural areas of the North Rhein Province where there is a more abundant food supply. In the larger cities hunger and lack of work are driving young people to an increasingly radical point of view. In the active areas the main theme remains that of fusion, and unity posters are now appearing all over the area....Political activity in the Soviet Zone continues to be interesting, though somewhat confusing. The spotlight has momentarily shifted to the Christian Democratic Union, which has shown an increased vitality in the zone and in the Soviet sector of Berlin. The fact remains that the Christian Democratic Union is the only party at the moment which can rally its strength against Communists or Communist-dominated measures. There is also a possibility of a merger between the Christian Democratic Union and the Liberal Democratic Party. Little information is available at the moment, but it stands to reason that the two opposition groups may have to merge if Russian pressure becomes too strong. A merger of this type may on the surface look desirable, as an expression of popular resentment toward pressure politics and excessive socialization; on the other hand Russian charges of "reactionary politics" against the two parties are often justified, even though they may be exaggerated. The real democratic strength in the zone is said to be found in the independent Social Democratic Party, which aims toward a reconstruction of Germany based on Western convictions and democratic principles. However, this group of dissenters from the Socialist Unity Party seems to have been effectively "controlled" for the time being. In the meantime, the Russians look askance upon the increased vigor of the Christian Democratic Union and the Liberal Democratic Party. They fear that the Christian Democratic Union might poll a majority of the votes in the Russian Zone and thus nullify some of the far-reaching reforms that have been initiated lately.



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S E C R E T

There have been no meetings of the Allied Council during the period, but the Executive Committee met on 31 May. One of the subjects on the agenda was the basic principles for an Austrian wage policy. The discussions floundered on technicalities of the manner of reporting from the lower committees, and the matter was referred back to the Quadripartite Labor Division. Appearance of the problem on the agenda offers occasion, however, to note that this is rapidly developing into one of the more urgent domestic, political and economic problems. Although prices and wages are technically frozen, there has been a perceptible rise in prices even of rationed commodities, such as milk, and the Communist press has recently found material for agitation in the charge that workers' incomes are no longer sufficient to buy necessities even through legal markets. There was also discussion of the definition of a constitution law, a subject which will merit close attention if the New Control Agreement for Austria (see Intelligence Summaries Nos. 51 and 52) is approved by the four governments. Under this agreement a constitution law is excepted from the provision rendering effective an Austrian law if the Allied Council has not acted upon it within 31 days of its receipt by the council; in other words, the relaxation of the veto power within the Allied Council represented by this provision is not applicable to constitutional laws as distinguished from federal laws and governmental ordinances.

b. Germany

There has been little noticeable change in the overall security situation. Particularly threatening, however, is the lack of improvement in its unfavorable aspects. Assaults on US personnel have increased while troop disorders have decreased slightly but have included a larger number of capital crimes and major offenses. Capital crimes and major offenses of DPs also increased.... Civil disorders decreased slightly.... Political activity in Berlin has declined somewhat, and Berlin political life may be said to be collecting itself after the confusion of the past weeks. The difficulty lies in the controversy involving the Social Unity Party and the Independent Social Democratic Party. US Military Government authorities are prohibiting meetings by the pro-merger faction of the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democratic Party is attempting to "clean house" by laying the ground work for a unification with what they term the "Western Social Democratic Party," i.e., Social Democratic Party in the other three zones of occupation.... In the meantime, the Communist Party is continuing an ambiguous existence. Officially it is considered dissolved and incorporated in the Social Unity Party, wherever the merger is recognized; but it flourishes as before in areas where the merger is not recognized. It may be significant that Communist Party letterheads are still in use, and that in regions where the merger has been recognized meetings of "Communist officials" are still being held.... It now seems very likely that the Saar region will be incorporated into France in the near future. It has been estimated that if a plebiscite were held in the Saar, 90 percent of the voters would cast their ballots for France - a rather spectacular "volte-face" since 1935.... Undoubtedly the population of the Ruhr and the Rhineland is expecting similar action affecting their own status. The majority of the political parties, with the exception of the Communists, have more or less officially endorsed separatism and the inter-Allied compromise concerning the Rhineland and the Ruhr, whenever it comes, will probably allow France a major control over the economy of these regions.... The socialization of industry in the Russian Zone continues. There are a few enterprises still in private hands, but only too few. Here may be the crux of the inter-Allied problem when the Big Four begin their debate on the future of German economy. A new phase of the economic life in the Soviet Zone is the establishment of the consumers' cooperative stores, which have sprung up in the Russian sector of Berlin and all over the zone. The cooperatives have resorted to the well-known practice of offering ration-free premiums. As a result of this practice, private stores are being forced out of business. An interesting, and perhaps bewildering, sidelight on Russian occupation policy has been the order of the Russian Military Government to have 30 million elementary and high school texts, principally on history and geography, printed before the end of 1946. The publishing firm is "Volk and Wissen" in the Russian sector of Berlin, which has printed a good deal of Communist propaganda material. The head of the publishing house has asked the Soviet Military Administration to clarify the reason for the quantity of books ordered and the haste with which the order is to be filled. He was told that they must be ready for sale by the Rus-

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2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 18 - 25 May totalled 31 including Johann Dasek, SS Rottenfuehrer in Hitler's personal bodyguard.

Open and undercover investigations to clear up the Ranshofen Warehouse incident (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 51) have not yet been concluded, but they have not as yet revealed any sabotage attempt. Several arrests were made of DP workers in the warehouse, one of whom, Peter Bittner, a Yugoslav DP, has admitted the theft of one of the special thermometers kept in the wheat storage bins to guard against spontaneous combustion. The thermometers, together with other stolen articles, were found in his home and Bittner was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. Undercover investigations were interrupted on 20 May when the undercover agent's identity was disclosed following an automobile accident. Another agent is continuing the investigation from the "outside."

It is reported that many former Nazis are holding secret meetings throughout Austria but especially in the Voeklbruck area. These alleged meetings consist of four or five former Nazi families and are held under the guise of social gatherings. The activities of the small groups are then coordinated with the activities of similar Nazi cells meeting in like manner. All indications of such activity will be closely investigated. The "Nazi bridge parties" in Hinterstoder (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 51) seem to be of no great security interest. There have been no more such parties since the previous report and none are planned for the near future.

According to information received by CIC Steyr there are several Horio Sima (Czech Iron Guard) followers living in Upper Austria who are quite active in running couriers from Upper Austria to Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, and Bavaria. They are reported to be in sympathy with the so-called Intermarium Group (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 51). Eugen Tedorescu, alleged leader of the HS in Upper Austria, is reported to be operating from Leonding near Linz. Horio Sima, himself, is reported to be hiding in the mountain region between Gmunden and St Wolfgang (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 50). Investigation is continuing.

Investigation of the Arbeiter Turn- und Sportverein (see USFA Intelligence Summaries Nos 44, 46 and 47), an athletic club located in Werfen-Tenneck, Bezirk Bischofshofen, revealed that the group was organized solely for sports, but that it could develop into a political instrument if not closely watched, since each of the 17 members were former Hitler Youths. Two persons, an officer of the club and an ordinary member, were recommended for removal on the basis of past membership in the NSDAP.

b. De-Nazification

A projected "cleaning-out" of the Salzburg Police Force, long-scheduled in the city, is currently in the planning stage. The US Public Safety Officer has indicated that the sweep will oust some of the top police officials whose records show NSDAP or affiliated organization membership.

An examination of the backgrounds of the 102 members of the Commission of Political Confidential Men of Bezirk Zell am See, revealed that nearly 20 percent of the members serving on the political evaluation board have criminal or political records indicating a low degree of civic and political responsibility. These members were chosen by the three political parties to examine the records of the registered Nazis in the Bezirk to evaluate their degree of guilt or innocence. The Bezirkshauptmann of Zell am See has been advised to take corrective measures.

De-Nazification by the local officials has gotten off to a slow but definite start in the Steyr area. The Bezirkshauptmann and Buergermeister have been instructed to keep Steyr CIC informed as to progress made. The Steyr CIC office

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S E C R E T

3. POLITICAL

a. Potsdam Continued

The reparations clauses of the Potsdam Agreement continue to be the liveliest political issue in Austria. Everyone in Austria knows that Austria's future, economically and politically, will be determined by the application of these clauses to Austria; and what makes the issue so dynamic politically is the wide range of possible interpretations offered by the remarkably brief pertinent stipulations in the Potsdam Agreement itself. There are only two paragraphs which apply, and even these paragraphs are only partially applicable to Austria. Both are from Chapter IV.

In Item 1 it is stated: "Reparations claims of the USSR shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the USSR and from appropriate German external assets."

In Item 9 it is stated: "The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claims.....to German foreign assets ineastern Austria."

The wording of the second of these two extracts has encouraged the Russian element in Austria to act unilaterally with regard to properties in their own zone and to argue that since the US and the UK have specifically renounced their reparations claim in that area they are not stepping on anybody's toes - except possibly the Austrians' - by so doing. But even the Russians are not unaware that the problem in Austria is not so simple as that. That they are entitled to what is German is clear. The sticky part of the problem is the determination of what is to be regarded as German. In Appendix "A" to this report is a partial list of industrial properties recently "requisitioned" by the Russians by unilateral application of the reparations clauses of the Potsdam Agreement, with details of ownership as of 1938 and 1945 respectively. This list, incomplete as it is, illustrates clearly not only how complex is the ownership question but also how completely crippling to Austrian economy the reparations clauses of the Potsdam Agreement could be if the 1945 ownership status were to be accepted as definitive, and this is where the line-up of the Austrian political parties is determined and where the other occupying powers are drawn in.

Although the US and the UK have, at Potsdam, "renounced their claims..... to German foreign assets in.....eastern Austria," they have by no means renounced their interest in restoring a free and independent Austria, to which aim Russia is similarly committed. Since the settlement of the ownership question is demonstrably of life and death significance to Austria, it can well be argued that it is a legitimate quadripartite concern. A further legal factor is the circumstance that France, while it is one of the four occupying powers, was not a signatory of the Potsdam Agreement. Both considerations were recently invoked in the Allied Council's discussion of the new Control Agreement for Austria in respect to the article dealing with the disposal of German property. The Russians proposed that this be regulated "in accord with the Potsdam Agreement" or "on a zonal basis." They were finally persuaded to accept "in accordance with the existing agreements between the Allies." This left the door open for application of the London Declaration of 1943 - to which all four occupying powers are signatories and in which each power "reserves the right" to regard as null and void all property transactions carried out by the Germans in the countries they occupied or overran. The application of the London Declaration to Austria, restoring generally the ownership status as of 13 March 1938, would very considerably reduce the pot due Russia in eastern Austria under Potsdam. Similar reasoning lay behind the action of the People's Party and the Socialists in the Nationalrat on a Communist-proposed resolution urging the government to begin immediate negotiations with the Russians for clarification of the ownership question with respect to application of the reparation clauses of the Potsdam Agreement to Austria. The resolution was adopted, but with the addition of "and with the other Allies."

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES IN AUSTRIA
APO 777, US Army

LVX-002-527

No. 193

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

271200 May 46

1. Potsdam Again

Sunday's edition of the Communist's Volkstimme contains one of the most direct discussions of the application to Austria of the reparations clauses of the Potsdam Agreement that has yet been contributed to the month-long debate on this subject. The burden of the Volkstimme's article is that Russia was given a free hand in the disposition of German property in eastern Austria and that if the Austrians wish to get ahead in the matter their only course is to apply directly to the Russians for a definitive settlement.

The article quotes directly from the two paragraphs of the agreement which bear directly upon Austria: (1) "Reparations claims of the USSR shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the USSR and from appropriate German external assets," and (2) "The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claimsto German foreign assets in.....eastern Austria."

The Communists recently introduced a resolution urging direct negotiations between the government and the Russians, which was adopted only after addition of the words "and the other Allies." Says Volkstimme in comment: "It is quite clear to the other parties also that in this way there will be no negotiations and no clarification, since the Allies have already made their decision in Potsdam."

The connection between clarification of Potsdam and nationalization is very clearly drawn in a paragraph reading as follows: "In the discussion about the Potsdam Agreement it is not the question of reparations but rather the question of what is to be considered German property that is unclear. That is because German capital robbed what and where it could and was helped in the process by Austrian capitalists. It is the fault of these financial hyenas who now play the part of protectors of Austrian interests if a number of formerly Austrian enterprises and properties become German....It is hardly less important now for these financial hyenas to obstruct nationalization, for they know that negotiations with the Soviet Union could result in the removal of the disputed enterprises from their greedy hands."

2. Russians on Stars and Stripes

The Red Army's Oesterreichische Zeitung took another swing at Stars and Stripes yesterday, jumping on Arthur Hoyes' report of a rumored withdrawal of Russian troops from Austria. Particular exception is taken to Hoyes' alleged implication that the "withdrawal" is somehow prompted by USFA and to his reference to Russian troops' living off the land.

"Such agitation," says Oesterreichische Zeitung, "must come at the behest of war mongers, and he who carries it out is one of them. How it is possible for a war monger to write in an American military newspaper is something in which the responsible American authorities should take a little interest."

The article concludes by suggesting that if the editors of Stars and Stripes are really so interested in the food problem in Austria, they give some attention to the 300,000 Fascist foreigners who "are everywhere under foot in the US Zone."

3. Gaiswinkler Case

The wide ramifications of the Gaiswinkler case (see Intelligence Bulletin No 180) are reflected in an article by Gaiswinkler himself in the Salzburg Demokratisches Volksblatt in which he accuses "Hungarian Fascists, a German SS Oberacharfuhrer and a Graz Nazi" of being his denouncers. Principally he accuses the former Hungarian Foreign Minister Graf Karolyi of denouncing him to the American authorities. Gaiswinkler's story is that Karolyi fled upon the arrival of the Americans in Obersdorf bei Kitzbuhel and the Hungarian property he left behind was seized by the Gendarmerie (then under Gaiswinkler's administration) in the name of the new Hungarian state. Now Karolyi, says Gaiswinkler, has denounced him to the American Military Government in Linz for the "illegal" confiscation of his "Fascist property" and for "abuse of the powers of office." Other denouncers he names as the German Nazi Frenzel; her husband, a German SS-Oberacharfuhrer and member of the guard of a concentration camp in Austria, and a Herr and Frau Strug, Nazis from Graz.

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4. Furtwaengler and Karajan

Yesterday's Neues Oesterreich announces that the special Austrian commission investigating the political background of artists has found both Furtwaengler and Karajan unobjectionable. Final decision rests with the quadripartite de-Nazification authorities.

Edwin B. Notard
EDWIN B. NOTARD,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, C-2.

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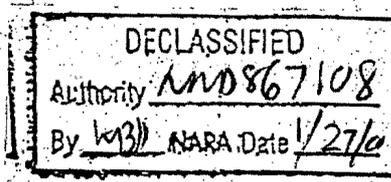
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attended by 150 Americans through invitations extended by the Russians. The fair, at which samples of prewar production were shown, was widely attended by German business men from every zone.....The Communist Party in the British Zone has begun agitation for a Socialist Unity Party. The Bavarian Royalist Party has been dissolved.

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S E C R E T

2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 11-18 May totalled 52, including Dimitri Pappas wanted by the British, and Johann Heim, Eduard Zeidler and Gottfried Hamberger, all war crimes suspects.

The display of the swastika on the Salzburg Festung during the VE-day celebration (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 50) is still under investigation by local police and Salzburg CIC. No new leads have been found.

Following the receipt of numerous reports of the existence of an illegal transmitter in the Salzburg area sending sporadic pro-Nazi broadcasts, current leads are being investigated in the Thalgau, Bezirk Salzburg, area of the Salzkammergut.

Further investigation of the distribution of Nazi pamphlets in Badgastein (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 50) revealed that this action was part of a larger campaign covering all of Austria. Similar occurrences were reported from Upper Austria and the British Zone.

Rumors of Nazi activity and meetings of illegal Party members in Sauerfeld, St Margarethen, Mauterndorf, and St Michael in Bezirk Tamsweg, Land Salzburg, have again reached the Tamsweg CIC office. That a large percentage of the inhabitants of the four above mentioned towns were former Nazis, is an established fact, admitted by the burghers themselves in their NSDAP registration questionnaires. Therefore, any gathering for social purposes would, for the lack of non-NSDAP inhabitants, necessarily have a majority of former NSDAP members. Investigation of both the rumor spreaders and the supposed meetings has been initiated by the Tamsweg Section, CIC.

Investigation of the reported "underground railroad station" for aiding escaped POWs (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 48) was made by the Tamsweg CIC Section. The investigation was initiated in St Michael, Bezirk Tamsweg and centered specifically on a former innkeeper, Johann Aigner, who, in order not to arouse his suspicions, was not interrogated. Information received from a confidential informant stated that former German soldiers have on several different occasions lodged overnight in Aigner's house, but whether or not these persons were properly discharged POWs cannot at this time be definitely established.

A preliminary investigation of the recently reorganized Land Salzburg Tierschutzverein (Society for the Protection of Animals) revealed that it had originally functioned under the Reichstierschutzverein after the Anschluss. At that time there were about 1,000 members under the leadership of Johann Fischer, an NSDAP member from Mattsee, Bezirk Salzburg. In July 1945 a local Salzburg animal enthusiast, Bernhard Klabacher, started a reorganization. He had the funds of the old organization, amounting to 17,000 schillings, turned over to him by Fischer and has since built the organization up to a membership of 3,600. The Verein has been approved by the Public Safety Office, MG, Land Salzburg, but investigation into the background of the new president and into the sudden emergence of 2,500 new animal lovers in Land Salzburg will continue.

On 13 May the Linz CIC was informed by the Officer in Charge of MG Food Warehouse at Ranshofen, Bezirk Braunau, that he was having trouble with what might be malicious sabotage. The warehouse in question is an installation located in the Ranshofen Aluminum Factory grounds where stores of bulk grain are kept under direct supervision of the US Army. The personnel working this warehouse are DPs of all nationalities, but predominantly Hungarians. Various minor personnel problems have been experienced before, but the present difficulties are major problems and can be considered as a threat to the wheat supplies. All six of the special thermometers kept in the wheat storage bins to guard against

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spontaneous combustion were destroyed or stolen by persons unknown. The theft of the thermometers was noted in conjunction with the disclosure that a heating oven had been turned on near the wheat supplies, which, without discovery, might have resulted in a costly fire. During the night of 12-13 May a grass fire broke out at the southern corner of the warehouse simultaneously with a disturbance created at the northern corner of the grounds, on the warehouse side, which attracted the attention of the night guards. The next morning the steel gate between these two points was open, approximately one ton of wheat was missing, a number of sacks of wheat had been slashed, and several fan belts on the warehouse trucks had been cut. Twenty assistant Gendarmes from the Maria Schmolln, Bezirk Braunau, training school have been placed on guard duty to augment the existing guard staff of 11, and an investigation is being conducted by CIC.

The wife of a former SS physician of Hinterstoder has given several teas and afternoon bridge parties in the past two months attended only by wives of other former Nazis (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 50). Initially it was thought that the meetings were being held to prepare packages for inmates of Camp Marcus Orr, but investigation has disclosed that only three of the six to 10 persons attending have husbands who are in confinement. An interrogation of those attending indicates that the gatherings are purely social. The women are generally the wives of small Nazis who have lost some social standing in the community and these teas are their only means of having any social life. The meetings will continue to be kept under observation.

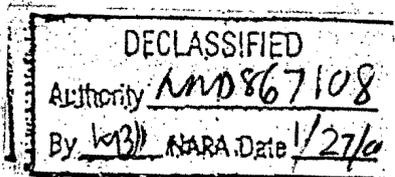
The existence of an underground organization called Intermarium, a Latin word meaning between the seas, was reported to an employee of Braunau CIC. Its aim is to form a United States of Middle Europe between the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Seas in order to form a wall between the Germans and Slavs, and unite the people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and the Balkan States, financially, economically and militarily. At present, the organization is in the formative stage, but it is alleged that a paper written in English and purported to have been printed in England, is being circulated. The conveyed impression is that the organization is under some protection from the English and Americans. It is believed that the idea was originated by a Polish circle and that the ideology is anti-Fascist and anti-Soviet. The paper being circulated is rumored to admonish the people to remember the 250,000 Baltic and 1,600,000 Polish patriots who were deported and whose bones are scattered from Murmansk to the banks of the Amur. The organization is backed by Ukrainians, Hungarians, and Poles in the US Zone and by Rumanians in the French Zone.

b. De-Nazification

The Bezirk St Johann CIC reports that civilian grumbling concerning the lack of de-Nazification of businesses is becoming louder. The anti-Nazi elements of the population insist that the Austrian authorities are not approaching the problem energetically enough. After seeing how fast the US authorities de-Nazified the Civil Service, it is hard for the Austrians to understand why the de-Nazification of business cannot go as fast. The most popular conclusion drawn is that money and influence dictate the Government's politics.

Hans Schweinberger, the Bezirksobmann of the Wirtschaftsbund (see USFA Intelligence Summaries Nos 43, 45, 46, 47 and 48) of the People's Party in Bezirk Zell am See, openly admitted that he believed his organization was not excluding former NSDAP members from membership in the Wirtschaftsbund because such a measure would result in the loss of too many votes for the party (People's) in a future election. This problem found its way on to the stage of the Staedtebund Theater in Zell am See in the following skit: a man discussing present day conditions in Austria with a friend stated that for him things went fairly well. He had received an automobile through the Communist Party, a radio through the People's Party and an excellent room through the Socialist Party. On being asked which party he had voted for during the past election he stated that he had voted for none, being deprived of his vote because he had been a Nazi party member.

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Bergmann (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 50) of Bezirk Tamsweg, Land Salzburg, former Oberregierungsrat in Vienna and Berlin from 1939 to 1942, resulted in a request for his removal from office by the local MG officer. Interrogation of Dr Bergmann disclosed 13 other officials of the Landesregierung in Salzburg and in Vienna ministries as being under the same cloud, i.e., former high officials of the German and Austrian government during the period 1938 to 1945 and reinstated in leading positions in the present Austrian government.

c. Displaced Persons

On 13 May between the hours of 2130 and 2200, Momchilo Uroshevitch and Slavko Vasseljevitch, residents of DP Camp 18, St Johann, Bezirk Bischofshofen, were attacked by two men on a motorcycle. Both were severely wounded by pistol shots, and Uroshevitch died two days later. The following night at 2300 hours Dragoljut Damjanovitch and Petar Nikolitch, residents of the St Johann DP Camp were fired upon by unknown persons in the vicinity of the camp, but were not hit. The consensus of opinion among the victims and their fellow Yugoslavians is that the attackers in both instances were Tito agents.

