

**Presidential Advisory Commission on
Holocaust Assets in the United States**

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PRESIDENTIAL
ADVISORY COMMISSION
ON HOLOCAUST ASSETS
IN THE UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON
HOLOCAUST ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES

Edgar M. Bronfman
Chairman

Kenneth L. Klothen
Executive Director

ATTENTION NARA:

THIS IS A COPY SET OF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

DECLASSIFIED

Anthony NND 775059
By [initials] NARA Date 10/17/99R6260
FEB records
B 392

REF NO. : WX-92167 S E C R E T

Incorporated 14 Mar 46. Its letterhead recites "offices in principal cities throughout the world" - NY address - 2 Broadway; Wash address - 1010 16th St., NW.

Persons connected with orgn as stockholders or directors are:

Maurice M. Halliss, 119 - 40 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens, Long Island.

Marcelle M. Halliss, 119 - 40 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens, Long Island.

Lillian Stern, 2 Broadway, NYC.

Cecil R. Kissel, 152 West 42nd St, NYC

Jacob H. Weinstock, 152 West 42nd St, NYC

Simon S. Nessim, 152 West 42nd St, NYC

As to identity of negotiator in Germany at present time, JCS-Mil Permit Sect has no record issuance of permit to any of above named persons to enter Germany. However passport was issued on 8 Nov 46 to Maurice Halliss, named above to visit France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. Halliss became US citizen by naturalization 2 Jul 46. However it is possible that he may have gained entry thru French Zone claiming French citizenship. It has been reported that Halliss has been known under name of Mbotti and was in St. Pierre and Miquelon at time of their seizure by Free French and was sent to US by French Admiral Musellier on tech mission to arrange for procurement of refrigerator installations on Island.

Ltrs from United American Enterprises Corp, including one cited above, re-signed on behalf of Corp by W G V Clemm. Considered possible that he is one and same person as Werner C. Von Clemm alias Werner Conrad Clemm Von Hohenberg who has sizable record here and whose wife is reported to be cousin of wife of Joachim Von Ribbentrop. Understand at APC Sect, T-1 DIV, ONGUS is familiar with record of von Clemm.

Considered here that this situation and particularly imputations in quoted Paragraphs, should be called

ACG IN 49658

S E C R E T

224470

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Author: NND 115059
By: NARA Date 10/1991R6260
FED records
B 392

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

AG CABLES

REF NO:



INCOMING MESSAGE



SECRET

to your action. Request your comments and any suggestions you may have as to further investigation which may be made here.

AGC IN 40658

ECOM

INFORMATION

O/SS - C/S
FIN
POL AFF
INTELL
CONT OFF
LEGAL

O P A R T I C U L A R

18 Feb 47

HD/ehd

REF NO: W1-92167
Copy No

S E C R E T

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AR 380-5.

224471

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Category NND 115059
B7C NARA Date 10/1/99R6260
FCS records
B 3012

U.S. GOVERNMENT OF THE PLANET EARTH

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



AG CABLES

INCOMING MESSAGE



TO: 171924Z

FROM: 100714Z

CREDIT
ALBRIGHT

ROUTINE

FROM: AGWAR FROM WDSCA

TO: OMCUS

INFO: USEFU

REF ID: V7-92157

DuPont has made available to WDSCA copies of correspondence between DuPont and other known American firms in Germany. DuPont further advises that it represents DuPont interests in Germany in negotiating manufacturing contracts for DuPont chemicals. DuPont's patents, col. are highly confidential. From the DuPont letter dated 4/7/50 from DuPont American Enterprises Corp.

1. We have been negotiating in Germany at present with the party in question to ready a contract for DuPont. We can now and I hope expect no negotiations regarding the necessary formula which may be required in regard to project under discussion.

2. We have informed you of your proposals regarding transfer of any royalty income which may accrue to you in future in this project or development of any similar nature zero to DuPont. Since we have not yet received any royalty income from countries which are subject to the U.S. blockade, it cannot be determined at this time whether or not such could be premature to do so.

DuPont pointed out that you do not have a license dispensing of German rights except through an intermediate organization with an all govt auth. DuPont then turned over all its correspondence to D.

Information has been obtained from preliminary check

that DuPont has no interest in Germany. DuPont Corp.
Ref ID: 49658

Exempt from paraphrase. Handle in compliance with AIR 380-5.

224472

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2013-06-26 00:00:00NINQ 94/262
BY SD/IVS/ 122/10R 6 319
RR Pass File
B 60

CONFIDENTIAL

File in D-66694

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE
13 Jun 55

PREPARING OFFICE

Region III, 66th CIC Group, APO 757, US Army

SUBJECT

Blank Office

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION

OF SOURCE

COMpletely RELIABLE
USUALLY RELIABLE
FAIRLY RELIABLE
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE
UNRELIABLE
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN

OF INFORMATION

A CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES 1
B PROBABLY TRUE 2
C POSSIBLY TRUE 3
D DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
E IMPROBABLE 5
F TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

D-666943

1. In the latter part of May 1955 (exact date unknown) while visiting BERLIN (UB9220), Germany, Wilhelm KRIEBITZ*, a former SO employee, came into conversation with an acquaintance (as yet unidentified). This acquaintance, a former SD man during the Nazi Regime spoke rather rebelliously concerning the incompetence of various West German Government Offices. He was particularly vehement in his remarks concerning the Blank Office. This person stated that through a friend of his who was presently employed by the East German SSD, he had learned that there was at least one (1) person in the Blank Office who regularly delivered intelligence information to the East German intelligence services.