On 13 May a transport of 500 Volksdeutsch of Yugoslavia, all of whom volunteered to be sent from Austria, left for Bavaria. On arrival they were told that only Volksdeutsch of Czechoslovakia were allowed to enter Bavaria. They were returned to Austria and are now in Linz waiting transportation to Voecklabruck.

Throughout the US Zone of Austria, DPs of Allied nations are reported to be the cause of much trouble and dissatisfaction among the Austrian people. Protected by Allied rules and regulations, these DPs cannot be forced to return to their homes or forced to seek employment. With this knowledge, these DPs refuse to work or to help better living conditions, but they demand to be provided for, thereby causing overcrowded living conditions and contributing to the shortage of food and clothing. It is also said that, by being given Red Cross packages, all of which contain items saleable on the black market, black market dealings are increasing, thus causing greater shortages. Many criminal activities are also charged to this group, as for example, in Bezirk Voecklabruck during the second week of May, 23 thefts and 18 other crimes were chargeable to DPs.

Two Yugoslavians appeared in Linz CIC office separately to inform CIC of the situation in the Yugoslavian Camp at Aston, Upper Austria. One informant, a Yugoslavian priest, made a severe charge against the Tito minority in the camp, saying that they are a disturbing element who are actively denouncing prominent Yugoslavians not sharing their political opinions. The other informant reported the Tito element to be armed with knives and blackjacks.

d. Travel Control

Approximately 25 persons were turned back daily from all border posts and areas adjacent thereto in Land Salzburg. Many of these individuals are found to possess various types of unauthorized travel documents ranging from letters issued by US units to passports of nations, namely, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, unaccompanied by Allied military entry permit.

219007

Finance Division, OMGUS (Berlin), has been conducting a survey of the German border for the purpose of ascertaining the effectiveness of present measures against illegal crossers and smugglers. Evidence at hand indicates an enormous number of Reichsmarks beyond the territorial limits of Germany and particularly in bordering states. In Czechoslovakia alone there is estimated to be one billion marks outstanding. In short, there is enough foreign held German currency to seriously disrupt the German monetary system. It is the opinion of OMGUS that such marks do not have a legal status and that appropriate measures should be taken to insure against their return to Germany. These marks ordinarily find their way into Germany via illegal travellers and smugglers; conse-

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S E C R E T

2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 4 - 11 May totalled 34, including Dr Hans Helmet von Rummel, personal referent to Martin Bormann and wanted by all US and British intelligence units.

CIC is presently investigating a lead on Horia-Sima, notorious Rumanian Iron Guard leader, known to be in Land Salzburg, traveling under several false names and with last known headquarters in the Badgastein area.

A flag bearing the Nazi swastika was seen hanging from the walls of Hohen-salzburg fortress during the US victory parade, 8 May. Perpetrators are being sought by CIC. In Radstadt 34 paper swastikas and eight leaflets with illegal Nazi mottos were found during the early hours of 8 May. Investigation revealed that the swastikas and letters were prepared by Josef Wllmer, age 17, and Rupert Mitterwallner, age 18. Josef Sendlhofer, age 24, had seen the boys prepare the material, but did nothing to prevent the action. All three have an NSDAP background, and Sendlhofer was also an Anwaerter of the NSDAP. All three were taken into custody by the St Johann CIC Section and, after interrogation, placed under arrest.

On 6 and 7 May, National Socialist pamphlets were found in Badgastein, Bezirk Bischofshofen, Land Salzburg. A translation of the pamphlet is: "National Socialists Attention! A promise made by the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, to his and our best friend, Mussolini, that South Tyrol will forever belong to Italy, is also considered justified by the Allies. Thus a decree of our Fuehrer has already been recognized. We renounce South Tyrol for the benefit of our great friend, Benito Mussolini. There is only one thing for us to do, to wait until the idea of the Fuehrer Adolf Hitler receives full recognition by the Allies. In many cases this has already happened; only they hesitate to admit it. Therefore, wait! Hail Hitler." The pamphlets were typewritten and hand-cut. The case is being investigated by the Badgastein CIC.

Salzburg CIC reports that Nazis, while not engaging openly in political activities, are said to be gathering in small groups and carrying on political discussions. Such meetings have been reported on various occasions and seem to take place in mountain huts, private homes, or "Stammtische" in the local inns. Such political activity on the part of the Nazis has induced a fear in the anti-Nazis that when the occupation troops leave Austria, there will be reprisals. Apparently the shock of defeat has worn off and Nazi activity is becoming more open. The individual is not at present considered a security menace, but it is felt that Nazis who are gathering into small groups are a potential threat to security.

On 8 May CIC investigated a gathering of 30 to 35 people at Linz who were ostensibly holding an illegal meeting. Upon investigation it was determined that the people were making up packages to be sent to inmates at Camp Marcus Orr. It is believed that these relatives of inmates of Camp Orr are in very close communication with each other. In view of the possibility of these persons becoming a nucleus of an organized movement for concerted action, the names of all attending have been recorded and an investigation by the local authorities is under way.

b. De-Nazification

On 8 May, Grieskirchen CIC contacted the Bezirkshauptmann and suggested that he initiate an investigation of the disposal of certain lands between Alkoven and Eferding, by the Alkoven Buergermeister. It had been established by CIC that in the distribution of land formerly belonging to the Raffelding airport preference was being shown to former Nazis. It was reported that several erstwhile Nazis, who already had been

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S E C R E T

It was revealed this week that Bezirkshauptmann Dr Philip Bergmann, of Tamsweg was Oberregierungsrat of the Landeswirtschaftsamt of Mark Brandenburg in Berlin from 1941 to 1942 and Oberregierungsrat of the Reichsstatthalterei, Abteilung fuer Verkehr, Vienna, from 1939 to 1941. According to Dr Bergmann, he was appointed Bezirkshauptmann of Tamsweg by Landeshauptmann Hochleitner, who, Dr Bergmann claims, was completely familiar with his past history in Vienna and Berlin. Dr Bergmann further claims that his case is by no means an exception insofar as the holding of key positions in Austrian Civil Service by former high officials of the Third Reich is concerned. The appointment of Dr Bergmann as Bezirkshauptmann, replacing Dr von Stummer, appears to have been directed against MG in Land Salzburg. Dr von Stummer's pro-American attitude has often been unfavorably commented on in higher Salzburg Landesregierung circles, and when a technical flaw was found in Dr von Stummer's qualifications for the Bezirk Hauptmannschaft, i.e. lack of supposedly necessary political schooling, he was removed via a "temporary six-months' rehabilitation leave."

c. Displaced Persons

Two tubes of smoke irritants of German origin were found on 5 May on top of a clothes closet in the hallway of the second floor of the Badeschloss in Badgastein, Bezirk Bischofshofen, Land Salzburg, at present occupied by Jewish DPs. No attempt had been made to ignite the fuses of these tubes. In the course of investigation it was discovered that a room on the same floor is the center of black market operations and is visited by many people, non-Jews, as well as Jews. Investigation is being continued.

Many complaints have been received from the police and local authorities of Ranshofen, Bezirk Braunau, with regard to recurring incidents of violence against residents allegedly committed by several Jewish DPs from a nearby camp. These incidents have run from demanding food from farmers and town people to brawling and throwing of furniture in a local tavern. Since the alleged incidents seem to be committed by about 12 inhabitants of a camp of 350 persons it has been difficult for the local police to identify the guilty ones. The camp leader and UNRRA team No 340 were asked to cooperate with the local residents in preventing any further occurrences.

The CSR Repatriation Committee, under direction of Capt Josef Pumperka, has continued to urge Slovaks in Bezirk Ried to return to Slovakia. In his talks to Slovaks, Pumperka and his assistant Capt Zanger stressed the fact that Slovaks will find no future by remaining in Ried and as evidence pointed out that already discrimination has been launched against them by denying Red Cross packages to Hlinka Guardists. He further emphasized that conditions in the CSR are not as bad as letters, testimony and other forms of propaganda would indicate, particularly Bohemia, where he claims that one can get nearly all necessities, though at high prices. The Slovakian DP reaction to repatriation attempts, however, continues to be stubborn. Only nine persons have volunteered to return on the next transport, originally scheduled for 16 May.

d. Travel Control

Individuals residing in Austria who have been or will be granted visas for entry into the US will be granted clearance into Germany when in groups under the supervision of an American officer. This arrangement was made after preliminary groups entering Germany from Austria were detained at border stations following failure of such groups to measure up to the standards prescribed for convoys of displaced persons. With few exceptions all convoys of displaced persons now leave Austria by rail. A careful check of the make-up of such groups is conducted to insure that only Reichsdeutsche and Volksdeutsche are aboard. By such means the practice of many Austrian and Balkan nationals of having their names entered on repatriation lists in order to secure passage into Germany has been eradicated.

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2

S E C R E T

2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 20-27 April totalled approximately 20, including Karl Langer, wanted by the British Intelligence Organization, Allied Commission for Austria.

A report from the Landesleitung of the People's Party, Salzburg, states that the village of St Margarethen im Lungau (Bezirk Tamsweg), Land Salzburg, is a rallying point for Nazi elements and that groups of youthful Nazis have been meeting in a mountain rendezvous in the Salzburg area in recent days.

An "underground railroad station" for aiding PWs who have escaped from other Allied PW cages to obtain discharges in the 42nd Division Discharge Center in Hallein has been rumored to be in existence in St Michael, Bezirk Tamsweg. The recent influx of escaped PWs, partially apprehended by the Bezirksgendarmerie, seems to give a certain amount of credence to the rumor.

Dr Raimund Kloiboeck, sentenced ex-Widerstandsbewegung leader who escaped from the Salzburg Landesgericht rather nonchalantly a fortnight ago (see USFA Intelligence Summary No 45), was recaptured as he sought to cross the Austrian-Italian border into Italy.

Investigation conducted by CIC Voecklabruck revealed that a youth group is being organized in the community of Ampfawang, Bezirk Voecklabruck. This group is represented to be a scout organization and is presently being organized along the lines of a social club to sponsor dancing parties and other social events. It has been reported that this group is being formed as a sort of a resistance movement to become active after the US Occupation Forces leave Austria. Many former Hitler Youths and BdM members are reported to have joined this group. Investigation failed to reveal leaders or place and time of meetings. Group will be closely observed and any future activities will be reported.

b. De-Nazification

Rural complaints concerning de-Nazification have virtually stopped according to Salzburg CIC, and it is expected that the Austrian de-Nazification agencies presently in action will be competent to handle future cases of Nazis in lower public or semi-public positions. The increased role of the Austrian authorities is also expected to remove bitterness and misunderstanding of US de-Nazification methods and procedure which has existed in the past.

Arguments frequently advanced by representatives of trade and commerce that the present removal of trained personnel retards Austrian reconstruction have been countered by the Committee for Former Political Prisoners, Bezirk Zell am See. The organization has established an employment office for its members. All applicants complete a Fragebogen with information concerning their qualifications. These applicants will thus represent a pool from which replacements for removed Nazis can be recruited. This plan is expected to contribute to the rehabilitation of the Nazi political victims and to contribute to the exclusion of Nazis from key functions in the Austrian economy and state.

Continuing its investigation, the St Johann CIC has looked into the town of Bischofshofen section of the Wirtschaftsbund (see USFA Intelligence Summaries Nos 43, 45, 46 and 47). Investigation revealed that a large percentage of its members are former members of the NSDAP and that a measure of political protection was offered to attract prospective members. Four of its officers were found to have had pro-Fascist or Nazi records and were therefore recommended for removal. On the basis of its being an undemocratic organization, it was further recommended that the section be dissolved if it could not produce from within its ranks officers who were without Nazi or Fascist taint.

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S E C R E T

c. Displaced Persons

On 11 April the former Yugoslavian Army officers of the UNRRA Camp No 18 in St Johann (see USFA Intelligence Summaries Nos 41, 43 and 44) elected, under the supervision of the UNRRA Directors, a Committee of Five to help in the administration of the camp. The turning over of certain administrative matters to an elected committee is in line with the official change in status of the camp inmates from RAMPs to DPs. Only 619 of the 1,250 inmates took part in the election because ex-Brigadier General Cedomily Petrovic, who was in charge of the camp while the inmates still had the status of RAMPs, stated that he was a professional soldier, not a politician, and, therefore, would not appear on any ballot. The general's statement more or less condemned the spirit of the election and consequently caused half of the inmates to stay away from the ballot box. After the Committee of Five had been elected it refused to take over its duties, because each of its members had only received a portion of the 619 votes, and they felt that the majority of the 1,250 inmates were against their taking office. Meanwhile the old army administration is still functioning as it has in the past. To solve the situation, a vote of confidence was to be held for the Committee of Five on 26 or 27 April. All inmates of the camp were to be required to vote, and if the committee received the majority of the votes it was to take over the assigned duties.

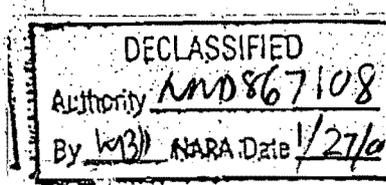
Plans for an anti-Communist congress are being prepared currently by several DP groups whose homelands are under Russian and Communist control. The congress is scheduled for June 1946 in Frankfurt, Germany. Groups are active in gathering all derogatory information concerning the governing powers and influence of the Russians. This information is reportedly common knowledge to involved governments. Attempts are being made to locate any persons active in preparing the program scheduled to be heard at this congress.

d. Political

A new organization called the Society for Sociological Studies and Propaganda has been formed in Linz. The goal of the organization is the scientific solution of social problems without party affiliations and dogma. The first consideration of the society will be the economical, spiritual and ethical uplifting of the "capital-less" worker. The society appears to be an organization of the intelligentsia with the aim of giving each member a chance to air his own pet theories.

It is indicated that the younger leaders of the People's Party in Bezirk Salzburg, headed by Ing Alois Steininger, Landessekretar, and a group of present People's Party members who were formerly with the Allied Forces in the Middle East and Italy, have formed a "Social Revolutionary" clique within the People's Party with the ambitious aim of taking over local leadership of the People's Party. Steininger's group now holds "Referate," or chairmanships, in the Salzburg People's Party. One of the principal purposes of the pro-English, pro-American clique is a closer liaison with the more progressive and youthful leaders of the Land Salzburg Socialist leadership with the simultaneous dispossessing of old-time reactionaries within the local People's Party structure.

An interview of the three Tamsweg Bezirke-Obmaenner of the People's Party, Socialist Party, and the Communist Party resulted in the normal reciprocal mudslinging. When asked about de-Nazification and its progress, the People's Party Obmann and the Socialist Party Obmann immediately denounced each other as Nazis for seeking to enroll the former party members into their respective organizations. The Communist Obmann, when asked the same question, vehemently denounced both the others as being Nazi-lovers and Fascists, launching into a profuse explanation of the number of former Nazis now in the ranks of the People's Party and the Socialist Party. The only hope for Austria, he claimed, is communism. It is interesting to note that both the Communist Obmann and his deputy, though registered in Mariapfarr, Bezirk Tamsweg, as Communists, did not vote for the Communists in the last election, since the Communists did not receive one vote in Mariapfarr.



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f uniting the various groups little however, widely felt that without "ment" would never get the hearing and efforts were made by some ous leaders to bring this about.

empt to date was that of the League ghters (Liga Demokratischer Frei-emerged in September, 1945. This h proportion of former OS members also, following the now familiar ns whose claim to have taken part er likely to be substantiated. After ation was finally sanctioned by the and an Executive Committee was o the three political parties. The eedom Fighters were vague in the erbiage of such pious platitudes as emocracy", appear to have been securing political power for its other resistance groups under their ng out propaganda extolling the esistance in general.

r, opposition was encountered from ties, who saw in the Liga an attempt Austria. The People's Party, unable of the League, decided to found its n and much annoyed the Freedom e obtained the adherence of several ready belonged to the Liga. This have been without foundation but a being broadcast over radio Vienna the President of the Liga, Major ples Party. The attitude of the ds the Liga has been equally er views the organisation with concentration of reactionary elements ividual Communists belong to the that those will be withdrawn en propitious.

ie Liga to extend its membership general conference of resistance Bregenz last December as a result ed to have been chosen as the

framework in which all the other main resistance groups would be incorporated, but so far this resolution has not been put into effect. The resistance movement as a whole, and the Liga in particular, appears to be divided by numerous petty jealousies and internal intrigues which continue to mitigate against any real form of unity. The Liga itself, in the newsheet which it has published periodically since its formation, claims to have increased its membership as a result of the Bregenz conference but it is clear from other reports that apart from a somewhat dubious foothold in a few of the provincial capitals the bulk of the Liga's membership is confined to Vienna. Efforts continue to be made to attract rival groups, particularly those of Western Austria, and to gain the adherence of the political parties but the fortunes of the League seem definitely on the wane. Several attempts have been made to secure Figl as President of the Association but although the latter for personal reasons is not altogether unsympathetic, there seems little likelihood that he will commit himself to supporting the League when all political parties, including his own, evince such antipathy towards it.

It is clear that the resistance groups in Austria had little past. It is even more certain that they can hope for little future, and although each individual organisation clings tenuously to life all efforts to form a united front seem doomed to failure. In Western Austria, the Tyrol group, formally disbanded by Gruber, has continued to linger on under different leadership while the Salzburg branch has suffered considerable loss of prestige owing to the arrest of its leaders for black market activities. A semblance of an organisation still exists in Vorarlberg and to a lesser extent in Styria but in the other provinces activity is at a low ebb. The general public is rapidly losing interest in the whole movement, which owing to opposition from all three parties now appears unlikely to stand any chance of playing a significant part in the political life of the country. Unless, therefore, some lead is provided by the Central Government, and so far the latter shows no signs of interesting itself in this respect, it is improbable that unity will ever be achieved and with the passage of time all activity seems likely to cease.

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CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS IN AUSTRIA

When operation FREEBORN — the occupation of Germany and Austria by Allied forces — was still in the planning stage, it was realized that enemy documents on a hitherto unprecedented scale would fall into the hands of the occupying troops. It was therefore necessary to make careful arrangements for the seizure, protection, exploitation and disposal of this material.

One of the main problems facing any document organization is the administrative one of disposing of a large quantity and weight of documents. During active operations, the documents most frequently captured in over-run dugouts or forward headquarters were the occasional operation order, marked maps, intelligence summary-documents which were of short term tactical value.

In the final stages of the war and since the occupation Corps and Army Headquarters were seized, and here were found the documents of the OKW, the OKH, OKM and OKL, equivalents of the filing systems of the Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry. The scope of documents required was, however, even more extensive. Industrial documents are of as great, if not even greater importance to the occupying powers. The documents of I. G. Farben, for instance which, when first discovered, were evacuated to Heidelberg, filled the two largest rooms of the University Library.

There were in addition the documents of the German Ministries, diplomatic papers and archives, material dealing with scientific research, specialist libraries, private papers of important enemy personalities and, last, but by no means least, the entire document material of the Nazi Party and its affiliated formations.

The potential was therefore enormous. Experience had shown that the majority of documents would not be destroyed, though a large part would be evacuated, either hidden or buried. The first problem was to find them.

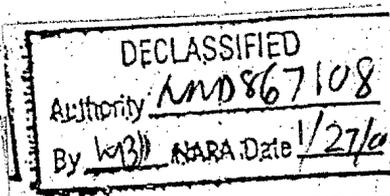
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2. US ZONE

a. Counterintelligence

Security arrests for the period 6 - 13 April totalled approximately 100, including Frieda Dorfner, on the list of names uncovered in "Operation Nursery," and Anton Brunner, SA Sturmbannfuhrer, special service and member of NSDAP since 1927 and SA since 1929.

During the period the bomb disposal group stationed at Ebelsberg, Bezirk Linz, reported the theft of approximately 50 German-type hand grenades from their stores of C.E.M. Preliminary investigation by CIC Linz showed that the wire fence surrounding the storehouse had been cut for some time, and that American personnel as well as civilians had free access to the stocks of C.E.M. No accurate count has been made of the material stored there so that it cannot be determined exactly how many grenades are missing. Lack of personnel is the reason given by the officer in charge for the laxity.

Voeklbruck CIC conducted an investigation of the "Turn and Sportsverein" (See USFA Intelligence Summary No 44). It had been reported by an informant that the club possibly represented an attempt to restore the old Nazi organization "Voelkischer Turnverein." Investigation disclosed that there appears to be no connection between the two clubs. Activities of the club will, however, be kept under surveillance.

It is reported that boys in Eberschwang, Bezirk Ried, have organized into clubs which are suspected of having an undercurrent of Nazism. The "Burschen Verein" or Boys Club has not yet been identified with Nazi ideology but the Turnverein has been found to have former HJ members holding offices. It is anticipated that further investigation will reveal an appreciable similarity of the Turnverein to the former HJ organization, in which case the club will be immediately dissolved and the responsible authorities dealt with accordingly.

It is reported that several cafes in City Salzburg are the meeting-places of various ex-Wehrmacht and SS personnel presently residing, many illegally, in Salzburg. These elements reportedly deal in the black market, and loosely organized groups have engaged in the selling of false documents for arrestable personalities in this area who are, for the time, under cover. The two cafes particularly frequented by these groups are Cafe Zentral and Cafe Mozart, both centrally located in Salzburg. Both of these cafes are under surveillance for possible apprehension of wanted persons.

b. De-Nazification

A preliminary investigation of the Land Salzburg section of the Oesterreichische Wirtschaftsbund, one of the constituent Buende of the People's Party (see USFA Intelligence Summaries Nos 44 and 45) reveals that Dr Graf Franz Hartig, one of the top members in the Landesgruppenleitung of the organization, is a former head of III-H, Abwehrstelle, Salzburg, with the rank of Rittmeister. Hartig is presently being interrogated. In addition, file checks disclose that the Organisationsleiter of the Lamprechtshausen, Bezirk Salzburg, section of the Wirtschaftsbund is one Hermann Maier, who has been denounced as an illegal Nazi and is reported to have shot at American pilots bailing out in the Lamprechtshausen area during the war. The chairman of the Wirtschaftsbund in Plainfeld, Bezirk Salzburg, is Berthlmae Frauenlob, an NSDAP applicant and a member of the DAF since 1940; the cashier of the group in St Gilgen, Bezirk Salzburg, is Karl Ferstl, reported leader of the "illegal" Nazis in his area. Investigation is being continued.

The St Johann CIC Section initiated investigation of the Bezirksgericht of Bezirk Bischofshofen. Information had been received that persons with anti-Nazi records were hesitant to appear before the court in cases that involved Nazis because they felt that the court was prejudiced in favor of Nazis. Investigation revealed that of the nine persons working in the court, six, including two judges, were former members of the NSDAP. One member is a South-Tyrolean who

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came to Austria in 1939 and became an agent for the German Intelligence Service. Investigation is being continued.

Hugo Eisenmann, youthful Socialist Landesleitung cashier and associate secretary, has stated that the Socialists in Land Salzburg were not too happy about de-Nazification up to the present time and claimed that the real clever "big Nazis" were untouched while the "little Nazis" were hit too hard in proportion to their actual participation. Eisenmann feels that the extent of punishment should extend down to the Blockleiters who, he said, were the "little Hitlers of their neighborhood," and should be made to suffer for their small-scale arrogance and prestige.

Braunau Bezirkshauptmannschaft states that the registration of Volksdeutsche from the Banat (southern Hungary, now belonging to Rumania) which had been ordered along with general registration of Nazis has turned out a complete failure. Many failed to appear at all, and those who did show up walked out after looking at the official registration form.

c. Displaced Persons

The greater percent of Jews in Bezirk Steyr are Hungarian Jews who have arrived within the last few months by various means, mostly illegal. They have organized a committee and have attempted to bully the Buergermeister and the Bezirkshauptmann into giving them all property formerly belonging to Austrian Jews which was taken by the Nazi regime. They claim that one Jew is as good as another Jew and that nationality is not important. The local Austrian officials attempted to explain that legally this cannot be done, and in return have been accused of an anti-semitic attitude.

In Steyr there are approximately 500 Jews living without visible form of employment. They receive subsistence and clothes from UNRRA in excess to their actual needs and, consequently, a great portion of this food and material finds its way to the black market. This was reported to the Austrian Kripo Police, and they replied that unless a memorandum were received from CIC to investigate they would not make inquiries, because they would be accused of persecuting the Jews. This situation has an unhealthy effect on local Austrians.

Former enemy nationals, especially of German origin, appear to be fighting the strict repatriation campaign with every means possible, posing as members of religious orders, assuming false illnesses, and attempting other delaying tactics in an effort to remain in Austria.

d. Travel Control

MG Public Safety Office has turned over to the Austrian Police the authority to handle all applications for four language travel permits and Allied Expeditionary Force Permits. This was effective as of 8 April 1946.

e. Public Opinion

The machinations in New York and elsewhere of the western powers and Russia in the problems of Iran, Spain, and Austria continue to have a negative effect on civilian morale. Opinion is divided on the Allied Control Council decision to approve in principle the removal of inter-zone travel restrictions. It is felt by some that free travel will bring about a normalization of Austrian economic life and will constitute a step forward in the direction of the restoration of full civil liberties. On the other hand, it is feared by some that there will be an increase of blackmarketing in Vienna and other areas, an acute shortage of food and clothing, and a general movement of the well-to-do into the US Zone. Present means of transportation are considered wholly inadequate for unrestricted travel. It is further held that control of movements of Nazis will be lost if existing inter-zone travel restrictions are completely relaxed.

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SECRET

TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
 SCI DETACHMENT, G-2, OIB
 APO 655 U.S. ARMY

LWX-002-707 X818

7 July 1945

To: SAINT LONDON

Subject: Final Interrogation Report - Andreas FOLMER

1. Attached are copies of Final Interrogation Report on Andreas FOLMER, member of Abwehr III F in Paris and in Spain.
2. FOLMER has given much information on the Abwehr set-up, particularly in Spain, with which he is especially familiar. Will you examine the material with reference to Spain and advise us urgently as to whether or not the use of FOLMER to penetrate the GIS in Spain is to be considered.
3. If suggestion para 2 not acceptable advise us if O20 desires to have FOLMER for more detailed interrogation.
4. In case O20 is not interested, it would be advisable that FOLMER be interrogated at Group level and that a brief be submitted to us from the Spanish desk in London in order to undertake a directed interrogation.
5. An urgent reply will be appreciated, as we have been requested by our Liaison Officer in Belgium to have FOLMER turned over to the Belgian Surete for exploitation of leads which have been uncovered in that area.

DISTRIBUTION:

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SAINT WASHINGTON	-	1
Chief OIB, G-2, 12th AG	-	1 (no attachments)
Reg. File	-	1

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FINAL INTERROGATION REPORT (FIR)

PRISONER: FOLMER, Andreas

TIC CASE NO 865

DATE: 28 Jun 45

1. REFERENCES:

TIC FIR NO 865

2. PERSONAL DATA:

- a. SURNAME: FOLMER
- b. CHRISTIAN NAME: Andreas
- c. ALIASES: "Pat", ROCHIER, CREMER
- d. DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: 15 Aug 08
in Luxembourg
- e. NATIONALITY CLAIMED: Luxembourgeois
- f. OCCUPATION: merchant
- g. RELIGION: Catholic
- h. DESCRIPTION
 - (1) HEIGHT: 1.90m
 - (2) WEIGHT: 180 lbs
 - (3) BUILD: slender
 - (4) FACE: long
 - (5) HAIR: dark
 - (6) PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES: none
 - (7) OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS: none
- i. LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS: Hotel Roemer,
BAD EMS
- j. LANGUAGES: German, French, English
- k. FATHER: deceased
- l. MOTHER: deceased
- m. BROTHERS: one
- n. SISTERS: none
- o. WIFE: second wife
- p. CHILDREN: 2 daughters, 1 step-daughter
- q. IDENTITY DOCUMENTS: none

3. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

- a. SOURCE OF PRISONER, INCLUDING ARRESTING AGENCY: TIC 16 Jun 45
- b. ACCEPTED ON RECOMMENDATION OR REQUEST OF: G-2, 15th Army
- c. DATE OF ARRIVAL: 16 Jun 45
- d. RESUME OF ANY REPORTS AND/OR DOCUMENTS SENT IN WITH PRISONER:
arrest report
- e. RESULTS OF NAME CHECK AGAINST PERSONALITY CARD INDEX: negative
- f. BRIEFS UPON WHICH PRISONER WAS INTERROGATED: none
- g. NAMES AND UNIT OF INTERROGATORS: TIC, MFIU NO 1
- h. PRISONER'S ATTITUDE AND REACTIONS: cooperative
- i. EVALUATION OF PRISONER'S RELIABILITY: PRISONER's statements are considered reliable, but it is believed that he withholds self incriminating facts.

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INTERROGATION RESULTSa. INTRODUCTION AND PRISONER'S PERSONAL HISTORY

PRISONER may be said to possess all of the natural qualifications that usually characterize the successful agent: his military knowledge, acquired during his 14 years service with the Belgian army; his linguistic talents, bestowed him by his Luxembourgish background; his flair for adventure; his domineering temperament, resourcefulness, swiftness of decision, shrewdness, and on occasion brutality, made him one of the most valuable agents of the Abwehr III in PARIS.

After leaving the Belgian Congo because of tropical illness, he participated in illegal financial transactions between Luxembourg and Germany, which dealings landed him in prison. At the expiration of this sentence, he continued with similar activities in Italy. He later became involved in the organization of a finance company in BRUSSELS, which ran afoul of the law and had to be dissolved. PRISONER respected wealth, not for its own sake, but for the power it could give him. He used the millions of francs derived from his black market activities in PARIS to buy the services of other people and fit them into his own plans and ambitions. PRISONER is not an opportunist in the sense that he is a turncoat, for he served the German Abwehr faithfully, but he made his adherence to the German Abwehr and his chief Obstdt REILE stepping stones to a high level of personal power and prestige. He permitted no enterprise of his own to remain small and was impatient of anyone who did not measure up to his preconceived high standards of performance.

b. PRE-ABWEHR ACTIVITIES

After the dissolution of the finance company in BRUSSELS in 1938, PRISONER made contact with an old acquaintance by the name of KARIGER, a Belgian, who told him that the Belgian Deuxieme Bureau (Intelligence Service) was on the point of being reorganized. KARIGER introduced him to Baron NOTHOMB who was vice-president of National Defense Committee in the Belgian Senate. PRISONER was assigned the task of travelling to his home country, Luxembourg, and taking pictures of the German border opposite Luxembourg at points where construction of the West Wall was in progress. He pin-pointed the results of his observations and photographic work on a 1:20,000 map. He turned over the finished work to NOTHOMB, who was greatly pleased with the results. Early in 1939, PRISONER received orders to extend his work to sectors behind the front-line defenses of the West Wall, and again delivered very satisfactory results to NOTHOMB in person. PRISONER was then promised steady employment in the Belgian Deuxieme Bureau. However, in Jun 39, KARIGER made the claim that PRISONER was even then in the service of the German Abwehr (which PRISONER has continuously denied) and KARIGER was given the position which had been offered to PRISONER. The latter was paid 200 Belgian francs for his services.

c. INITIAL WORK FOR THE ABWEHR

After this incident in Jun 39, PRISONER returned to Luxembourg, where he met VANUCCHI, his old friend and accomplice in illegal monetary deals. VANUCCHI described to PRISONER an opportunity to work for the German General Staff, and convinced him of the material advantages to be derived from such work. As a result, on or about 1 Sep 39, PRISONER became an Abwehr agent, and two weeks later met his CO Obstdt (Lt Col) REILE in TRIER, the location of Section IIIF (counter-espionage) of the Abwehrleitstelle WIESBADEN. There PRISONER took a 10-hr course in radio transmission and was dispatched to BRUSSELS to observe Belgian reactions to the latest developments of the German aggression in Europe. He had instructions to find out how RAF personnel who were forced down in Belgium were being handled by the government, either interned as prescribed by international law (which was not the case) or returned to England illegally (which was the case). PRISONER emphasizes the fact that this work was technically not espionage. He also had to report on French and British intelligence

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activities in Belgium, and discovered two important leads, one to REILE, and another to LIEGE. PRISONER does not know whether these leads were ever exploited by the Abwehr. PRISONER was the first agent to inform the Germans by radio that in the early part of Dec 39, the Belgian Army was being concentrated along the German border.

On 5 May 40, PRISONER received a message from REILE to return to TRIER, and on 9 May PRISONER crossed the German border. The following day, the German invasion of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg (under the code name FANDAGO) was launched. While PRISONER was in TRIER, Belgian officials searched the house he had used in BRUSSELS, but failed to locate his radio set. PRISONER entered BRUSSELS on 19 May and assisted the Geheime Feldpolizei in the location of foreign agents. Through the GFP leader, von KNOBLAUCH, PRISONER had KARIGER arrested in an effort to gain information about French espionage in Belgium and KARIGER's own activities. PRISONER claims that he was instrumental in effecting KARIGER's release so that he could go to England, although KARIGER's espionage work was well known to him.

In Jun 40, PRISONER was introduced by von KNOBLAUCH to Major KLUG of the OKW and to Lt zur See WITZKE. Simultaneously he received radio instructions from REILE to cooperate with these two officers in a mission which KLUG would explain. According to the plan as set forth by KLUG, PRISONER and two other agents were to proceed to England to establish radio communications from there with WITZKE. It was KLUG's idea that the trip be made by way of Ireland, but WITZKE, after KLUG's departure, insisted that refugee channels be used and that a landing be made somewhere along the Bristol channel coast. PRISONER with the other two agents, Pierre HALER (an old acquaintance from Luxembourg) and LUCIEN or LUDWIG (a barber from BRUSSELS), proceeded to BREST where the enterprise was to start. WITZKE had engaged an agent of his called "CAPITAINE" to supply a suitable craft. Both men had been careless in making these arrangements and the mission was compromised before it got under way. On the first attempt to leave BREST the boat ran aground in the harbor, and the three agents remained in the town for one week until another boat was located. On the occasion of the second attempt, WITZKE was present in full uniform to supervise the departure, and nobody in BREST believed that the boat was actually carrying refugees to England. This time the Diesel engine was out of order, and the project was again abandoned. The three agents moved to LANDESVISIAU, where they stayed in a hotel. LUCIEN returned to BRUSSELS and was replaced by a German veteran of the Norwegian campaign, who was a landing expert. PRISONER, however, wrote a letter to Major KLUG, pointing out the complete hopelessness of the mission.

In Aug 40, PRISONER was arrested on unspecified charges, and spent nine weeks in a BRUSSELS prison. REILE obtained his release, and in Oct 40, PRISONER was assigned to a new field of activity in PARIS.

d. ASSOCIATION WITH ABWEHR IN PARIS

The three sections of the Abwehr for all of France were under the command of Obst RUDOLPH, who was a close friend of CANARIS and subsequently married a relative of CANARIS', a Miss JOHL, who had been RUDOLPH's secretary for some time. In early 1944, she went to Spain as secretary to von ROHRSCHEID, CO of Abwehr III in Spain. Meanwhile REILE had become the CO of Abwehr III in France. He gave PRISONER his entire confidence and the two met almost daily. REILE provided for PRISONER a source of income which not only rewarded him handsomely for his services to the Abwehr but afforded him the means of expanding the organization in PARIS far beyond its ordinary scope.

The black market was flourishing at that time in France, and PRISONER's friend VANUCCHI had built up a profitable business through such dealings. PRISONER joined the business, at first only as a purchasing agent for VANUCCHI, but later in his own right, and eventually succeeded in having

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VANUCCHI departed from France (Mar 42) so that he might take over the entire organization. Several other black market businesses were operating in PARIS either under the auspices of or at least with the tacit consent of the Abwehr. The biggest of these was directed by Otto BRANDT, who was a V-man for Obst RUDOLPH; another was controlled by "Henri" who seems to have worked for Hptm RADEKE in RUDOLPH's office and later went into the service of the SD. Prominent figures connected with the "Henri" organization were BONNY of the Stavisky scandal and BOUSQUET, the police prefect of PARIS. Henri used his business organization entirely for Abwehr purposes and used only Abwehr personnel to fill the necessary positions. On the other hand, both Otto BRANDT and PRISONER used their businesses to finance their Abwehr activities without engaging the Abwehr personnel to do the work. BRANDT had held a position in the Belgian embassy in PARIS and employed Belgians almost exclusively in his business. The profits were enormous because the turnover was very rapid. Even with a profit of 1% on an article, PRISONER could realize millions of francs. Unrestricted black-market dealings came to an end in Apr 43 when the SD took over. PRISONER lost one storage depot valued at 39 million francs.

As for actual Abwehr work, PRISONER had the following assignments:

- (1) Locate enemy agents
- (2) Trace enemy espionage nets
- (3) Neutralize the work of communists and terrorists (after the war with Russia had started)

PRISONER was active in the first two fields, but had little to do with the last-named, since REILE did not want PRISONER to circulate too freely in France, in order to save him for a greater task. PRISONER's Abwehr activities in PARIS may be summed up in a description of 5 separate cases:

1. CASE OF FONSEKA

In the summer of 1941, a Czech or Hungarian by the name of FONSEKA, who had connections with the British Secret Service, made the trip from LISBON to BERLIN to betray a British espionage net. BERLIN advised him to contact the Abwehr in PARIS and FONSEKA had a meeting with REILE. FONSEKA sold his agents' list to REILE and the arrest of most of the British agents followed. In the course of the ensuing interrogations, a certain "PIERRE" mentioned the name of DELARBRE as being the individual who was attempting to round up the remaining agents and form a new organization. PRISONER succeeded in planting one of his own agents, JACOBS, a former Belgian flier and a fighter for Communist Spain, in DELARBRE's organization, and thus uncovered the entire ring of agents. Most of them were charged with recruiting refugees for British service and enabling them to reach English soil via an underground railroad in southern France. PIERRE, after his release from prison, agreed to become a German agent and DELARBRE himself was sent to southern France with 50,000 francs. This case involved a vast number of people (HALER, TIC CASE NO 826 claims 1500, PRISONER 100). PRISONER was awarded the Kriegsverdienst Kreuz in gold together with a letter from Hitler, complimenting him on his efforts in the "victorious battle in the West." FONSEKA returned to LISBON, where he is believed to have been arrested by the British.

2. CASE OF JACOBS AND JAMAR

It had been one of REILE's plans to recruit some Belgian fliers to undertake a mission to England as refugees, enlist as pilots in the RAF, and return to Belgium or France with one of the new type British planes. Von KNOBLAUCH in BRUSSELS discovered a former Belgian pilot, Emile JACOBS, who had been arrested by the GFP on suspicion of espionage,

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JACOBS had participated in the Spanish Civil War on the Loyalist side, and had thus become a deserter from the Belgian Army. He was sent to PARIS by von KNOBLAUCH and agreed to take part in the execution of the plan. In the summer of 1941, JACOBS met a former flying pupil of his, JAMAR, who lived in MONTPELLIER and was working for the Deuxieme Bureau in southern France. He was in radio communication with England at that time. JACOBS persuaded him to work for the German Abwehr by pointing out the seriousness of the penalty if he were discovered by the Germans in his present work. The original idea of going to England to enlist in the RAF was dropped, but Hptm BRUNNER of Abwehr III through the efforts of his V-men NOTERMANN and NIEBUER succeeded in planting both men in a British underground organization wherein they followed British agents to MARSEILLE and other points of embarkation in France. In addition, JAMAR betrayed to Major SCHERZ the entire organization to which he had belonged before becoming a German agent. In 1941, JAMAR betrayed JACOBS to the Deuxieme Bureau in southern France, and both were court-martialled. JACOBS was sentenced to death and JAMAR to life imprisonment. Through the efforts of BOUSQUET, both were exchanged for 2 French clergymen who had worked as spies. JAMAR disappeared shortly thereafter, while JACOBS was said to have uncovered an American secret organization in southern France, but PRISONER knows none of the details.

3. CASE OF DAVIES

In June or Jul 42, PRISONER was informed by REILE that an English agent named DAVIES and a part of his organization had been apprehended in Normandy. DAVIES, the son of a rich chain store proprietor in England, had equipment with which he had been maintaining radio contact with England. He agreed to work for the Germans, and PRISONER gave him a message to transmit. When DAVIES committed a transmission error in the early part of the message, PRISONER became convinced that DAVIES had warned his receiver that he was working under coercion. DAVIES denied this charge and, to substantiate his claim, betrayed the portion of his organization which had not been discovered. PRISONER remained unconvinced of DAVIES' good faith when messages originating with the German Abwehr went unheeded in England. PRISONER refused DAVIES' invitation to send the messages himself on the grounds that a strange "touch" would be noticed immediately. After DAVIES had failed on an assigned mission in Normandy, he was arrested but escaped and was able to reach Spain whence he is presumed to have made his way to England (fall of 1943).

4. CASE OF PRINCE de LIGNE

The Prince de LIGNE, a close relative of the Belgian king and related to virtually every ruling family in Europe, was arrested as a participant in the French-Belgian underground organization in 1942. The Papal envoy as well as other high-placed personages intervened on his behalf. He was finally released with the understanding that he would assist the German Abwehr in the following manner: he would proceed to Spain with the Abwehr's permission to marry the Marquise de VILLA-LOBARD. In Spain he was to keep an accurate diary of the important people he met as well as their connections in Allied countries. Among others, the Prince was received by Sir TEMPLEWOOD, whose uncle was the ambassador either in LONDON or WASHINGTON. The Prince was also to contribute information about current economic and social conditions in England. PRISONER met the Prince in MADRID, Hotel Ritz, Room 528, every month to pick up the diary account. This contact failed after 7 Nov 42.

5. CASE OF HUBERT

PRISONER heard in 1942 that a Polish flying officer named HUBERT, after being arrested, had agreed to work for the Abwehr. He was placed under the supervision of Feldwebel BLEICHER (nom de guerre JEAN) who

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worked for Major ESCHIG of Abwehr III (Abwehrleitstelle PARIS). BLEICHER's work concerned the discovery of landing agents, parachuted agents and materiel. One such organization consisted mainly of Polish officers and was supposedly led by a French woman known as "Le Chat" (The Cat). BLEICHER had knowledge of a parallel organization, in which he succeeded in planting HUBERT. HUBERT reached England and established radio contact with BLEICHER, and the organization was subsequently uncovered. ESCHIG was transferred to NAPLES in 1943 and was succeeded by Major SCHAEFER (now detained by TIC), who was in charge of Abwehr III, Ic, Evaluation.

e. THE SPANISH-MOROCCAN VENTURE

In the latter part of 1941, REILE was reluctant to use PRISONER for Abwehr work in France because he wished him to participate in a project which was to be executed in Spain or Morocco. VANUCCI, who was still in PARIS at that time introduced EL MEKI, a Moroccan, to REILE. EL MEKI, a sheriff of the church and a friend of the Sultan of Morocco, organized pilgrimages to MECCA. He was also an employee of the Abwehr, and was sent to Morocco in Dec 41 to pave the way for the establishment of an Abwehr organization there. While crossing the Mediterranean he met his death during a heavy storm.

In early 1942, PRISONER made his first trip to Spain. The trip was made possible through the help of Pedro URRACA RENDVELES (alias: UNAMUNO), who was the attache of the Spanish police to the Spanish embassy in PARIS, and therefore empowered to give visas to Spanish travellers. He was a Falangist, charged with the supervision of Communist Spanish activities and relations in France. He had fought in Spain and had been imprisoned during the Civil War. He enjoyed the confidence of LEQUERICA, the Spanish ambassador in France, and had connections with the French Vichy government. Toward the end of 1943, he built up relations with SD officials KNOCHEN, KELLER, and LAISCH, and was authorized by his government to exchange information in his possession about communist activities for information discovered by the SD about Communist Spanish activities. He worked closely with the Abwehr and attempted to make contacts with the police attaches in LONDON and WASHINGTON as further sources of information. It was URRACA who made it possible for PRISONER to make his monthly trips to Spain by issuing him all the visas that he required.

The plan to introduce an Abwehr III agent into TANGER was never successful. PRISONER contacted an Abwehr member GOEHRITZ (alias DUPONT) a former hops merchant from NUERNBERG residing in TANGER and was introduced to KRUEGER of Abwehr II in TANGER, but because of a disagreement between KRUEGER and GOEHRITZ, had to abandon the project. GOEHRITZ later went to BARCELONA as vice-consul. When PRISONER and his companion, Sonderfuehrer SCHEIDE, returned to Spain from their unsuccessful trip to Morocco, they made the acquaintance of the Abwehr organization in MADRID. PRISONER met von ROHRSCHEID, the leader of Abwehr III in Spain. Von ROHRSCHEID used the alias "DON II" and later that of "DON I". He was an Obstlt and had good contacts in the German Embassy in MADRID. Through his connections with the Central Post Office, he was able to secure and make photostats of certain valuable letters. He is also said to have had an effective agent functioning as a director in some of the Spanish ministries.

f. ABWEHR ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN

Around the same time (middle of 1942), PRISONER made the acquaintance of FRANZBACH who was the treasurer of the entire Abwehr organization in Spain. PRISONER gained the confidence of FRANZBACH who revealed that he had the files of every Abwehr agent and member in Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. FRANZBACH had fought through the entire Spanish Civil War with the Condor Legion, had earned two decorations and joined the Abwehr in Spain after the war. He used alias "PAGO", liked to call himself "Don Francisco". PRISONER describes him as being intelligent and energetic.

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FRANZBACH's assistant, VINCK, had been in Spain since 1916, and was in charge of Marine (Navy) I, II, and III. He had the job of providing supplies for U-boats that arrived at Spanish ports, and deciding the cases of German sailors who were shipwrecked and not interned by the Spanish government.

Through FRANZBACH, PRISONER made the acquaintance of JOHNNY (an alias), the son of an important merchant in HAMBURG or BREMEN. He had, direct from OKW, the mission of arranging transportation for Slavic nationals via Spain into England. Many of them had genuine English sympathies, but JOHNNY succeeded in planting his agents among them. He had an organization functioning on the French-Spanish border, which was probably not aware that it was assisting the German Abwehr.

Early in 1944, Spain deported some 41 German agents (of whom 7 had been previously compromised). The German government lodged a "pro forma" protest and sent in some SD agents to replace the deportees.

Toward the end of 1942, URRACA took a trip to Spain with PRISONER and established several valuable contacts. PRISONER was introduced to a police official (possibly police attache at GIBRALTAR) and engaged him for his purposes. Contact was established by letter, and PRISONER planned to supplement this by placing a radio operator in MALAGA or ALGECIRAS to facilitate this contact. However, the police official fell ill and had to resign his post.

URRACA's brother, MANOLO (alias: CERVANTES), a captain with the Spanish General Staff and liaison officer between the General Staff and the Blue Division, was engaged to furnish information on Spanish cooperation with England and America and to record dates on traffic through the Straits of Gibraltar. MANOLO also had an agent working in the commercial department of the British Embassy in MADRID. He was able to obtain Spanish shipping dates only every ten days when he was OD in his office building. MANOLO received 8,000 pesetas monthly for his services.

After a plan to establish radio communication between MADRID and PARIS had failed through the bungling of HALER and his assistant KESSLER, a new agent was installed in MADRID. His name was PETROVSKY or PETROVITCH, and he was of Czech or Yugoslav origin. He used the alias "Pierre PAVOT" but was generally known as POPP, as was his father, who was a language teacher and Abwehr man of long standing. POPP, who was introduced to REILE by a confident of his, Dr. ZIPPER, held a forged Swiss passport and a permanent visa to Spain. Since he led a completely unsuspecting life as a student (he was only 22 yrs old), he was able to maintain the radio contact with MANOLO without any difficulty. For this service he received 5,000 pesetas monthly. His was the only long-distance Spanish contact with the Abwehr after the German withdrawal from France. As late as Feb 45, REILE still had this connection with Spain, the file known as "La Petite Dame." POPP further had instructions to make contact with his brother in the USA, but PRISONER does not know if this effort was ever successful. PRISONER claims that von ROHRSCHEID has POPP's address and was well acquainted with his work.

g. PROVISIONS FOR CONTINUATION OF THE ABWEHR IN SPAIN

When FRANZBACH returned to MADRID from BERLIN in Mar 44, he met PRISONER in PARIS. He was transporting much diplomatic impedimenta, and admitted to PRISONER that he was carrying 12 million pesetas as an "ultima reserve" in the event that Germany should be completely cut off from Spain.

Other financial reserves had been amassed in Spain to supplement Abwehr activities after the cessation of diplomatic relations between Germany and Spain. SS Gruppenfuhrer BERNHARD built up a sizeable mining business in wolfram ore and tungsten. (BERNHARD's home is located in MADRID on the Avenue del Generalissimo, next to the Deutsche Bank). The MORCHER restaurants in MADRID, LISBON, and BARCELONA are partially sponsored by the consul

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CRAMER, a supporter of the Goering 4-year plan. Otto BRANDT transferred his huge business organization almost completely to Spain, and took up residence in SAN SEBASTIAN. PRISONER states that an agent of Otto's, a Jew whose name begins with the letter "M", started an enterprise with a capital of some 20 million pesetas. The following Otto agents are said to have gone to Spain: PEUCHEL, a liaison man between Otto and the OKW; RUDI, who controlled Otto's border transit business; MASUY, a Belgian; FRANTZEN, and DUBOIS. Otto was also involved in the 4-year plan and probably has connections with BERNHARD. The total capital transferred into Spain by Otto is estimated by PRISONER at about 250 million francs.

The manager of the purchasing agency for the Waffen SS in PARIS was a Hptm ENGELKE, who was in Spain around the end of 1943 and had contacted BERNHARD. ENGELKE was mentioned to PRISONER by SAUL, the associate proprietor of a wool manufacturing company.

The leader of Ast BIAFRITZ, Oberstleutnant FUCHS, went to Spain.

A certain engineer named BONDEL, living in PARIS and representing the wood gas generator plant IMBERT went to Spain with the mission of establishing a branch factory there.

After the retreat from France into Germany, REILE sent a radio operator using the alias ROGELIO from BAD EMS into Spain.

ARIO TINTO, a mineral and coal company in Spain, is said to be sponsored by Major LENZ, CO of the Spanish Abwehr. LENZ may be identical with von KARSTOFF. A transit agent of the 4-year plan, MOLL, who belonged to the Abwehr STUTTGART, had his residence in HENDAYE. MOLL knows VALDES, a cousin of URRACA and the secretary of the Falange. The Spanish consul in HENDAYE also worked for the Germans. Both Obst RUDOLPH and CANARIS were indicted for illegal traffic in Spanish money. PRISONER believes it possible that both may have fled to Spain.

After the German declaration of war against the USA, BEDAUX (founder of the famous BEDAUX efficiency system and a friend of the Duke of Windsor) had been arrested and subsequently persuaded to join the Abwehr. One of BEDAUX's confidants was Obst PFEIFFER, CO of Abwehr III in all France from 1942 to 1944. BEDAUX had one of his business branches in PARIS and had placed two of his business agents, GARTNER and von LEDEBUR, in PRISONER's home in PARIS, Avenue Mooke. BEDAUX was dispatched to Lake Chad in 1942 to contact the Americans, and subsequently to go to NATAL in Brazil. His suicide was announced in PARIS in Nov 43. GARTNER, who had worked for BEDAUX in Holland and the Dutch East Indies and von LEDEBUR, who had worked in Austria and Germany, transferred the business of the PARIS branch to Spain, where they established contact with the Abweh.

PRISONER himself established his business in Spain through a clearing company. He imported aluminium and exported Spanish manufactured goods. He dispatched his former supervising director in PARIS, a half-Jew by the name of GABISON, to Spain to control the business. GABISON lived in SAN SEBASTIAN for some time but is believed to have moved to MADRID in 1944.

One of the smaller black-market companies in PARIS was owned by VERDE and COMBATTI, who were sponsored by Hptm WIEGAND of Abwehr III. Around Christmas 43, they transferred the business to Spain, while WIEGAND went to Germany and became the CO of the radio school in ROODT, on the WEIL River.

The SD also had contacts in Spain which were fostered by URRACA, de LINARES (a Spanish captain) and GONI, a Spaniard who owned a plant which produced armatures for ships. Both the SD and the OKW recognized the importance of Spain as a future center of information and credit device to finance the reconstruction of Germany as a military and industrial power.

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The leadership of the Partie Populaire Francaise (PPF), which was controlled after DORICT's death by a certain BEUGRAS, can be traced directly to Spain. PRISONER believes that this organization has its roots deep in the French population. Many members of the PPF are trained Abwehr personnel. PRISONER knows of three Abwehr organizations connected with the PPF: Group ARMINUS, Group HOMERE, and Group ATLAS. ARMINUS is led by BROCHIER, son of a former commissioner of the French criminal police, who has the addresses of the entire group in PARIS, and who reached France by crossing the American lines. Group ATLAS was dropped by parachute in N. Africa in 1944 (?). Some members of ATLAS returned from Africa when the Germans retreated from France. PRISONER does not know whether the rest were able to establish contact with REILE.

h. ABWEHR CONNECTIONS IN SWITZERLAND

Kapitän zur See von MEISSNER was transferred from his post as CO of Abwehr III in France to Switzerland.

Graf KREUTZ, a Baltic Russian who had become a German citizen in 1929, established contacts inside Switzerland. His step-sister is the wife of the present American ambassador to France. His mother lived in FLORENCE, his wife in PARIS. At one time, KREUTZ was liaison officer between REILE and DORICT. He was transferred to SINGEN or KONSTANZ to work for the Wehrwirtschaftsstelle KONSTANZ. KREUTZ made his Swiss contacts with a certain SCHMUTZ or SCHMUTZLE who was also a black market operator. The file covering KREUTZ's contacts with SCHMUTZ was known under the code name of "AROSA".

Jean ORTHO (?), a German agent, has an aunt who is a French countess living in Switzerland as the mistress of a Swiss colonel. ORTHO followed her to Switzerland and opened a night club either in LAUSANNE or GENEVA.

i. ADDITIONAL AGENTS OF THE ABWEHR

Van de CASTEELE, alias "Leopold" (see TIC CASE NO 327) is a Belgian agent who had connections with Obst RUDOLPH and Otto BRANDT. He went in 1941 to MARSEILLE where he was probably associated with Abwehr I. He was arrested in MARSEILLE by the French police for illegal dealing in gold, but was bailed out by the Abwehr and started a black market branch concession for Otto. He returned to Germany in the fall of 1944.

j. FRONTAUFKLAERUNGSKOMMANDOS ACTIVE IN FALL OF 1944.

F. A. Kdo MINERVA near FREIBURG
 F. A. Kdo GISKES near BONN (CO Major SCHAEFER)
 F. A. Kdo DERNBACH in KAISERSLAUTERN
 F. A. Kdo Major von FELDMANN vic of MUENSTER. Von FELDMANN is the nephew of CANRIS. He was sent to Russia in 1941 and returned to PARIS in 1943 with Graf KREUTZ.

k. ABWEHR ACTIVITIES IN B.D EMS

Abwehr III of the WIESBADEN Leitstelle was established in BAD EMS after Aug 44. Abwehr II, led by Ritterkreuztraeger HELMERS, was also located there. HELMERS had earned the cross by blowing the bridge either at NIJMEGEN or ARNHEIM. REILE attempted to start a radio school in BAD EMS to be conducted by Sonderfuehrer SCHLEIDE. The latter (alias "SCHMIDT") was an ex-merchant from an old BREMEN firm, had travelled widely in China, lived in TIENTSIN for nine years. He hated England and leaned definitely toward the Russophile wing of the Abwehr. He has a fluent command of English.

5. CONCLUSIONS

a. PRISONER was an agent for the Abwehr from 1939 to 1945.

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6. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. No recommendation will be made for disposition of PRISONER until his CI value has been completely exploited.

FOR THE AC OF S, G-2:

Robert T. Longstreth

ROBERT T. LONGSTRETH,
Major, Infantry,
Commanding, TIC.

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G-2 SHAEF.....	10
G-2 ETOUSA.....	15
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ANNEX NO I

PERSONALITIES

PRISONER: FOLMER, Andreas

TIC CASE NO 865

PRISONER names the following Abwehr Personalities:

BLEICHER, Fr alias JEAN lived in PARIS and MUENSTER
35 - 37 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender straight dark hair dark eyes wears glasses high forehead

BROSAN, (fnu) Geheime Feld Polizei in BRUSSELS and Poland lived in BERLIN
45 yrs old 1.75m slender smooth brown hair blue eyes

BOBATTI, (fnu)
40 yrs old 1.80 - 1.82m very skinny smooth black hair black eyes round face
Misc: speaks Italian and French

DERNICH, (fnu) Obstlt ANGERS, LYON, KAISERSLAUTERN
48 - 50 yrs old 1.65 - 1.70m corpulent smooth dark hair tendency to baldness dark eyes

DUBOIS, (fnu)
45 - 48 yrs old 1.75m slender blond hair, partly bald dark eyes
Misc: speaks fluent French and German

DUNCKER, (fnu) Kommissar GFP BRUSSELS and 1944 Italy lived in BERLIN
45 yrs old 1.80m slender baldish, red hair blue eyes sprinkling of freckles

ESCHIK, (fnu) Major Austrian lived in PARIS and NAPLES
45 - 48 yrs strong build light brown hair blue eyes

von FELDMANN, (fnu) Major lived in HAMBURG, PARIS, Russia, MUENSTER
43 - 44 yrs old 1.80m slender smooth light brown hair blue eyes high forehead

FRANZBACH, (fnu) alias PAGO or DON FRANCISKO
36 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m corpulent heavy build blond hair high forehead tiny blue eyes thick lips false teeth

FRANTZEN, (fnu)
50 - 52 yrs old 1.72 - 1.75 yrs old slender smooth blond hair grey at the temples dark eyes

FUCHS, (fnu) Obst Lt alias BIARITZ
45 - 46 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender dark eyes dark eyes

GARTEN, (fnu) Obst GAF SO Abwehr I, PARIS
50 yrs old 1.65m thickset light brown hair blue eyes
Misc: speaks English

GEMSTROWSKY, (fnu) alias DON II principal agent in S SEBASTIAN
40 - 45 yrs old 1.80m corpulent heavy build light brown hair

GIESKES, (fnu) Obstlt was in Holland last seen in BONN
46 - 48 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender light brown hair high forehead blue eyes very thick appearance (DEAF)

GOERITZ, (fnu) alias DUPONT Vice consul
48 - 50 yrs old 1.75m slender smooth light brown hair baldish blue eyes
Misc: speaks fluent French and English

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GRAF, (fnu) Uffz lives in BADEN-BADEN chauffeur of REILE in PARIS
42 - 43 yrs old 1.65 - 1.70m slender dark grey bushy hair
dark lively eyes

GROBIN, (fnu) V Mann of ROHRSCHEID
30 - 35 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender smooth blond hair blue
eyes

JOHNNY gives impression of being English
28 - 30 yrs old 1.70 - 1.72m slender light brown smooth hair
blue eyes bony face
Misc: Speaks German, English, Spanish

KAYSER, Guenther or Robert was in PARIS
40 - 42 yrs old 1.75m slender light brown hair, grey temples
blue eyes occasionally wears glasses

von KNOBLAUCH, (fnu) Kommissar lived in BERLIN GFP in BRUSSELS,
Russia 1941
32 yrs old 1.70m slender smooth blond hair

KNOERR, Johanna PARIS
24 yrs old 1.60m slender dark wavy hair wears glasses
red nose limps because one leg is shorter than the other

KREUTZ, Alexander Fw lived Avenue Montaigne PARIS
35 - 36 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender dark wavy hair dark
eyes slavie type

LADSTATTER, (fnu) Hptm
50 yrs old 1.75m slender smooth red hair, growing bald
blue eyes

von LEDEBUR, (fnu)
45 yrs old 1.85 - 1.90m slender light brown smooth hair blue
eyes wears glasses

LEYRER, (fnu) alias Dr LUNT Hptm lived in DARMSTADT, PARIS
50 - 52 yrs old slender dark grey bushy hair dark eyes
always has a carefree appearance

MARNICH, (fnu) lived in PARIS
52-55 yrs old 1.85m slender dark wavy hair forehead a little
high large dark eyes gives impression of fastidiousness

MARQUARDT, (fnu) Obstlt Organization BEDAUX lived in Luxembourg,
NANCY
48 - 50 yrs old slender slightly bald, smooth blond hair blue
eyes wears glasses limps because one leg is shorter than the other

MASUY, (fnu) French
35 - 37 yrs old 1.70m slender smooth light brown hair dark eyes
strong build
Misc: speaks poor German

MEYER, (fnu) Fw Photographer, PARIS
48 - 50 yrs old 1.75m slender smooth blond hair blue eyes

MIMRA, (fnu) Obstlt Austrian FRIEBURG formerly OKH, BERLIN
45 - 48 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender smooth light brown hair
blue eyes false tooth wears glasses occasionally

MOLL, (fnu)
48 - 50 yrs old 1.70m corpulent heavy build grey bushy hair
blue eyes

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MOELLER, (fnu) Hptm PARIS
45 yrs old 1.80m slender dark smooth hair dark eyes

NAUMANN, (fnu) Obst CO Abwehrstelle BORDEAUX
55 - 56 yrs old 1.75m slender light brown hair high forehead
blue eyes

NIEBUR, (fnu) Obstlt alias MAX PARIS
38 - 40 yrs old 1.75 - 1.80m slender light brown curly hair
blue eyes

NOTERMANN, (fnu) Sonderfuehrer Passierscheinstelle PARIS alias
MORITZ
50 - 55 yrs old 1.75m thick set light brown hair, baldish
blue eyes

① PAYOT, Pierre alias POPP II, or PETROVITSCH
22 - 23 yrs old 1.70m slender light brown hair angular face
dark eyes
Misc: speaks French, German, English, Spanish, and a slavic language

OTTO, (fnu)
45 - 48 yrs old 1.70m heavy build brown hair sprinkled with
grey light colored eyes gives the impression of great strength
one finger missing

PERICHEL, (fnu)
60 yrs old 1.68 - 1.70m slender bushy brown hair sprinkled
with grey very high forehead fastidious appearance

RAUH, (fnu) Obstlt lives in FRANKFURT/Main or WIESBADEN
45 yrs old 1.65 - 1.68m slender brown hair light colored eyes
wears glasses pointed nose well groomed appearance

RIEFFER, (fnu) captured

① von ROHRSCHEIDT, (fnu) alias DON II, since 1943 DON I Major
50 yrs old 1.65 - 1.70m slender grey temples, baldish
small head always wears monocle or glasses very weak eyes

RADEKE, (fnu) Hptm liaison between military authorities and German
police in France
45 yrs old 1.75 - 1.78m slender baldish, brown hair blue eyes

ROSSBROICH, Elizabeth lived in DUEREN, WOLFENBUETTEL worked in Italy,
BRUSSELS, PARIS
35 yrs old 1.72 - 1.75m slender brown wavy hair blue eyes
thin legs

RUDI, (fnu) French woman
35 yrs old 1.75 - 1.78m slender smooth blond hair blue eyes
Misc: speaks very poor German

RUDOLPH, (fnu) Obst CO Abwehr France
48 - 50 yrs old 1.75m slender brown hair high forehead
very chic

RUTLOFF, (fnu) Major PARIS
45 yrs old 1.65m very slender dark smooth hair dark eyes
knock-kneed very chic

① SAUL, (fnu) industrialist
55 yrs old 1.65 - 1.70m fat bushy grey hair light colored eyes
Misc: speaks Spanish

SCHAEFER, (fnu) Major captured

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Personalities in School at BAD EMS:

BERGES, Jean correct name unknown, may be LABOUREAUX
24 - 26 yrs old 1.78 - 1.80m thin smooth black hair dark eyes

BREVAL, Jacques (Dac) correct name unknown (sounds Italian)
brother of Max DUVERNET (MANOS)
25 - 26 yrs old 1.65m thin light brown wavy hair brown eyes

BROCARD or BROUARD

BROCHIER, Rene
35 - 37 yrs old 1.65m thin black smooth hair wears glasses
dark eyes

BROUARD, Georges correct name unknown married Camille POIRIE, eb
1945 in BAD EMS
25 - 26 yrs old 1.68 - 1.70m medium build smooth brown hair
brown eyes wears glasses

CALLERAND, Louise Aunt of Gilberte MOLNAR
45 - 46 yrs old 1.57 - 1.58m stout graying blond hair light
eyes

CHIOCCA, Alfred Corsican
37 - 38 yrs old 1.72 - 1.75m thin brown smooth hair brown
eyes high forehead

De COURVILLE real name unknown
27 - 28 yrs old 1.82 - 1.83m thin brown smooth hair brown eyes
high forehead

DUPOINT, Michel real name unknown real first name is Leonard
26 - 27 yrs old 1.85m thin smooth blond hair light colored eyes

DUVERNET, Max also called MANOS false name real name sounds Italian
30 - 32 yrs old 1.65m corpulent smooth dark brown hair
Misc: brother of Jacques BREVAL (Dac.)

FRECOURT, Georges like FRESCOURT, Jacky

FRESCOURT, Jacky real name unknown
25 - 26 yrs old 1.72 - 1.75m thin dark brown wavy hair brown
eyes

GERBIER, Jacques name is familiar, no description remembered

HALER, Peter no description remembered

JOUFFRET, Claude false name correct name may be LABIOURIAUX
25 - 26 yrs old 1.82 - 1.85m thin dark blond smooth hair light
eyes bites his fingernails

JUILLARD, Edmont no description remembered

LAGRIFFE, Lucien or Rene
35 yrs old 1.70 - 1.75m thin light brown smooth hair high
forehead brown eyes

Le TACON, Annie
25 yrs old 1.62m medium build light brown hair brown eyes
Misc: mistress of Denis MARE

MARE, Denis false name real name may be Maurice ZELLE
45 yrs old 1.70 - 1.80m dark blond hair light eyes

MARIUS, Mary real name unknown
26 - 27 yrs old 1.75 - 1.78m light brown wavy hair brown eyes

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17 July 1945.

BB/093

TO : Chief CIB, G-2, United States Forces European Theater.
FROM : C.O., SCI Detachment, CIB, G-2, United States Forces European Theater.
SUBJECT: Special Interrogation Report, Franz Ferdinand ALLIGER, RSHA, VI E 7.

Attached is a report of interrogation conducted and written by
BB/093
number of this Detachment, on
above Subject. Interrogation was made in order to bring out some
points it was believed should be known to ALLIGER.

ANDREW H. BEADING,
Lt. Col., Air Corps,
CO, SCI Det., USFET

1 Incl.

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4 July 1945

SUBJECT: SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT ON
Franz Ferdinand ALLIGER, RSHA, VI E 7

PART 1.1. WORK FOR VI E 7:

ALLIGER worked for VI E 7 in BUCHAREST from 1 September 1943 to August 1944, when he left for an operation; then he was in HUNGARY and went to VIENNA at the end of September. Most of VI E moved to KREMSMUNSTER in March, and he himself arrived there about 4 April.

In BUCHAREST he was contact man with the Rumanian IS, while he worked officially in the German Embassy, inspecting passport applications and the like.

2. PERSONNEL OF VI E 7:

VI E 7, with the rest of VI E, was in Theresianumgasse 18 until it was bombed out; then VI E 7 moved to the flat of PRATSCH, its head.

Personnel, besides PRATSCH, included AUNER, his chief assistant, and the man directly in contact with RUMANIA; ALLIGER, who had no special job in VIENNA but acted as AUNER's deputy; Lt. CASTIGHIERA, Ostuf. DRUMES, and LUKESCH, who were concerned with the school of VI E 7; POLONYI; Ustuf. WABER, in charge of technical matters - W/T, papers, money; (Dr.) WEISENFELD, formerly with the DNB in RUMANIA, who prepared the political reports for submission to WANECK and hence to higher quarters.

3. GIS OPERATIONS IN RUMANIA, WINTER 1944-45:

Four offices were concerned with agent operations to RUMANIA: VI E, the Volksgruppe represented at the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle, the Jagdverbaende, and the Mil Amt.

(a) VI E did not, he thinks, actually send any groups of agents to RUMANIA during the winter or spring, though one operation was planned (see para 9 below). He points out that VI E did not normally need to send in agents because its staybehind network was operating sufficiently well and needed little help. It had contacts with Anglo-American intelligence persons, and with the Ukrainian IS in RUMANIA.

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(b) The Volksgruppe worked with the SD. Its main operation concerned supervision and help of the German minority in RUMANIA, but it naturally also supplied information. ALLIGER knows of three operations carried out by Volksgruppe people with the help of the Jagdverbaende, and presumably with the intention of appending themselves to the VI E 7 network in Rumania:

One in January-February to the Banat under KOMANCEK (sp. ?); this group arrived; but at least part of them were captured.

A second to Medias (?) in Transylvania;

A third to HERMANNSTADT in Transylvania - both of which were still in operation till the end of April.

The ordinary operation consisted of about five men, with one W/T operator.

(c) The Jagdverbaende had the task of supplying the technical part of operations; he does not know about operations carried out solely by and for them.

(d) In the Mil Amt, Lt. PIFF or WIESNER or Leitstelle II Suedost had charge of operations; he thinks about five were sent out during the winter and spring, consisting entirely of Rumanian personnel; they did not work with agents of VI E 7. The operations, he recalls, were directed toward BUCHAREST, POLESTI, KRONSTADT, and he says that some of them were captured.

(e) The last operation, a supply one with money, medicines, and W/T equipment that he recalls was a combined VI E 7 and Volksgruppe task; one man, a Rumanian named FARSCH, was dropped, and turned up later in TRANSYLVANIA, but the operation as a whole was messed up by poor handling, so that a part of the funds landed in a gypsy camp and the Russians had plenty of time to hunt for the rest.

4. VI E 7 AGENT TRAINING:

DRUMESCH directed the small school, which was on a rented Donau Dampfschiffsgesellschaft steamer at BOSSATZ, near KREMS, on the Danube. The only training course given started in February and lasted till April, and included the four Rumanian officers, who had been prisoners of war and volunteered for the mission. They were to be parachuted and to head for BUCHAREST. The course was stopped when the Russians took VIENNA, and the four went with ALLIGER in a truck to TERFENS near INNSBRUCK, and were dismissed there. (See para 9).

5. ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTACTS:

DRUMESCH and ALLIGER wanted to offer their services to the Americans. This was in part because of information AUNER had given ALLIGER about 26-27 April, advising him to go to Tyrol, where things would be fine because of good contacts of HOETTL with the Americans through SWITZERLAND. This was ALLIGER's first inkling of the HOETTL

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negotiations.

He had, however, known previously of reports from VI E people in BUCHAREST who, from February on, sent messages that they were in contact with Anglo-American intelligence services there, and who put in requests for information supposedly required by the Allied services - such matters as German plans for bacteriological warfare and the like. ALLIGER remarks that it was necessary for the agents in RUMANIA to work with abnormal caution after the Russian invasion because of the great number of NKVD agents and the accuracy of the Russian DF-ing apparatus.

6. INTENDED OPERATION WITH RUSSIAN PERSONNEL

VI E 7 thought in January of sending to the PLOESTI area twelve Russians, whom DRUMESCH tapped at a big Russian agent camp run by the Germans near OPPELN for training of personnel to be used in the east. He says there were two hundred being trained there, under direction of Amt VI C, and under Stubaf KURRECK. The twelve Russians picked (including one woman) knew Rumanian. They were to go to the DRUMESCH training school, and be sent out in three groups of four persons each, but they never even reached the training school.

ALLIGER thinks that the members of the camp retired to BOHEMIA, but does not know what became of them after that.

7. GRAF REISCHACH DIENST

ALLIGER knows nothing at first hand about this, but says that Dr. WEISENFELD, now in custody at Ludwigsburg, knows all about it.

8. THE VOLKSGRUPPE: ANDREAS SCHMIDT

ALLIGER says that, before an operation, Volksgruppe contacts in RUMANIA would be notified by W/T of the plan, and would advise as to the exact location for the operation, etc.

The only Volksgruppe representative he knew was LIEBHART, who had been ordered from the Waffen SS to be liaison man for the Volksgruppe with SKORZENY. LIEBHART had formerly been chief adjutant of Andreas SCHMIDT, the Volksgruppe head in RUMANIA.

SCHMIDT was a member of an operation that was sent in November 1944, and was heard from about a month later. SCHMIDT tried in the winter to return to Germany in a Rumanian airplane, which was shot down, and in January he was reported to be in a hospital in MISKOJC, HUNGARY. The remainder of his men on the operation joined in the stay-behind net of VI E 7.

Hatuf Erich MUELLER was SCHMIDT's deputy in the Reich. He was with the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle in Berlin, and was in contact with VI E 7 on matters of common interest.

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9. INTENDED OPERATIONS WITH FOUR RUMANIAN AGENTS:

The four agents mentioned in Para 3 (a) and 4 above were to be sent in an operation about the end of April. WABER, who would normally have supplied them with papers, was unable to get them ready, and suggested that Leitstelle II Suedost might be able to give them false military papers - identity cards, passes, etc. (Usually WABER had received such false papers from VI F).

ALLIGER says that the trip to the ACHENERSEE (presumably to PERTISAU, but he has forgotten the name of the place) was not made specifically because of the agents, but that "every one was going to Tyrol" then anyhow in order to get to the Americans. In any case, he accompanied the agents, was unable to find Lt. FIFF, to whom he had been supposed to go, instead saw an Oberleutnant, and WIESNER's adjutant, and found there was no supply of papers to be had. Then the agents were dismissed.

10. TRANSPORT OF VI E 7 FUNDS

While ALLIGER was still in Tyrol, he received a telephone call to bring back to KREMSMUNSTER 180 million Lei, which LIEBHART had, as a favor to VI E 7, brought to HALL in a truck. Apparently this money was intended for a combined VI E 7 - Volksgruppe operation which was to include SCHIEL, HENE, AND BENNING (who later surrendered to the Americans) - at any rate, SCHIEL told ALLIGER at HALL about a week later than this was the purpose of the money. ALLIGER thinks that PRATSCH requested the money to be returned to KREMSMUNSTER because of a decision to have the operation start from KREMSMUNSTER.

In somewhat mysterious fashion, the amount of money to be sent to KREMSMUNSTER was to be determined by weight, and as a result ALLIGER and POLONYI came out with about 30,000,000 Lei left over. ALLIGER himself took the 180,000,000 Lei to KREMSMUNSTER, talked there with JUNER (who the spoke of hopes of working with the Americans) and returned to HALL, his home, about 29 April.

11. W/T CONTACTS WITH RUMANIA

ALLIGER says that there were no regular communications with Rumania this winter except by W/T. Occasionally individuals escaped and brought news to Germany - one such was Prof. St. GEORGIU, who reached Germany in January.

There were two W/T stations operating for VI E 7 in RUMANIA, which usually sent a total of two or three reports a day; the VI E 7 station - at first in VIENNA, later in PRAGUE, then in KREMSMUNSTER - replied regularly three times a day. He says he knows of no other IS W/T stations operating to that region, except that of Leitstelle II Suedost.

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12. JAGDVERBAENDE

He says that the Jagdverbaende had nothing to do with any political intelligence. The Jagdverbaende were a service group, in their contact with VI E 7; when an operation was planned, Major BENESCH of Jagdverband Suedost would be informed, and he would plan the technical part - provision of airplanes, parachute training, etc. Jagdverband Suedost had to be informed of any kind of planned operation including those of the Volksguppe. Their headquarters was at WIENER NEUSTADT, near the airfield.

He thinks the Jagdverbaende ran operations of their own but claims not to know details. He suggests that Hauptman GERTSCH, former C.O. of Jagdverband West, who is here, could give details.

ALLIGER met BENESCH only once.

13. WANECK

ALLIGER claims to know WANECK very little personally, and that little on an unfriendly basis; WANECK acted like a Prussianized Austrian, and repeatedly called ALLIGER down, e.g. for polishing his boots one morning in April, which WANECK found improper when the German people was in the midst of a fateful struggle. They also had disagreements because of ALLIGER's desire to leave the SD.

He claims to know nothing of any plans for reorganization of Amt VI this spring.

14. KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

ALLIGER mentions contacts with the British IS in Rumania, and with Ukranian Groups. He claims that he himself knows considerable about the Vatican IS, which he rates as the best in the world.

He discussed American IS efforts in France, which he knew about at first hand, with scorn, saying that the Americans were badly misled by some Bureau people (on behalf of VICHY) and threw money away, while the British used counterfeit money and worked with genuine partisans.

The SD thought highly of the Japanese IS, which was supposed to work with "photographic exactness". ALLIGER cannot remember the name of its head in Rumania, but says that it was large and effective in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

15. OFFERS:

ALLIGER offers himself, as might be expected, to work for us. He would be glad to operate in South American Rumania or Belgium (where he has contact with a German, SCHWEIG, General Secretary of the Internationale Kongresszentrale at BRUSSELS and with Prof. Dr. BLONE of the International Academy for Medical Advanced Training, and he recommends the use of the Belgian Societe Generale. He is writing up his suggestions in these fields.

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PART 216. USTUF RUEHRIG

RUEHRIG was liaison man for the Rumanian Volksgruppe with Jagdverband Suedost. His work was connected with the combined operations (parachuting agents) in which the Volksgruppe had a part. He had formerly been with the Waffen SS.

17. FARSCH OPERATION (See para 3 (e))

This was a combined operation of VI E 7 and the Volksgruppe, which took place in March. ALLIGER knows only of FARSCH, but says there may have been other participants who parachuted into either Hungary or Rumania. W/T reports were received from the usual agents in RUMANIA that some of the supplies had arrived safely, in the Geisterwald, near KRONSTADT. ALLIGER thinks FARSCH was captured later.

18. AUNER CONCERNING AMERICAN CONTACTS (See para 5).

AUNER's comment to ALLIGER around 26 April was that ALLIGER should go and wait in TYROL; that there were contacts with the Americans, and that some positive results had already been obtained. He gave no details, but said the contact was thru Italy to Switzerland.

ALLIGER says that the VI E people had been talking of HOETTL's alleged contacts with the Americans thru the winter, but in the end had decided there was not much to be hoped from them. He says that he thinks any contacts made by HOETTL would probably have been made via his upper-class Hungarian friends.

19. PLANS OF THE TRANSYLVANIAN GERMANS:

At the beginning of April, near KREMSMUNSTER, ALLIGER heard from various Germans from the Banat (see para 5 below) of plans of the Transylvanian Volksgruppe to get in touch with Americans thru an ex-Transylvanian who was a Protestant Bishop in the USA (name unknown). It was intended to move the whole Volksgruppe to the USA. Contacts were to be set up (or were already) through the International Red Cross, Hungarian aristocratic circles, and Protestant and Catholic Groups in Rome and in Switzerland.

20. PLANS OF BANAT GERMANS:

A similar resettlement was planned by Germans from the BANAT. ALLIGER discussed this with them near KREMSMUNSTER.

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They included LIEBHART (Report #1, para 8) and HERRSCHAF, the latter an SD part-time collaborator, who had been a student in Berlin, written a book on the Banat, and worked for Amt III. HERRSCHAF was in 1943-44 political adviser on Volksgruppe questions to GESSCKE, B&S Hungary under WINKELMANN. He also told ALLIGER that since November 1944 he had been trying to make contact with Anglo-American circles, and said that he had had some success (details unknown). He had good contacts with the Hungarian aristocracy.

LIEBHART and HERRSCHAF were last seen by ALLIGER at the end of April. They hoped to get to BREMEN, which they thought was in the British sphere.

In addition, a Banat journalist named GASSNER was in this group; Franz MINNICH, a Banat lawyer, who wanted to go to Switzerland to develop contacts; Hans BURMANN, treasurer of the Rumanian Volksgruppe, who also wanted to go to Switzerland; and a professor in a secondary school (name forgotten), who wanted to go to Rome.

ALLIGER heard in BALE that the Magyars who had emigrated from HUNGARY had also made some sort of American contact regarding a resettlement that would save them from having to return to HUNGARY.

21. CIS CONTACTS WITH AMERICANS AND BRITISH IN RUMANIA.
(See para 5).

ALLIGER recalls that W/T messages were received in January or February 1945, stating that the CIS people were in contact with the Anglo-Americans, and asking in their behalf questions on such matters as German V-weapons. He guessed that the contacts may have been made with American and British business circles in RUMANIA. He does not know what replies AUNER sent to these queries, except that of course no real information was given out.

22. JAPANESE IS.

A Domei correspondent, formerly in RUMANIA, was known to ALLIGER personally when he was in HUNGARY (name forgotten).

He knows of no official contact between German and Japanese IS, or of any exchange of information between the two services.

23. UKRANIAN CONTACTS OF GERMAN IS:

Ukranian nationalists had an extensive network in RUMANIA and UKRAINE, and offered to cooperate with the German IS if they could have assurance of the German attitude toward their movement. So far as ALLIGER knows, no official collaboration has been arranged, but some Ukranian W/T operators worked for VI E 7 in RUMANIA.

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ALLIGER says he knows of no contacts between VI E and the Russian IS; he thinks there were some between VI C and this service.

He claims to know nothing of US intelligence activities in RUMANIA.

24. OPERATION OF THE TWELVE RUSSIANS (See para 6):

It appears that the twelve Russians (all young Lieutenants except for one 19 year old girl) were still intended for an operation, even though they did not come directly to DRUMES' school. Instead, they received W/T instruction at the VI C camp, and were supposed to receive about two weeks of special training on RUMANIA from DRUMES afterwards; but their operation was the last one to be scheduled, and of course nothing came of it.

25. RUMANIAN VOLKSGRUPPE REPRESENTATIVES IN GERMANY:

The work of LIEBHART is described as that of contact man for the Volksgruppe with Amt VI; he was the first person to hold this office, which he entered in October 1944. LIEBHART's wife had been captured by the Russians. He had two assistants, names unknown. This office represented the only contact of the Volksgruppe with Amt VI.

Erich MUELLER (Report #1, para 8) was deputy of the head of the Volksgruppe, with the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle.

He was assisted by Hstuf. Dr. WOKALEK, the Volksgruppe expert on medical matters, and by Ustuf PARSCH. These people had all been with the Waffen SS, and ordered to work on cooperation of the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle and the Amt VI in preparing agent operations.

ALLIGER mentions in addition Hans KAUFMES, peasant leader of the Rumanian Volksgruppe, and Kreisleiter PETROVIC, in charge of the interests of artisans in the Reich (from the Volksgruppe).

26. ANDREAS SCHMIDT:

Despite his importance as leader of the Volksgruppe, SCHMIDT volunteered to return on a mission to RUMANIA - principally, ALLIGER thinks, to give a good example and show courage. He went with Walter MAY, Volksgruppe head for press and propaganda; and some Rumanians, names unknown. The operation was betrayed by one of the Rumanians, name unknown, who reported to the Rumanian authorities, but SCHMIDT escaped, and worked actively for two or three months. He then wanted to return to report, and had a Rumanian

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sergeant as pilot; one start was spoiled by motor trouble, and on the second effort, the Russians observed the airplane and shot it down. SCHMIDT was not recognized, and was taken to the hospital. MAY continued sending in reports. ALLIGER does not know what became of SCHMIDT. MAY was captured later but escaped by bribery, a process that ALLIGER claims is very easy with the Russian IS.

27. VI E 7 FUNDS: (See para 9):

The reason that the approximately 200,000,000 lei were sent from KREMSMUNSTER to HALL was that the operation had been called off for lack of transport. Then it was decided to run it, and so the money was recalled to KREMSMUNSTER. ALLIGER says it was purely a question of Luftwaffe willingness to supply transport; VI E 7 was ready to run the operation at any time.

PRATSCH telephoned to order the return to KREMSMUNSTER, ALLIGER thinks, even before ALLIGER arrived at HALL; at any rate, he did not receive the message personally.

The decision to send along only 180,000,000 lei was made because of the weight of the money, which was to make up only part of the airplane's load. PRATSCH received this amount, and ALLIGER does not know what he did with it afterward.

28. VOLKSGRUPPE FUNDS:

ALLIGER says that he heard in HALL from a representative of LIEBHART, whose name he does not remember, and who has gone to parts unknown, that the VOLKSGRUPPE had given 70,000,000 lei to the police in HALL for safe-keeping. This money should be there still.

ALLIGER is sure that WANECK must know about the 180,000,000 lei, though no direct orders were received from him in the matter. WANECK had a fund for the whole Gruppe VI E, of which ONDREJ shared control; and each Referat had individual supplies of cash needed for its countries.

29. OPERATIONS PLANNED IN APRIL:

The only operation still seriously planned at the end was that in which SCHIEL, HEINE, and HENNING were to take part. These men all had left their wives and children in RUMANIA, and wanted to return to them.

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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
OSS MISSION FOR GERMANY
X-2 BRANCH
APO 655

10 August 1945

TO : SAINT, Washington
SUBJECT : MISSIR, Editha, alias KREBS. *noted #12*

1) Attached hereto is one copy of the final report of interrogation of MISSIR, Editha, alias KREBS.

For the Branch Chief:

Edward R. Weismiller

EDWARD R. WEISMILLER
1st. Lieut., USMCR
Chief, Operations

Distribution:

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307TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY
APO 758

24 July 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: MISSIR, Editha, alias KREBS. *under BK X*

RE : Final Report of Interrogation.

I. REFERENCE:

Report DOLLAR, John Conrad, by French S.M. Det,
Seventh Army Headquarters, undated.

II. SUMMARY:

MISSIR, Editha, mistress of DOLLAR, John Conrad,
was arrested with the latter on 22 May 1945 at Munich, by
agents of the French S.M. Detachment, Seventh Army Headquar-
ters, and transmitted to this Detachment for interrogation
and disposition.

III. LIFE HISTORY:

A. Birth: 30 September 1919, at Berlin, a
German National; father is MISSIR, Herbert, Turkish by
birth, naturalized German; mother is MISSIR, nee MAGDOLF,
Jeanette, German national.

B. Education: 6 semesters medical studies at
the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Greifswalde.
In 1943, 2 semesters physical therapy at Berlin University.

C. Profession: Physical therapist; practiced at
Berlin from January 1944 till March 1945.

D. Travels: Very frequent travels from early
childhood, in company of father, a German-Turkish import-
export dealer who made regular business trips to the Bal-
kans and Asia Minor.

E. Party Record: Not a party member. Subject's
parents belonged to the rightist "Deutschnational" party;
her father belonged to the pan-Germanic "Kyffhaeuserbund."

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IV. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY:

A. Recruitment: In 1936, Subject was called on to act as counter-intelligence agent during the Olympic Festivals at Berlin, by a friend of hers, Major KIEWITZ, Werner, of the foreign ministry (see Appendix).

B. Intelligence training: None.

C. Present Mission: None.

D. Past Missions:

1. Olympic Festivals.

Subject was to determine the industrial espionage activities of one MOURIER, fnu, a French visitor to the Olympic Festivals of 1936. Posing as a prostitute and assuming the alias of KREBS, she followed MOURIER to his apartment, succeeded in chloroforming him and in exchanging films in his "Minox" camera. The film and papers she found in his Briefcase established MOURIER as an agent of the French Industrial Intelligence Service.

Still during the Olympic Festivals, Subject was called on to act as chambermaid for a group of 5 English espionage suspects at the Esplanade Hotel in Berlin. Subject posed as a deaf mute for the mission, as the suspects had requested a very discreet chambermaid. This mission ended with negative result.

2. Baron von ALVENSLEBEN (see appendix)

In 1937, through Count HELLDORF, late Police President of Berlin, Subject was chosen to assist a personal friend of hers, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer (in the SD) BAUER, Hans HENNING, in tracking down Baron von ALVENSLEBEN's group of nobility dissenters. Subject, under the alias of KREBS, sought social contact with ALVENSLEBEN and his lady-friend "MOHRCHEN," real name unknown, and her investigations led to the arrest of the couple. However, as elaborated in the Appendix, the case was hushed up later by HELLDORF, and BAUER, and the suspects were released.

3. England.

In May 1939, again upon recommendation of KIEWITZ, Subject was to go to England. This mission was actually started directly through Secretary of State MEISSNER, Otto (see Appendix), whom Subject had known personally. She was to accompany Dr. LINAUER, Rudolph,

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(see Appendix), a half-Jewish intelligence agent who used his descent and his business connections as an architect for cover. Subject did not feel qualified to accept this hazardous mission, and LINAUER had to leave alone.

4. King LEOPOLD I of BELGIUM.

Mainly for reason of his personal friendship to Subject, KIEWITZ requested her on 6 occasions between 1942 to 1944 to come to Belgium. He was then in charge of the captive Belgian King at Lacken. Subject went to Brussels four times and to Paris twice, then acting as secretary to the King and KIEWITZ.

5. DOLLAR (see Reference)

Subject met DOLLAR at a party on New Year's Eve, 1945, in Berlin. The couple got acquainted very quickly and Subject became his mistress. Out of personal interest for Intelligence work, she assisted DOLLAR in the organization of his Russian anti-bolshevist intelligence team, which was to be placed amidst Russian emigrants in liberated FRANCE.

V. AGENT'S COMMENTS:

From early youth, Subject has taken a great liking to intelligence work. Although she herself isn't a professional agent, the threemen in her life (BAUER, KIEWITZ, DOLLAR) were, and trusted her with occasional missions. Judging from her previous successes, Subject would be a likely prospect, were the CIS to attempt to resume operations. Considering the latter, this agent is prompted to suggest that Subject, an attractive girl, should be used for the work of Allied SOI authorities in the penetration of the German clandestine skeleton intelligence service.

VI. RECOMMENDATION:

Subject should be interned, unless used by proper SOI authorities.

GEORGE M. MEISEL
Agent, CIC

APPROVED:

ALVIE L. McDUFF
Lt. Col., CAC.
Commanding

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APPENDIX

SUBJECT: Personalities.

1. KIEWITZ, Werner, Oberstleutnant; Reichspraesidialrat of the German Foreign Office's Diplomatic Intelligence Service.
(See SHAEF File Card # 21595)

Personal Description:

Age: 53 years old.	Complexion: Dark.
Height: 1m75	Hair: Dark brown.
Build: slender	Eyes: Green-Gray.
Face: oval	Disposition: Very Reserved.
Features: hard	Speaks French fluently.

Resident of Berlin, Admiral von Schroeder strasse 28; last seen by MISSIR in July 1944 in Berlin.

MISSIR met KIEWITZ in 1935. KIEWITZ was a personal friend of HITLER and MEISSNER, the Secretary of State. The Olympic Festivals of 1936 prompted HITLER and MEISSNER to entrust KIEWITZ with the organization of a German CI Service. At the outbreak of this war, KIEWITZ was sent to Poland. In the course of his duties, he acted as German spokesman, arranging the surrender of Warsaw. Later KIEWITZ was entrusted with guarding KING LEOPOLD I of Belgium at Lacken, Brussels County, Belgium. Officially, KIEWITZ was accredited as HITLER's special envoy to the Belgian King. KIEWITZ and the King became closely acquainted, and KIEWITZ, according to MISSIR, brought King LEOPOLD to Austria. The events of the 20th of July 44 however, caused KIEWITZ's fall from favor and demotion to the rank of Hauptmann.

2. LINAUER, Rudolf; agent of the German Foreign Office's Diplomatic Intelligence Service.

Personal Description:

Age: 38	Eyes: blue
Height: 1m84	Face: Oval
Build: slender	Complexion: light
Hair: light blond	Speaks English and French fluently.

Member of International Aero Club; renowned as architect and interior decorator. Favorite hobby is fashion designing. Vegetarian; does not smoke or drink.

Residence: Berlin, Neue Winterfeldstrasse.

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LINAUER is half-Jewish and left Germany in July 39 disguised as a Jewish emigrant; stayed in Amsterdam until Aug 39, from where he went to England. He was able to establish contact with high British circles and furnished valuable intelligence information until 1943. According to MISSIR, MEISSNER, Otto, Secretary of State, later lost faith in LINAUER and strongly suspected that he doubled for the BIS.

3. TREVI, fnu: agent for German Foreign Office Diplomatic Intelligence Service.

Personal Description:

Age: 58	Face: round
Height: 1m74	Hair: brown
Build: slightly heavy	Speaks English, French, and Portuguese.

TREVI was evicted from Germany under mysterious circumstances in 1937; acted as German agent in London until 1940; then left for the USA, posing as a refugee; family remained in England and was interned after Dunkirk and evacuated to Canada. TREVI remained in frequent contact with the GIS, furnishing information until mid-year 1944. MISSIR knew TREVI through her relations with KIEWITZ, Werner, and believes that, while in England, he worked in cooperation with LINAUER, Rudolph.

4. SUREEN, DR. Friedrich Karl, Ministerialrat; agent of German Foreign Office, Diplomatic IS; (see SHAEF cards # 11275 and # 41.)

Person Description:

Age: 55	Hair: black
Height: 1m80	Eyes: light gray
Build: slender	Face: oval
Passionate tennis player	Speaks English and French.

SUREEN was a personal friend of Minister of the Interior FRICK, Hans, for whom he worked until 35. From 38 to 39, he had a mission to France, from 1940-42, he had a mission to Washington. According to MISSIR, SUREEN was very active as a German agent in America, and operated his own W/T set. MISSIR believes SUREEN returned with the rest of the German Diplomatic Personnel by the exchange liner GRIPSHOLM. However, she does not recall having heard what happened to SUREEN: thus he could still be in the USA.

5. Van BRAAN, Emely; agent of German Foreign Office Diplomatic IS.

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Personal Description:

Age: 27	Hair: black
Height: 1m68	Eyes: Dark
Build: slender	Danish-Dutch descent
Complexion: dark	Speaks French, English, and Dutch.

Van BRAAN was last seen by MISSIR in May 41, when she left for Sweden to go to the USA as a German Agent. Later, in the summer of 42, MISSIR met van BRAAN's mother in Berlin, and was told that Emily arrived safely in the USA, posing as a Dutch refugee.

6. Van BRAAN, Fnu, mother of Emily van BRAAN; singer; agent of German Foreign Office Diplomatic IS.

Personal Description:

Age: 48	Hair: black
Height: 1m68	Eyes: dark
Build: rather heavy set	Dutch descent
Complexion: dark	Speaks French, English, and Dutch

In the spring of 39, she had a mission in France; in the fall of 42, she left for Sweden to go to England; where she supposedly posed as a Dutch refugee.

7. SCHACHTSCHABEL, Hans Georg, Hauptmann (Luftwaffe), Lecturer in National Economics, University Marburg-am-Lahn.

Personal Description:

Age: 31	Eyes: Gray-green
Height: 1m75	Face: Oval
Build: Slender	Speaks French and English fluently
Hair: black	
Claims to be the illegitimate child of Fascist Minister GRAZIANI and French actress Lucienne BOYER.	

Residences: Halle-on-Salle, Goethestrasse 38.
 Marburg-on-Lahn, Bismarckstrasse 25.
 Dessau, address unknown.

He was a personal acquaintance of MISSIR: studied in France before the war and used his mother, Lucienne BOYER, as contact for intelligence information in France. During the war, he parachuted several agents into British territory. On such missions, he was accompanied by Lucienne BOYER, who then owned and managed the nightclub "Chez Elle" in Paris. MISSIR HAD last news from SCHACHTSCHABEL in June 44,

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when he was sent to France on a special anti-invasion mission.

8. MEISSNER, Otto Lebrecht Eduard; German Secy of State, reportedly arrested by Allied CI authorities. (See SHAEF cards #43811 and 43812.)

MISSIR met MEISSNER through KIEWITZ, Werner, and maintained frequent social contact with him. She described MEISSNER as a typical German bureaucrat who managed to outlive any regime he worked for. Basically a Leftist, MEISSNER continued to serve under HINDENBURG and later under HITLER. MEISSNER always succeeded avoiding serious differences, and whenever such could have arisen, KIEWITZ intervened on time to smooth out the situation.

MEISSNER was a declared and outspoken enemy of this war. According to MISSIR, MEISSNER had advance knowledge of the flight to England of HESS, whom he considered sincere in his attempt to arrive at a peaceful settlement. MEISSNER's most outright enemy was BORMANN, who distrusted the Secy of State for his Leftist past.

9. von BAUER, Hans Henning, Kriminal Kommissar, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, SD Leitstelle Berlin, died of pneumonia at Koenigsburg, in Feb 40.

MISSIR met BAUER in 35; he was a personal friend of Count HELLDORF, Wolf, @ HOERNCHEN, Police President of Berlin; antique dealer by occupation. BAUER's biggest case was the investigation of the plot of von ALVENSLEBEN and other nobles against the Nazi regime in 37. MISSIR acted then as BAUER's agent, and noticed that he and HELLDORF intended to cover up the results of the investigation. BAUER was in frequent difficulties because of affairs with women, and personal debts. He was transferred to Duesseldorf in 38, later to Duxisburg and Koenigsberg, where he died in Feb 40.

10. HELLDORF, Count Wolf, Heinrich, alias MOERNCHEN; Police President of Berlin; hung as conspirator in the 20 July 44 purge (See SHAEF cards # 32397, 98, 99).

HELLDORF served in the last war and lost his inherited fortune in several vain attempts to establish himself as a farmer. He joined the NSDAP in its earliest days and was awarded by HITLER with the post of Police President of Potsdam and Berlin. Personal debts and affairs with women caused much trouble to HELLDORF, who found himself side-tracked as early as 37.

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In the ALVENSLEBEN case, HELLDORF already played against the regime, trying to cover up the results of the investigation. In the 20 July 1944 uprising, he was actively engaged, trying to render the support of the Berlin Police Department to Baron WITZLEBEN and his group. Tried before the Volksgerichtshof, he was hung at Moabit.

11. Baron von ALVENSLEBEN, fnu.

Personal Description:

Age: 55	Face: Oval
Height: 1m90	Hair: gray
Build: slender	Eyes: gray
Posture: slightly stooped	Present address unknown.

He was the organizer of the abortive uprising of former German nobles in 1937, then assisted by a lady-friend, whom MISSIR knew only under the alias of "MOHRCHEN." ALVENSLEBEN's plot was directed towards the overthrow of the Hitler Regime which was to have been replaced by a military dictatorship of the Deutschnationale Officers' Clique in the German Army. These men were not in accord with the general trend of Hitler's regime and found support among many influential personalities within and outside of Germany. Later it appeared to MISSIR that the men who conducted the investigation (HELLDORF and BAUER) must have intended to cover up for ALVENSLEBEN. MISSIR acted as penetration agent for BAUER. She established social relations with ALVENSLEBEN and MOHRCHEN and established beyond any doubt the nature of their plans. Nothing, however, happened to either one of the two dissenters, nor to any of their supporters. ALVENSLEBEN was again involved in the 20 July 44 uprising of WITZLEBEN but even then, ALVENSLEBEN managed to clear himself.

12. Baron von WITZLEBEN, fnu, leader of the 20 July 44 nobility uprising; hung by order of the Volksgerichtshof.

WITZLEBEN, known to MISSIR socially, had not actively participated in the uprising, but he actually organized the plot. He was a personal friend of HELLDORF, Wolf, ALVENSLEBEN, and STAUFFENBERG.

HELLDORF was to give the plot the assistance of the BERLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT and STAUFFENBERG was chosen as assassin, for reason of his position at Hitler's General Headquarters. Count SCHULENBURG and Baron WINTERSTEIN were both arrested, but charges against either could not be proven; they were interned in a concentration Camp.

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LINDEQUIST, RAINERSDORF-REICOWSKI, Major DEWITZ, were also involved but were never traced down. MISSIR knew of the whole plot through Major DEWITZ, who took physical therapy treatment from MISSIR and who warned her to leave Berlin on 20 July 44. According to MISSIR, the uprising failed for two reasons: (a) STAUFFENBERG's over cautiousness in leaving the war-room too early and not shooting HITLER after the bomb failed to kill him, and (b) HELLDORF's belated orders to the Berlin Police Department. The police appeared at the radio station and the governmental buildings two hours after the attempt on HITLER's life failed and the whole SS had been alarmed.

GEORGE M. MEISER
Agent, CIC

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HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
 SCI/CIB G-2 DIVISION
 APO 757

X1635

LWX-002-804 L

4 August 1945

TO : Chief, CIB, G-2, USFET

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Irmengard von WANGENHEIM.

1. Attached is a copy of the Interrogation of Irmengard von WANGENHEIM, dated 23 July 1945, from the SCI Liaison Officer, USGCC, Berlin.

2. It is forwarded for your information and file.

ANDREW H. BERDING
 Lt. Colonel, A. C.
 Commanding

Distribution:

- 2 - Chief, CIB, G-2, USFET
- 1 - Chief, OSS Mission Germany
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COPY

SCI LIAISON OFFICE
US GROUP CC
APO 742

BERLIN
23 July 1945

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Irmengard von WANGENHEIM

TO : Chief, SCI, Germany

DESCRIPTION

Name: Irmengard von WANGENHEIM *imder*
 Born: Berlin, 8 May 1910
 Height: 1m60; weight: 95 lbs; single
 Father: Deceased 1914, officer killed in last war
 Mother: Now living Potsdam, Neue Konig str., 18a

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING UP TO ARREST

On 15 July 1945, Mr. Curt Riess, war correspondent, NEA, and author of "Total Espionage" contacted the 351 CIC Det. and requested that an agent accompany him to apprehend a Nazi agent named Gerhart Westrick. Riess gave CIC the following information concerning Westrick. Westrick was an international lawyer who formerly visited the US about once every two years. On last trip in 1940, the New York Herald-Tribune exposed him as a Nazi agent. The FBI and ONI both had cases on him.

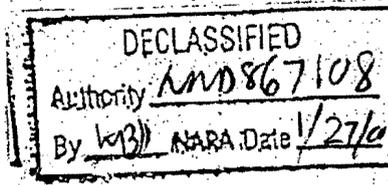
In the attempt to locate Westrick the CIC Agent, Roberts, found the former secretary, Irmengard von Wangenheim, who had accompanied Westrick to the United States on his last trip. At that time Subject was working for US Group CC as a secretary to Capt Hays in the Billeting office. Undersigned contact Col. Hubbs, Office of the Dir of Int, Group CC, and cleared with him for the interrogation of Frau von Wangenheim.

BACKGROUND

Subject attended school at the Kaiserin Auguste Stiftung, Berlin, until the age of 17. After the completion of her education Subject worked as secretary with several firms until 1930. At that time Subject visited Italy where she stayed with friends who were connected with the Siemens Co. After

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one year Subject returned to Germany. From 1931 until '34 Subject did secretarial work until she was asked by friends in South West Africa, because of her difficulty in acquiring a good position, to visit them and attempt to find work which would produce more lucrative results; however, Subject soon tired of Africa, and after a few months returned to Germany. After her return to Germany she worked for a short while with two firms as a secretary, and then, through her deceased father's officer's club, she acquired the position with Gerhart Westrick.

EMPLOYMENT WITH WESTRICK IN GERMANY

When Wangenheim first began her work with Westrick, Jan 26, 1935, his offices were in Victoria Strasse, 8. At that time Westrick was head of a law firm with William HAUSS and Heinrich ALBERT* as colleagues. This firm specialised in international law and represented several American firms. Subject recalls his doing advisory work for Thomas Wolff, Dupont, firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, and I.T.T. (International Telephone and Telegraph).

In 1937, however, Westrick left the firm and established his own offices. Subject states that the cause for this split was a dispute between Albert and Westrick over financial matters. When Westrick left the firm he retained most of the American clients of any importance. It seems that Westrick was of a higher court called the Kammer Gericht, and this enabled him to handle certain cases which his colleagues could not. This, in turn, enabled Westrick to retain the American clients. Soon after this move Westrick became a member of the Board of Supervision with the I.T.T.

Subject states that Westrick first spoke to her about his contemplated visit to America in Oct 1940. All she knew, at that time, about the voyage was: that Westrick had some mission with the Foreign Office, and he intended to contact his former business associates in the US. According to Subject he was, before the actual departure, in constant contact with DIECKHOFF, former ambassador to the US from whom he extracted much information about his future mission. Subject is not certain, but she thinks he may have been in contact with von Ribbentrop also. Wangenheim states that Westrick was in great emotional distress at this time. Even though he was very anxious to do something for the fatherland, he was not too anxious to do anything for the Nazi Party. Subject claims that he was not a member of the party and had, on the other hand, helped many

* International Agent in last war, worked in United States.

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Jews to escape to America. Frau Wangenheim recalls names of two - Asch and Achenbach. Asch was successfully evacuated from Germany to Holland, from there he supposedly succeeded in getting to America. Achenbach's wife had been forced to work in a German factory. Westrick attempted to get her released. As to whether he was successful or not is not known by Subject. In the years of 1937 and 1938 many Jewish families came to Westrick for assistance.

DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

In Jan 1940 the plans for the departure had been completed and Westrick accompanied by Subject departed for the United States via Moscow, Siberia, and by boat to Japan. When the party arrived in Japan there was some trouble in clearing with the German Ambassador to Japan. Subject states that it would have been possible to leave the next day for the U. S., however, this was just after the ASMA NARU incident when German nationals were taken from the Asma Naru by the British Navy. The German Ambassador, OTT, requested they remain in Japan until the crossing of the Pacific was safe. While in Tokio Westrick commuted almost daily with Ambassador OTT, and entertained many members of the Embassy in his flat at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio.

After one month in Japan the party finally managed to get their sailing orders and they left on the Asma Naru. On the same ship were three other German diplomats, the Duke of COBURG, his adjutant Stahmer, and von Grolmann. The Duke of COBURG's mission was, allegedly, with the German Red Cross.

When the boat docked in Hawaii the party was confronted with the first publicity which was later to be their downfall. It seems that at first the Duke was the target for the newspapers to condemn as a German agent. Subject states that Westrick received very little publicity while in Hawaii.

WESTRICK'S ACTIVITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO

March 1940 the boat docked in San Francisco. Westrick immediately contacted Wiedemann, Consul General in that City. Subject claims to know nothing about the object of the conference, and that she still knew only that Westrick was on a mission for the Foreign Office, and he was going to utilize the trip for some mercenary motives in connection with his business associates while in the U. S. Even though Frau Wangenheim claims to have known nothing about the mission she had,

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by this time, drawn her own conclusions, i.e. that his mission was one of an economic nature, and that he would use his former experience with American capitalists to attempt and solicit backing for the German cause.

While in San Francisco the newspapers again started their attack on the party as agents for the Germans, and this time Westrick shared with the Duke the bad publicity. After a few days Westrick and Subject left for New York.

WESTRICK'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Upon their arrival in New York Subject and Westrick took lodging in the Plaza, and in about three weeks Westrick's family joined them there (wife and two sons). They remained in the Plaza for two months. After that period Westrick received a note from the management asking him to move because the other guests objected to his being in the same hotel with them. The party then moved to the Carlisle, where after two months the situation repeated itself, and they were forced to move again. This time the party took up quarters in the Waldorf Astoria and remained there until their departure in August.

While in New York, according to Subject, Westrick entertained almost nightly. If not members of the German Consulate, then business associates. Subject does not recall many names because she was treated merely as a secretary while there. Her main duties were to regulate the social life of Westrick. On one instance, however, Subject was asked to fill in at a party in the absence of an invited guest. At this party Subject remembers the former son-in-law of the late president Roosevelt, and one Frank DOWNEY. DOWNEY seems to have been an old member of the firm Sullivan and Crowell who had been seen by Subject in Germany. At this time DOWNEY was practising law in Chicago. Subject remembers asking if Col. BEHN (head ITT) was to attend. She was told that he was in Europe at the time. One of Westrick's associates - Subject does not recall whether he was at party or not - was T. RIEBER. RIEBER, the oil magnate, was, according to Subject, a very close friend of Westrick's.

During this time WESTRICK was going weekly to Washington to confer with THOMSEN, the ambassador to U. S. The nature of the work with Thomsen is unknown by Subject, because she never accompanied Westrick there, and she still had not been taken into the confidence of Westrick in reference to his Foreign Office Mission. Subject had never done any work for Westrick which had mentioned his mission. According to Subject all work to solicit economic help for Germany was carried on through

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the Consul General in New York, a man by the name of BORCHERS.

In the latter part of July the newspapers, which had first branded Westrick as a Nazi agent in California and later in New York, were becoming so strong in their accusations that Westrick was forced to write Thomsen and request his permission to leave. Subject quotes Westrick as saying it was impossible for him to carry on his work for the Foreign Office under these circumstances. Thomsen joined them in New York just before their departure for the West coast. Again Subject does not know the nature of the visit, but assumes it was in the form of a farewell and the closing of the Foreign Office mission.

In August 1940, after contacting Weidemann, Westrick sailed from San Francisco. The party remained in Japan for two weeks and then returned to Germany via Siberian express and Russia.

After her return to Germany Subject remained in the employment of Westrick until May 31, 1941. At that time Subject had a slight disagreement over financial matters with Westrick, and she left his employment to work for an X-Ray company where she received a larger income. Subject remained with this firm until 1945 when she took employment with a concern making electric equipment as a secretary for the president. Subject remained with this concern until the entry of the Russians into Berlin.

After Subject left the employment of Westrick she saw him only on two occasions. One time in 1941, and again in 1944. The meeting in 1944 was to see if the family had been hurt by an air-raid in that sector of Berlin.

When the Americans entered Berlin Subject applied for a position as secretary and was hired by the billeting office. Subject was not questioned in connection with her background until uncovered by CIC agent Roberts and interrogated by undersigned.

LOCATION OF WESTRICK

Westrick's father-in-law, Admiral KUEHNE, was contacted briefly by CIC agent Roberts. Before Roberts was asked to leave by the Russians he managed to discover that Westrick, according to Kuehne, had left some three weeks ago for AACH, Badensee (Lake Constance) near the border of Switzerland. Attempts are being made to get Russian permission to visit the Admiral.

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Subject seemed quite surprised to know that Westrick was in this location. According to Subject Westrick has no property in that area, but she states that he does have an estate in Bavaria. The exact location of this estate is unknown to Subject, but if efforts to see Kuehne succeed this address and the address of AACH shall undoubtedly be discovered.

COMMENTS

It is the opinion of the undersigned that, even if Subject is not telling all she knows about the activities of Westrick in the United States, it is quite probable that she was not taken into his confidence because of the nature of his mission. Westrick's mission being one of economic significance, contacts could be carried on quite openly in the respect that all attempts at negotiations could be carried on through the Consul General, and his contacts could be made at his numerous social functions.

DISPOSITION

After the interrogation by Special Agent Johnson Subject was turned over to CIC, US Group CC, with the recommendation that she was no security threat, but whether she should continue to work for the Americans or not was left entirely to the Security CIC Detachment of Group CC.

/s/ Floyd H. Johnson
 FLOYD H. JOHNSON
 Spl. Agent SCI

L.E. De Neufville
 Civ SCI
 Commanding

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APPENDIX

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Spl. Agent Johnson two days after interrogation of Frau Irmengard von Wangenheim:

Mr. Johnson,

In thinking over the whole case again and again I remember some more names which I would like to let you have immediately.

Col DONOVAN (I think Mr. Westrick met him once or twice)

John Foster DULLES - was the head of the law firm Sullivan and Cromwell.

Edsel FORD Mr. Westrick drove over to Detroit one day to see him.

Eastman Kodak Col - Mr. Westrick drove over to Rochester one day, but as far as I know just for mere business reasons.

ZAPF A German reporter of Transocean Service.

Dr. GROSS who wrote articles on economic topics.

For the moment I can't think of more but in case I should remember some others, I certainly will inform you at once.

I. von Wangenheim.

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**HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
 SCI/CIB, G-2 DIVISION
 APO 757**

10th August 1945

To: Chief, CIB, G-2, USFET
Subject: Cover Names for X-2 (SCI) Penetration Agents

1. In accordance with our pouch report X1852 of 2 August 1945, we are attaching a list of cover names for X-2 (SCI) Penetration Agents currently operating. This list is keyed to the number and letter series employed in the above-mentioned pouch report.
2. Cover names for all agents to operate in the future will be supplied similarly by this office as soon as penetration projects on such agents are approved by Chief, CIB, G-2, USFET.

ANDREW H. BERDING
 Lt. Colonel, A.G.
 Commanding

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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
 OSS MISSION FOR GERMANY
 X-2 BRANCH
 APO 655

10th August 1945

COVER NAMES FOR X-2 (SCI) PENETRATION AGENTS**I. Established Cases**

- A. BISON
- B. DANUBE.
(Cover name for operation. Principal agents known as MOUSE and TUNIS).
- C. JIGGER.
- D. KING.
(Cover name for operation and for its principal)
- E. BOUNCE.
- F. MOUNT
(Cover name for operation. The feminine agent who is the subject of para 2 of Section I F with henceforward be known as GAMBIT)
- G. OSTRICH.
- H. SAVIOUR.
- I. SOLEMN.
- J. TARDY
(Cover name for operation. Principal will henceforward be known as MAYPOLE.)
- K. BURDEN.

II. New Cases

- A. FAMINE
- B. FRANTIC
- C. HIWIRE
- D. ERSATZ
- E. Unassigned; agent to be dropped.
- F. SARTOR.

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- 2 -

- G. CAUSTIC.
- H. BURGESS
(Cover name for operation. Principal agents known as KARL and PAUL.)
- I. PLESH
- J. TARBABY
- K. TUBA
- L. OMBRA

III. Cases in Preparation

- A. BAGGAGE
(This case has recently been approved)

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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
OSS MISSION GERMANY
X-2 BRANCH
APO 655

L Mx 002 - 804 a

4 August 1945

TO : Chief CIB, G-2, USFET
SUBJECT : Amt VI-E7 Funds

1) Attached please find a copy of the report on a special interrogation of AUNER regarding his knowledge of Amt VI-E7 funds.

2) Appropriate steps are being taken to follow up the undeveloped leads mentioned in paragraph three and four.

ANDREW H. BERDING
Lt. Colonel A.C.
Commanding.

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SSI USPST
 MUNICH DET

S E C R E T

29 July 1945

SUBJECT: Funds-AMT VI-E7
 TO : CO, OSS/X-2 Germany

1. We refer you to our report of 18 July 1945, subject same as above, and to your cable Nr. 186 of 7 July 1945 which is quoted in full in that report. Paragraph of your cable 186 suggested that AUNER might know something of ALLIGER's having given 180 million Roumanian Lei to Kurt PRATSCH at KREMSMUNSTER about 26 April 1945, and something about the present whereabouts of PRATSCH.

2. At our request AUNER was interrogated at Third Army IC along these lines. The following is a quotation of their report with our own parenthetical comment:

"2. AUNER has no knowledge of the whereabouts of Kurt PRATSCH. He saw PRATSCH last at ALT AUSSEE, before PRATSCH had entered the hospital. PRATSCH, at that time, expressed great worry about his own future, and lived in fear of incarceration, should he be arrested by the allies.

"3. The facts surrounding the transfer of the 180 million Lei are as follows:

AUNER AND PRATSCH arrived at KREMSMUNSTER around 20 April 1944. ALLIGER and the bulk of V. E 7 arrived a little later. Alliger had in his transport two Roumanian Officers, the card index of agent of the Referat and some 400 million Lei. ALLIGER was ordered to proceed (west), and to find new quarters in the vicinity of HALL (10 kilometers E of INNSBRUCK). A few days later ALLIGER was called back to KREMSMUNSTER and was instructed to leave his transport at the new location (vicinity of HALL), but to bring 180 million Lei with him, since this money was needed immediately. ALLIGER arrived on the 26th of APRIL, turned the money over to PRATSCH and picked up some radio equipment. With this equipment ALLIGER was then sent to the new quarters selected by him and his group at TERFENS (10 kilometers E of HALL). It must be noted that ALLIGER, MERGL, two Roumanian officers in his group, and the card index, and the remaining 200 million Lei should still be in this vicinity of TERFENS"

(Comment: This corroborates ALLIGER's story that the money went to PRATSCH. Of course ALLIGER is not in TERFENS. But TERFENS is in French territory and this leads to the other personnel, cards, and money could be checked through our French liaison, if ALLIGER has not already given full information on them)

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The IC report continues:

" Upon receipt of the money, PRATSCH left for an airport in the vicinity of LINZ (Probably HOERSCHING) There he turned the money over to Uffz GILL or a man of his command. Gill and a small group were to be dropped over Roumania by an aircraft of Kommando KLARA, the air drop squadron of Luftflotte IV. GILL was to make contact with members of PIFF's organization in Roumania but the money was to be turned over to GUNNE, AUNER's chief agent in Roumania.

" In the course of the recent operation, AUNER received a message from GUNNE stating that the plane, or at least some of its passengers had been reported by the TIMISORA agent of AUNER's net. No money had been turned over to GUNNE's group by 7 July however."

(Comment: That the money, or GILL, or both are still in the LINZ area is a possibility that might be brought to the attention of Major Barry in whose territory LINZ lies.)

The IC report continues and concludes:

"4. AUNER had never heard of HENNING and he does not think that anybody by this name was in any way connected with the operation outlined above."

(Comment: As indicated in our referenced report of 18 July 1945, SCHEIL, HEINE, and HENNING are presently in the 7th Army CIE, Flak Caserne, LUDWIGSBURG and the preliminary CIC 7th Army interrogation reports on HEINE and HENNING are available from SCI Seventh Army.)

4. This completes our investigation of the leads set forth in the referenced cable, pending further advice from you.

Eric W. Timm
Capt. AUS
CO SCI MUNICH

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UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
 OSS MISSION GERMANY
 X-2 BRANCH
 APO 655

LWX-002-804

4 August 1945

TO : CHIEF CIB, G-2, USFET
 SUBJECT : Interrogation of HOTTL, AUNER, and ZEISCHKA
 Regarding Penetration of SKORZENY Group by
 Amt IV.

1) Attached is a special interrogation report of HOTTL, AUNER, and ZEISCHKA regarding the proposed penetration of the SKORZENY group by Amt IV personnel.

2) This interrogation was conducted in accordance with a special brief submitted to Third Army IC by Twelfth Army Group, SCI Detachment, Munich.

ANDREW H. BERDING
 Lt. Colonel A.C.
 Commanding.

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X1728

HQ, SCI, USFET
 MUNICH DET.

29 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Amt VI Penetration of SKORZENY Groups

TO : CO, OSS/X-2 Germany

1. Reference is made to CROWN cable Nr. 188, dated 7 July 1945, in which it was requested that certain personnel now held at the Third Army Interrogation Center be questioned concerning a plan which GOETTSCHE claimed he had formed for using AMT VI personnel to penetrate SKORZENY groups.

2. In compliance therewith the inclosed report from the Interrogation Center is submitted. One copy only of this report was supplied to this unit, and shortage of personnel does not permit the making of the required number of copies at this time.

3. It is to be noted that although the report is dated 19 July 1945, it was made available to this unit for forwarding on 28 July 1945.

Signed

ERIC W. TIMM
 Capt. AUS
 Commanding

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HEADQUARTERS
 THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
 INTELLIGENCE CENTER
 INTERROGATION SECTION
 APO 403

19 July 1945

SUBJECT: Special Brief - Twelfth Army Group, SCI Det, Munich - dated 8 July 1945
 TO : SCI Det, 12th Army Group.

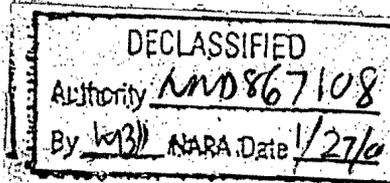
1. In accordance with special brief, SS sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Wilhelm HOETTL and Kurt AUNER, and SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Victor ZEISCHKA, all three of group VI E of the RSHA, were interrogated on the following question:

Is it true that ZEISCHKA and GÖTTSCHE (SS Sturmbannfuhrer in VI E) planned to penetrate the SKORZENY group with Amt IV personnel, to be used as couriers for the SKORZENY group, that SS Obersturmbannfuhrer EICHMANN had a principal part in formulating this plan which was discussed in Alt Aussee in early May 1945?

2. End of April 1945 EICHMANN paid an unheralded visit to Alt Aussee. ZEISCHKA's Story : He called on WANECK and GÖTTSCHE in Villa Kerry and was very persistent about being given an appointment with KALTENBRUNNER. EICHMANN's presence in Alt Aussee at this juncture was most discomfoting to GÖTTSCHE and WANECK who tried dilatory tactics and told EICHMANN to come back for an answer in two or three days. EICHMANN frequently called and grew increasingly impatient when WANECK and GÖTTSCHE kept putting him off with vague promises. EICHMANN according to ZEISCHKA, insisted on moving his offices to Alt Aussee. The upshot was that ZEISCHKA, on orders of WANECK, procured billets for EICHMANN and his personnel in the Park Hotel in Alt Aussee. At first a group of between 10 and 15 arrived in Alt Aussee. They were SS - men uniformed and armed. Then, a few days later, a second group arrived, all told 20 persons among them several woman. ZEISCHKA happened to witness a scene outside the Park Hotel when the second truck arrived. EICHMANN checked the arrivals and found out that several among them did not belong to his organization, whereupon he flew into a terrific rage. ZEISCHKA claims that the arrival of the second group was preceded by several telephone calls between EICHMANN and his office. ZEISCHKA claims to be unable to identify any of the arrivals, except that they were members of the Allgemeine SS. He disclaims to know whether they were Gestapo or SD, nor whether they belonged to the notorious 'Einsatzkommando EICHMANN.

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On orders of KALTENBRUNNER, ZEISCHKA claims, EICHMANN immediately started to liquidate his organization. After one or two days the local commander of Alt Aussee complained to WANECK that the presence of armed SS personnel deprived Alt Aussee of its character as a hospital town with the result that EICHMANN was ordered to leave the place. He did so under protest, moving his personnel to the 'BLAHA ALM', a well-known inn, outside of Alt Aussee (on the Promenadenweg between Aussee and Ischl). There he was visited several times by ZEISCHKA who had been ordered by WANECK to retrieve part of the rations which EICHMANN had taken from the stores of VI E without authorization of any kind. ZEISCHKA saw EICHMANN the last time one or two days before United States troops occupied Alt Aussee (8 May 1945).

3. ZEISCHKA denies that it was ever planned or discussed to use EICHMANN's group for penetration purposes into SKORZENY's organization. GÖTTSCHE and WANECK persistently tried to keep EICHMANN at arm's length. ZEISCHKA was present during a talk EICHMANN and GÖTTSCHE had on the veranda of Villa Kerry, when EICHMANN was told to liquidate his organization. After EICHMANN had left, GÖTTSCHE referred to him as a swine and a gangster and literally stated: "We should be able to make good use of that fellow EICHMANN" ('den EICHMANN können wir noch sehr gut gebrauchen). GÖTTSCHE added that it was of greatest importance to maintain liaison with EICHMANN and not to let him out of their eyes, so that they would be able to play him into the hands of the Americans. That, ZEISCHKA claims, was the only plan ever entertained in respect to EICHMANN and the possible use he could be put to. That WANECK or GÖTTSCHE at any time planned to work together with EICHMANN, is in ZEISCHKA's opinion out of the question.

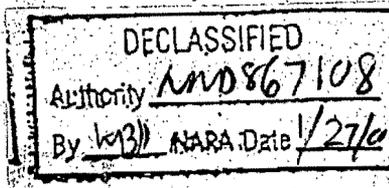
INTERROGATOR'S COMMENT:

ZEISCHKA is a very poor source of information. He is unable to give a description of events in a logical sequence, let alone remember dates. WANECK and GÖTTSCHE evidently chose not to initiate ZEISCHKA into their plans. All he actually did was to execute the orders of GÖTTSCHE and WANECK in respect to EICHMANN.

Dr. HOETTL's STORY 4. When Dr. HOETTL joined his organization (VI E) in Alt Aussee, end of April, he found that WANECK had mapped out some very elaborate plans on the premise that both VI E and KALTENBRUNNER would choose to hide in the mountains. His plans, Dr. HOETTL states, looked alright on paper - he had actually drawn up a chart showing where everybody was supposed to go and what the channels of communication would be. According to WANECK's plan there would be three groups, one consisting of KALTENBRUNNER and his group, another composed of WANECK and the most important members of VI E, and a third group under the command of EICHMANN which would have attached to it some of the less important members of VI E. EICHMANN and his group would be charged with maintaining liaison between KALTENBRUNNER, WANECK and SKORZENY by running a courier service between the various groups.

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5. WANECK's plans soon ran on the rocks not so much because the person most immediately concerned, viz KALTENBRUNNER, refused his collaboration, but rather because they proved to be utterly impracticable. EICHMANN's presence in Alt Aussee was viewed by KALTENBRUNNER's entourage with feelings of dismay. They feared that if the forces of occupation would find both KALTENBRUNNER and EICHMANN in Alt Aussee, the former's chances of survival would be slim indeed. Especially KALTENBRUNNER's mistress, Frau WOLFF, and the wife of his aide, Frau SCHEIDLER, entertained grave forebodings and when Dr. HOETTL called on KALTENBRUNNER at his home in Alt Aussee on 6 May he was intercepted by Frau SCHEIDLER who told him very peremptorily that EICHMANN had to go and that WANECK was a fool to have any dealings with that man. KALTENBRUNNER came right out in telling HOETTL that he thought WANECK's plan was insane. He had WANECK called over, very diplomatically told him to outline his plans, very patiently listened and then asked him what practical steps had been taken to implement those plans. WANECK was of course unable to give a satisfactory answer, whereupon all plans to go into the mountains were officially discarded. KALTENBRUNNER then told WANECK to get EICHMANN out of Alt Aussee right away. WANECK answered that he had already taken steps in that direction.

6. In the meanwhile Frau SCHEIDLER had also taken steps to oust EICHMANN from Alt Aussee, viz through the local commander Stabsarzt Dr. PRAXMARER who happened to be her first husband. It was she who prevailed on him to insist on having all armed personnel removed from Alt Aussee.

HOETTL himself very quietly crossed WANECK's plan to attach certain members of VI E to the EICHMANN group. He went to the offices of VI E in Villa Eibel where he was hailed like a liberator, because nobody cherished the prospect of being captured in association with EICHMANN. The same day, either the 6 or 7 May, Dr. HOETTL met EICHMANN driving in his private car through Alt Aussee. EICHMANN bitterly complained about the disloyalty of Amt VI. Everybody was shying away from him. He would go in the mountains, burn all bridges behind himself and let WANECK take care of the rest. He didn't need the assistance of Amt VI. He would just take some boys from his own organization along who might not be very intelligent but who at least knew what expected them in case of capture and who would stick to him to the last.

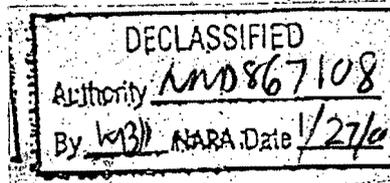
7. AUNER, who was also in Alt Aussee at the time, offers the following version of what happened:

WANECK and GÖTTSCHE were much put out when EICHMANN appeared. They both disliked EICHMANN intensely. AUNER believes, however, that WANECK acted in accord with KALTENBRUNNER when he included EICHMANN in his "redoubt" plans.

It was GÖTTSCHE who phoned the Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei in Prague, Dr. WEINMANN, requesting that sixteen men specifically named by EICHMANN should be despatched to Alt Aussee.

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It was WANECK's idea to attach members of VI E to the EICHMANN group, as a convenient means of getting rid of some of the personnel considered non-essential.

WANECK also tried to break up the HOETTL-AUNER combination by insisting that AUNER should hide out in the mountains with the rest of VI E. AUNER demurred, supported by Dr. HOETTL, and little later the whole scheme misfired.

INTERROGATOR'S CONCLUSIONS

GOTTSCH's allegation that ZEISCHKA and he planned to use Amt IV personnel to penetrate the SKORZENY group and that EICHMANN had a principal part in formulating this plan has found no confirmation. GOTTSCH's candid admission, made in the presence of both ZEISCHKA and AUNER, viz that he was merely stringing along with EICHMANN in order to be able to reveal his whereabouts to the Americans, carries a great deal more conviction.

No doubt, WANECK's original plan to use EICHMANN's group to maintain liaison with SKORZENY could conceivably lend itself to penetration purposes. We know that KALTENBRUNNER had appointed GOTTSCH as contact man to SKORZENY re Werwolf matters, end of April. This was in line with HOETTL's plan to penetrate the Werwolf for the Americans. In view of the fact that WANECK was intensely jealous of SKORZENY, it cannot be ruled out altogether that he may have toyed with the idea of using EICHMANN to penetrate SKORZENY's organization. Nothing, however, supports GOTTSCH's contention that this was the understood purpose of the whole enterprise.

Dr. HOETTL, at variance with both AUNER's and ZEISCHKA's version, offers what in the interrogator's opinion appears the most likely and the most convincing explanation of EICHMANN's intended role:

EICHMANN did not come to Alt Aussee of his own volition, but was asked to by WANECK. When Dr. HOETTL expostulated with WANECK for having called in EICHMANN, he did not deny the fact. He merely retorted that he considered EICHMANN's organization useful for the purposes he had in mind.

EICHMANN had asked the BdS Prague to send a selected group of the members of his organization to Alt Aussee. What he actually got was personnel the BdS could not use, both male and female, and totally unsuited for their assigned task.

The plan to retreat into the mountains was WANECK's brain child. He kept KALTENBRUNNER in ignorance of his plans and did not ask his permission to bring in EICHMANN. This explains WANECK's and GOTTSCH dilatory tactics in dealing with EICHMANN's request to see KALTENBRUNNER. In fact, EICHMANN

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never managed to see KALTENBRUNNER. When he met Dr. HOETTL the last time he asked him to tell KALTENBRUNNER what kind of treatment he had received from the hands of VI E. WANECK evidently intended to put KALTENBRUNNER before a fait accompli, certainly as far as the employment of EICHMANN was concerned. In this he was foiled by Frau SCHEIDLER who warned KALTENBRUNNER that EICHMANN was in Alt Aussee. WANECK knew this and gave full vent to his feelings after his interview with KALTENBRUNNER when he told Frau SCHEIDLER in so many words to mind her own business. KALTENBRUNNER was of course fully aware that EICHMANN's presence in Alt Aussee was liable to jeopardize the garb of legality with which he planned to clothe himself. When KALTENBRUNNER learned that EICHMANN and his group had been given the assignment to run a courier service, he remarked dryly:

"Die haben uns grade noch gefehlt".

Signed

EDMUND L. KING
Major, Infantry
COMMANDING

(HDH)

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File Designation CWX-801-8100

MEMO

Date 3 Aug '45

Subject From KARLERIC KULLMANN

To Chief, CIB, G-2

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File Designation LWX 811-815
Rpt. No. 2132
 Date 11 Aug '45
 Subject From "INTERROGATOIRE du MAJOR GLEICBART
 To Chief, CIB, G-2, USFET

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G-75X-1404

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
MISSION FOR GERMANY
United States Forces
European Theater

LW X 002-813.6

~~X-75X-1404~~

13 August 1945

TO : Brigadier General JOHN A. MAGRUDER
Director of Intelligence, OSS
Washington, D.C.

✓ Mr. JAMES R. MURPHY
Chief, X-2 Branch, OSS
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Allen W. Dulles - and -
Lt. Colonel Andrew H. Berding

Forwarded herewith, for your in-
formation and files, are copies of a
study entitled "Failure of the German
Intelligence Service," and subsequent
correspondence.

Enclosures: 2

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EE Cummings

1500- Hugh B. Byrd

5 APR 1952

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United States Forces
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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
MISSION FOR GERMANY
United States Forces
European Theater

23 July 1945

TO : Allen W. Dulles
Chief, OSS Mission, Germany

SUBJECT: Failure of the German Intelligence Services.

1. Reference is made to a recent report by this office made at your request, Subject: Dissension in the German Intelligence Services.

2. Attached herewith is a study made by X-2, London, Subject: Failure of the German Intelligence Services. This was likewise written at your request.

3. The London study embraces more aspects of the question as to why German Intelligence did not function more effectively, while it also includes some reflections concerning dissension in German Intelligence Services.

/ss/ ANDREW H. BERDING
Lt. Col, A.C.
Chief, OSS/X-2, Germany

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12 July 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAINT, Germany
FROM : SAINT, London
SUBJECT: "Failure of the German Intelligence Service"

1. Attached is a study on the above named subject, prepared by this Section, which arose out of conversations between Lt. Scott, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Dulles. Mr. Dulles made the original request for the study, and I understand he put a similar request to you, which was to be based on the thesis that the German Intelligence system failed during the war because of an internal conflict between the Abwehr and the RSHA, reflecting the general conflict within Germany between the Army and the Nazi Party.

2. After much discussion and research here, including discussions with British authorities on these matters, the conclusion was reached that although Mr. Dulles's premise was an interesting and provocative, it could not be supported here on the basis of evidence at hand.

3. The attached study, however, contains the considered judgment here as to the principal flaws in the G.I.S., which by reason of their internal effect alone, and because of Allied exploitation, resulted in the triumph of the Allies.

4. Your comments on this study will be greatly appreciated.

Enclosure: 1 copy of document

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FAILURE OF THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Any report upon the failure of the German Intelligence Service written at this time must perforce be an interim one. The interrogation of the senior German intelligence figures, while now under way, at this time is far from complete. A thorough study of these interrogation reports will be necessary before any definitive report on the German Intelligence Service can be attempted. Although ^{only skeleton} ~~no known~~ German resistance groups are in existence now, it is possible that after the shock of total defeat has worn off, and as the hardships of the coming winter become apparent to the Nazi, ~~some~~ such organizations may ^{become stronger} ~~come into being~~. ~~(These organizations will certainly warrant attention in such a report.)~~

century past weeks each other

None the less in ^{an interim} examination of the GIS from a counter-espionage point of view, it becomes plain that the German secret intelligence services failed in World War II because of four ^{major weaknesses} ~~(factors)~~ ^{and their} ~~(and the)~~ successful exploitation ~~(of these factors)~~ by the Allied secret services. ~~(The four factors in the German failure)~~ ^{these weaknesses} were: a) ~~bad~~ ^{poor} security, b) ^{The} complex and ^{overlapping structure of the GIS} ~~repetitious~~ organization, c) ~~bad~~ ^{staffing} and poor personnel, ^{Policies} and d) corruption, ^{of a} financial and professional ^{nature}.

The failure of the German secret service ^{is} ~~is~~ no more the cause of the defeat of the German nation than ^{is} ~~is~~ the success of the Allied services the prime reason for our victory. Without doubt the Allies could have won the war without any secret intelligence, ~~whatsoever~~, ^{but} ~~(for such was the prowess of our field forces)~~. It is possible, however, that the Allies might have ^{had to fight a much longer war or perhaps have lost it if} ~~lost~~ the war had the Germans had an efficient and capable intelligence service. ^{had}

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(Head section) → POOR SECURITY OF GIS

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For example,

Intelligence of a strategic nature

There are many outstanding failures to be observed ⁱⁿ the German service, most notable of which was the complete surprise attending the Allied invasion of North Africa, a campaign representing the initial Allied attack upon the German forces. Other, and possibly more debatable points, are: the German failure to appreciate the fullness of the British military set-back at the time of Dunkirk; faulty interpretation of the military and supply potential of the United States; ^{the} failure to establish a workable stay-behind network of agents in Europe; ^{apparent} failure to establish a reservoir of personnel and funds in neutral countries to ^{post defeat} spur resistance groups within Germany itself; ^{the} ~~failure to establish a reservoir of personnel and funds in neutral countries to spur resistance groups within Germany itself;~~ ^{despite considerable resources & personnel on the subject within certain RSIA circles.}

→ II The most important German failure was that of security - ^{of the German intelligence system} by definition one of the first considerations in secret intelligence work. The tremendous sum of knowledge amassed by the Allies on the organization of the German services and the personalities concerned therewith, was so great as to require no considerable revision ^{of the conclusions derived from it} either in view of the preliminary assessment of the tons of documents ^{now} recently available or ^{from a} study of preliminary interrogation reports coming from German intelligence chiefs.

This vast knowledge of the German Intelligence Service, its organization, personnel, and the divers political movements existing within the service, was largely made available to us ^{because of poor} through the ~~bad~~ German security. ^{Several} Great lapses in the German security system occurred early in the war, ^{in the German intelligence signal section.}

^{For example, flagrant violations of good security practices} Other instances of ~~bad German security~~ occurred frequently in the training and handling of ^{German} agents. These agents were often trained in groups of ten or more at the various FAT* or FAK* headquarters. Dur-

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* sentence explaining

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THE COURSE of this training, sometimes prolonged for many weeks, was natural that each agent should have much knowledge of the other members of his group. Capture and successful exploitation of one of these agents usually led to the arrest of ^{all or most of} the members of his group. Also these agents were often billeted near the FAT or FAK headquarters, and ^{the agents} in daily association with the members of the headquarters ^{important} often picked up considerable information about the organization and the personalities connected with it. In some cases, German agents were actually aware of plans for future operations.

Does this reflect

Because of the general weakness of German security it was often possible for the Allied secret services to check their efficiency and the success of their operations in the field. The Pignatelli case in Italy is illustrative of this point. The Princess Pignatelli was recruited as an OSS agent in Italy. She expressed willingness to undertake a short mission to Rome, saying that she also wanted to ascertain the whereabouts of her children while there. The mission was arranged and the Princess went through the lines. Once in the German area she either reported to the GIS or was apprehended by them. She was interrogated and willingly gave information concerning Allied military operations in Italy. The Princess also agreed to accept a German mission into the Allied zone as a double agent. At the time she ^{made} ~~con-~~ ^{had} ~~contact with~~ ^{lost} the GIS, (either by misfortune or design) the entire project became known to X-2, ^{branch OSS} as she re-entered Allied territory she was immediately arrested as a German agent. If it ^{had} ~~were~~ ^{been} ~~not~~ ^{for} ~~bad~~ ^{poor} German security this and similar German operations might have had much greater success.

> THE COMPLEX + OVERLAPPING STRUCTURE OF THE GIS
Coupled in importance with the security shortcomings of the

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is a poor definition

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was the faulty and parallel organization of the basic German intelligence system. Two agencies, the Abwehr and RSHA, were operating with the same purpose and almost identical missions until June 1944. The Abwehr was charged with running agents abroad, ^{the} planning and executing sabotage and subversive missions and ^{the} maintaining security in occupied Europe. The RSHA had ^{much} the same responsibilities plus three ^{(almost extraneous) other} responsibilities - crime prevention and detection, ideological research and suppression of any elements considered to be in opposition to the Nazi government. ^{(It was this parallelism) the parallel functions} that led to disastrous quarreling and bickering ^{between the Abwehr & RSHA} (so common in the GIS). Though it might be considered that with two ^{competing} agencies doing ~~the same work~~ one ^{would} (such arm) might discover something missed by the other, this ~~was not~~ ^{happened} the case. ^{Seldom} (In practice any such benefits were far outweighed by the increase in numbers of highly trained specialists required and the needlessly increased danger to overall security.)

The Abwehr, being the accredited secret intelligence office of the OKW, was loyal to that organization and to the Prussian military clique ^{wh} who ran it. In this way the Abwehr was frequently in opposition to the Nazi Party and to its intelligence service, the RSHA. ^{One of our} ^{describes} ^{life, illuminates this} ^{point,} ^{gives evidence} ^{of this} ^{It states} ^{Abwehr chief} ^{Some of these attempted revolts had taken place} ^{since the outbreak of war.} ^{As the result of} ^{in the famous} July 20th plot two senior Abwehr officials, Oberst Hansen and Freytag von Loringhoven, were removed from office, and the Abwehr was dissolved. Canaris is now known to have been involved in the July 20th plot, though ^{he was} no longer head of the Abwehr at that time, ~~and it is believed he was forced into hiding after the failure~~ ^{of the plot} → The RSHA representing the Nazi Party in the intelligence

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the war program

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1, had long been envious of the Abwehr and considered it most dangerous that this politically unreliable organization should be allowed to operate ^{with} under little supervision in neutral countries. ~~To this end~~ the RSHA ^{seized} took every means ^{opportunities} at hand to make the faltering Abwehr appear inefficient and weak in the eyes of the Nazi Party and the OKW.

The friction between two organizations grew to such an extent that in some places work came to an almost complete halt while the local Abwehr and RSHA men battled it out. This internal friction was in part responsible for the Abwehr defections in Turkey in 1944, when three of the leading Abwehr officials there surrendered themselves to the Allies. Hans Meissner, GIS ^{chief of} head in Switzerland, ^{in May 1944} at one time refused to accept orders ^{from} in Switzerland when the ^{RSHA} (SD) took charge ⁱⁿ May 1944. Meissner was an Abwehr man and had openly expressed his hatred of the ^{RSHA} (SD). In the ^{Paris,} Abwehr offices in Paris, Hitler is reported to have been referred to as "Unser Maxl," and Himmler as the "Reich Heine." Where the ^{RSHA} (SD) and the Abwehr were operating in the same zone the latter organization was ^{often} found to have despatched improperly trained agents to the field in order to beat the ^{RSHA} (SD) to the punch. When, in the Spring of 1944, the Abwehr was officially ^{absorbed by} (swallowed into) the RSHA, Abwehr men often considered themselves a much more select group than the RSHA "cut-throats" and avoided contact with their new colleagues.

The RSHA was comprised of SS men, or men with assimilated SS rank; thus, when the Abwehr, composed of Wehrmacht personnel, was absorbed, its members were sometimes given a choice of assuming SS status or remaining ^{a part of the} as Wehrmacht. ^{Most of the Abwehr personnel who were presented with} ~~most stuck to their Wehrmacht uniforms.~~

^{the majority of} ~~remained with the Wehrmacht~~
The interrogation report of Joseph Ledebur, an Austrian Army officer attached to Abwehr Hq. gives further light to the conditions

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This joint discussion of counter espionage cases led to further argument & discussion between the two groups.

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ting between the two organizations. He stated that it was no
cret that Admiral Canaris and Himmler were "arch-enemies." In
the spring of 1943 ^{RSHA} representatives began to take part in the daily
discussion of cases by Abwehr III F ^(Foreign counter-espionage section) and ~~the~~
the Abwehr lost the right to ^{decide} ~~come to a decision~~ regarding ~~the~~ arrest
or release ^{of all suspects} in Germany, after the Abwehr had been reformed ^{as a part of the RSHA} as the
Mil. Amt, Schellenberg ^{chief of} Amt VI ~~Leiter~~ had been anxious to merge his
Pol. Amt with the Mil. Amt (at that time under Oberst Hansen) ^{for the}
Mil. Amt offices were much more comfortable. There was some discussion
of this and Schellenberg, becoming annoyed, transferred the Mil. Amt
to wooden barracks some miles away. MIGOD

With ~~such~~ violent squabbles upsetting the personnel of these
agencies, cooperation was at a low level. Information coming into ~~SD~~
RSHA hands was rarely made available to the appropriate sections
of the Abwehr, and vice versa. An example of this friction may be
seen in Lisbon where Schroeder, ^{RSHA} SD chief was in constant argument
with Bendixen, former head of IM ^(Naval intelligence) and von Scheven, head of IL ^(air intelligence), both
Abwehr men. Schroeder seems to have made his point, as was usually
the case in Abwehr ^{RSHA} - SD disputes, and Bendixen went back to Germany
in June 1944. Schroeder was also given access to the records and files
of Cramer, chief of Gruppe III ^(Abwehr) in Lisbon. Previous to Schroeder's
appearance on the scene no one outside of Gruppe III ^(Abwehr) had been allowed
to see these files.

Instances of squabbling within the German intelligence struc-
ture are to be found on every hand. Because of the apparently picayune
nature of this squabbling one should not discount this friction as
negligible in its effect upon the general picture of German intelli-
gence. Though the ^{outstanding} prominent examples of this bickering and feuding

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few and familiar, it was from the hundreds of smaller quarrels ^{by the leaders in both organizations} mentioned only in passing in interrogation reports, that the real harm came to the GIS. A full view of the GIS, which is not to be had at this time, will doubtless show this quarreling in its true light and will justify its consideration as one of the two greatest factors in the German failure, and possibly as the fundamental reason for the German intelligence defeat.

Gov Personnel Policies of G.I.S.

Further German shortcomings are noticeable in the recruiting policies of the Abwehr and RSHA. These policies left both organizations weak in ~~efficient~~ operating personnel and staffs. The Abwehr, taking its direction from Admiral Canaris, himself an old line intriguer, at first recruited by ~~the score~~ the Oppenheim-like professional secret intelligence personnel so common in Europe. The RSHA, bending backwards to accommodate the Nazi Party, often accepted and promoted personnel with little recommendation but a long record of service to the ~~Nazi~~ Party.

At the outbreak of the war the Abwehr was "issued" quantities of over-age Wehrmacht reserve officers. These men usually had no qualifications at all for their job, but were glad to accept it and the relative life of ease that it offered. As the war continued and the full cost of the Russian campaign was felt in the Army, these officers looked upon their desks with even more affection and no ~~effort~~ ^{they} would have blasted them ~~from their desks~~ ^{away}. Another type of personnel found in the Abwehr were ^{low type} ~~grubby~~ German business men with ^{backgrounds} records of residence and enterprise in foreign countries. Though much better qualified for intelligence work, by reason of their residence abroad and their knowledge of languages, than the over-age officers, these men introduced a new element to the Abwehr. Accustomed to sharp business practices ^{they continued their former "discreet" methods failing to realize} these men were loathe to discontinue such habits merely

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if they realized - little caring that their acts would involve a business ~~loss~~ to their country rather than to competitors

~~was~~ through these men ~~that~~ a large part of the corruption in the Abwehr was first introduced.

On the positive side of the picture, the Abwehr was given a certain amount of personnel through the Army classification system. These men, glad too to have jobs of importance enough to keep them from the front and to allow them a life of relative ease, worked hard at their trade, and proved the most efficient Abwehr officers. The RSHA had the benefit of being 100% Nazi, with every member of it bound inextricably to the fate of National Socialism. As their personal fortunes depended entirely upon the success of the Nazi ideal, it is only to be expected that these men, no matter how inefficient would work hard at their tasks.

> Financial + Professional corruption in the G.I.S

There were two kinds of corruption which plagued the German intelligence services during the war - financial corruption and the no less dangerous ^{of the intellectual integrity necessary to a professional intelligence organization} professional corruption. Both of these were common in the Abwehr and both existed, though to a lesser degree, in the RSHA. Financial corruption caused many of the Abwehr members to commit all manner of indiscretions, and misdeeds. Professional corruption kept both sides from admitting to mistakes, ^{because of the fear of the other capitalizing on their errors.} and ~~from~~ free liaison and the resulting ^{free} dissemination of information ^{between the two intelligence organizations was thereby kept at a minimum.} Introduced into the Abwehr by the earlier mentioned business men recruited in numbers early in the war, financial corruption soon grew to be a major concern of the Abwehr. In Paris an Abwehr official is known to have been working in closer cooperation with members of the black market than he was with members of the RSHA with whom he was supposed to be cooperating. There is also the classic story of the Abwehr business man representative in the Lowlands, who

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ore his intelligence assignment, had been in the fishing business. His Abwehr mission was to organize a chain of maritime agents to spy on British and Allied shipping in the Channel. ^{To accomplish this} To this end, he bought a fleet of fishing ships with Abwehr funds and sent them to sea on fishing missions. As the fishing was carried on close to shore and the British shipping habitually stayed beyond halloing distance of German occupied Europe it was obvious to all that little information could have trickled back to the OKW through this ring. However, as this company had the only fishing licenses and petrol permits for miles around, there was a hefty profit available for the Abwehr man who organized the venture. Such stories are legion ^{and well documented.}

Professional corruption, along with clogging ^{ed} channels for the dissemination of information, kept ^{personnel} personnel from admitting their mistakes. Every mistake meant a reprimand from a higher headquarters; the more reprimands the better the light in which the other service appeared. Late in the war, when German intelligence could have served its masters best, such mistakes became critical. With the RSHA breathing down its neck, the Abwehr, in the race for intelligence supremacy, could hardly afford to confess to any inefficiencies. The RSHA on the other hand spent much valuable time looking for gaffes on the part of Abwehr with which to impress their superiors - time which ^{might} ~~would~~ have been turned to good stead fighting Allied intelligence.

Instances of ^{professional} ~~this~~ corruption are numerous. There is one case in Italy where the American service had ~~successfully~~ ^{around} turned a would-be German agent. He had been operating successfully for some time against the German service, his reports well received in the German headquarters. As time went on another German agent was appre-

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ed and it was decided that he, too, should be turned. In an effort to impress the German control officers with the new agent's efficiency, the Americans decided to have the second agent report that the first agent was in American hands and was being played back as a double agent. This was done, the report sent by radio to the German headquarters. The Germans answered with a polite thank-you to the second agent, and continued to use both agents - refusing to admit that the first agent was a double agent, continuing to pass his reports to the German staff as bona-fide intelligence. This, rather than admit to a higher headquarters that they had been deceived ^{permanently} by a double agent.

In the Iberian Peninsula, long the happy hunting ground for professional agents, the GIS had a long record of corruption. A German operating under commercial cover, maintained huge networks of agents in Spain ^{some of which purported to} ~~and even~~ stretching into England. For these nets the GIS paid ~~appropriately~~ high sums. Needless to say, nine-tenths of the network was notional, and its only value was in lining the pockets of its organizer. Had this ring actually been in existence the Germans might have not been so completely surprised by the Allied invasion of north Africa. Had the Germans not believed that this ^{of their intelligence} ring was in existence, they ^{would undoubtedly} might have made stronger attempts to create a real chain of agents in these areas. //

In some cases GIS officers were known to have recruited personnel for missions into neutral or enemy countries when they knew ~~full well~~ that the agent in question had nothing in mind but to escape from Nazi-occupied areas. ^{Such} These agents when reaching the safety of these countries would either defect to the Allies or sever all con-

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tions with the GIS. Whether these people were recruited through ignorance of the administrative officers, for financial considerations, or in order to pad reports to Berlin with a large number of operations staged, is not always known. It is well known, however, that many such operations took place.

An ^{RSHP} officer visiting an Abwehr headquarters in Italy made the following report which indicates some of the faults resulting from corruption, both financial and professional: 1) "All three arms (of the Abwehr) were running their own separate schemes of recruitment, training and planting of agents, which resulted in waste of money and opportunity." 2) "Recruiters were very often corrupt, maintaining non-existent agents on their payrolls." 3) "Discipline, security and training were slack, especially in the schools in Milan, where big city life distracted agents." 4) "Agents were trained far too rapidly, particularly in Major Berger's school at Rovereto (which the source referred to as a 'sausage factory') and consequently had insufficient background." 5) "W/T training was particularly sketchy and the control station was being unjustly blamed for not receiving signals which were badly sent."

Source: ... see you can find this para up ...

In conclusion, as an interim statement concerning the reasons for the failure of the German I.S. it may be said that
Careful consideration of the four points contributing most heavily to the failure of the German intelligence effort indicates that corruption, along with bad personnel, and staffing, must take second place in importance to the German security weakness and the structure of the system as a whole ^{which resulted in fatal} and the friction and waste resulting from this faulty structure. The security, organizational lesson
Though ~~xx~~ it is apparent that the Abwehr and RSHA considered themselves as competitors in the field of intelligence, careful examination of evidence available here does not warrant unconditional sup-
from this failure seems obvious.

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part of the premise that it was through this internecine bickering that the German Intelligence Service failed, causing the ultimate defeat of the German nation. It does appear true, however, that this faulty organization, and the inefficiency resulting from it, may have played an equal part with the bad German security measures in causing the final crack-up of the intelligence service. The total effect this failure had upon the outcome of the war is impossible to assess at this time.

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ever be fixed?

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Lux-002-829-a

UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
CSS MISSION FOR GERMANY
X-2 BRANCH
APO 655

29 Aug 45

SUBJECT: German Activities in Latin America
TO : SAINT WASHINGTON

Herewith USNET MIS Report on Subject.

T. F. Furner, Jr.
T. F. FURNER Jr.
Capt PA
Deputy Chief, CSS/X-2, Germany

Distr:

~~SAINT, WASHINGTON (1 Enc)~~
Registry

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

CSIR/3

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CENTER

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
COPY FILED IN OLD

AFPO 757
16 Aug 1945

SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT (CSIR)

No 3

GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

(Location of Archives)

1. Introduction
2. Information Received from DR SCHACHT
Information Received from STAATSSSEKRETARER HAYLER
4. Conclusions

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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1. Introduction

a. Source

Cit

Name: SCHACHT, Dr. Hjalmer

Interrogated: DUSTBIN, 14 August 1945 by U.S.F.B.T., M.I.S. Center

b. Preamble

Dr Hjalmer SCHACHT was interrogated by an officer of USFET, M.I.S. Center at DUSTBIN on 14 August 45 in response to USFET SPECIAL INTERROGATION BRIEF on "GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA", file no. 84, dated 11 August 1945. The originator of the brief is Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Washington 25, D.C.

Dr SCHACHT was cooperative in answering all questions concerning the location of the archives of the central research division, which were used in directing German activities in Latin America. Unfortunately, having left the WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTERIUM in Sep 1937, he had but limited knowledge on the possible location of the documents.

2. Information Received from Dr SCHACHT

a. KIEP MISSION

Up to the time of his resignation from the WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTERIUM the prime source on Latin America had been the reports of the KIEP MISSION (Note: SCHACHT states that Kiep was hanged on order from Hitler.)

b. Location of Documents According to Dr SCHACHT

Cit

The last location of the documents referred to, according to Dr SCHACHT, was the WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTERIUM in BERLIN, where they were under the supervision of Ministerialrat SCHLOTTERER. The latter was drafted in December 1944, and served as a private in AA in Munich.

c. Other Sources of Information

Cit

Dr SCHACHT referred the M.I.S. Center interrogator for further information to STAATSSSEKRETAER HAYLER, recently of the WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTERIUM, who is also held at DUSTBIN. Information received from this man is included in paragraph 3. below.

As possible sources of information, Dr SCHACHT referred to Ambassador RITTER of the Foreign Office, formerly envoy to BRAZIL, who received all reports from Latin America while on duty at the foreign office. This man is presently at USFET, M.I.S. CENTER and will be questioned regarding this matter.

Dr SCHACHT states that the recent Ambassador to Argentina, von THERMANN, may be able to furnish information on this subject. This man is also held at USFET, M.I.S. CENTER, and will be questioned.

3. Information Received from STAATSSSEKRETAER HAYLER

a. Location of the Documents According to HAYLER

HAYLER stated that the current files of the WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTERIUM were moved to Munich; the personnel files were moved to a potash mine in BAD SALZUNGEN, and placed under the supervision of Ministerial Direktor KOELFEN, who was later taken to SCHWARZENBORN Detention. Mining files were taken to DERENBURG (near BAD HARBURG) in care of an employee named VAN HEEB.

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b. Other Sources of Information

For further information, HAYLER referred the interrogator to Dr Franz KIRCHFELD, the Leiter of the AUSSENWIRTSCHAFTSABTEILUNG of the WIRTSCHAFTSMINISTERIUM, whom he considered the most reliable source. KIRCHFELD, according to HAYLER, was recently released from the NEUMUNSTER Camp, and was to proceed to FRANKFURT on the MAIN to assume a position in the REICHSBANK. He had been directed to report to the BUERGERMEISTER at Frankfurt for accommodations.

4. Conclusions

It is suggested that KIRCHFELD, VAN HEEB, and KOELFFEN be contacted and interrogated on this subject.

The interrogation of RITTER and von TIERMANN will proceed, and subsequent reports containing information received from them will be published by this headquarters.

This is the only report which will be issued on information received from Dr SCHACHT on this subject.

MH, JK (Ed: REB)

For the AC of S, G-2, USEED:

F. R. Berger, Capt

For WILLIAM R. PHILP
Colonel, F.A.
Commandant

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Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Department,
Washington 25, D.C..... 5 copies

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From Munich

To AMZON

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