2. Upon further questioning, this unidentified friend of KRIEBITZ's was able to learn that this Blank Office official was a relative of, and bore the same family name, of the woman who operates the bookstore in the Bundeshaus in BONN (LB7623), Germany. This SSD source is alleged to be an important official in the Blank Office.

3. Subsequent inquiries revealed that the proprietor of the Bundeshaus Bookstore in BONN is one (Frau) WIRMER, the widow of Otto WIRMER who was killed in BERLIN in 1945. This leads to the belief that the alleged Blank Office informant is one Ernst WIRMER*, an old time Blank Office official.

4. The source himself is not aware that he is delivering information into the hands of the SSD and in fact the contact between himself and the SSD is not direct. Rather, from time to time, he turns over information to two (2) West German editors whom he assures use the information only in the interest of Democracy. These two (2) editors are:

a. Karl GEROLD, chief editor of the "Frankfurter Rundschau". GEROLD is believed to be a former Communist and is believed to have fought in Spain with the Rotspanienkaempfer. After 1945, GEROLD was a member of the SPD but was later expelled, the reason not being known.

Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of

C.O.P. - J. Claymore by Marie Goodman
E. Phillips 201-1filed in
D-284948 and D-307384 on 95 Oct 1956DISTRIBUTION 1 - Hqs, 66th CIC Grp 1 - Reg III File Page 1 of 2 pgs
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1 JUN 47

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REF ID: A61142
 APPROVED FOR RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176, AS OF 10/1/2024
 NINQ 941262
 BY SD/TTS/JD Date 12/2/10

R6 319
 RR Pers. Fiks
 B60

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE 13 Jun 55

PREPARING OFFICE Region III, 66th CIC Group, APO 757, US Army

SUBJECT Blank Office

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION
OF SOURCE:
COMpletely RELIABLE . . .
USUALLY RELIABLE . . .
FAIRLY RELIABLE . . .
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE . . .
UNRELIABLE . . .
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN . . .OF INFORMATION:
A CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES . . . 1
B PROBABLY TRUE . . . 2
C POSSIBLY TRUE . . . 3
D DOUBTFULLY TRUE . . . 4
E IMPROBABLE . . . 5
F TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . . 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

D-284948

b. (Mu) MENNE, editor on the HAMBURG newspaper, "Die Welt". MENNE is a personal friend of Ernest WOLLWEBER and is believed to still be in contact with him.

SOURCE: "A"

D-6

5. Personalities marked with an asterisk (*) have been previously reported by this Region.

6. GLOSSARY:

Blank Office - West German Defense Ministry

SSD - Staatssicherheitsdienst - State Security Service

SD - Sicherheitsdienst - Security Service

Rotspanienkämpfer - Red Spanish Fighters

SfS - Staatsekretariat fuer Staatsicherheit - State Secretariat for State Security

GO - Gehlen Organization

SPD - Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands - Social Democratic Party of Germany

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SAC 12050, Sec. 3.3

NA 901008
By SDT/VK Date 1/2/70

SEVENTH ARMY INTERNMENT CAMP NO.

Report of Preliminary Interrogation

SUBJECT: Goetz Graf von der Rueckgasse Report Nr. 7287
 (Last Name) (First Name) (Identific. Number)

Residence: Kinzigstr. 6m Berliner K-
 (Street) (Town) (Kreis) (Prov.)

1. CHARGE: Member of the Reichspartei Reichstag

2. ARREST DATA: _____ (Date) (By whom arrested) (Town) (Kreis) (Prov.)

RECOMMENDATION

3. PERSONAL DATA:

a. Date and Place of Birth: _____

b. Nationality: _____ c. Religion: _____

d. Marital Status: _____

e. Education: _____

f. Occupation: _____

g. Party Membership: _____

h. Military Service: _____

i. Identity Papers: _____

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

(over)

224475

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IRR Pers. Files
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ENCLOSURE TIED

B.G. LESEN, DEC. 23

MQ 90/008

By SD/PSW Date 1/21/60

Abschrift

Praktizir. Schreibereibüro
Gustav Adolf Heyer
Dachau 67/Minchen
Johann Zieglerstr. 2-8

Bestellung

In Jahre 1943 wurde mein Mann, der Fabrikbesitzer

Gustav Adolf Heyer

vor dem Volksgerichtshof in Berlin wegen Wehrkraftramsetzung
und Begünstigung von Häftlingen angeklagt. Obwohl maßgebende
Verteidiger wie z.B. der Gauleiter Giesecke eingesetzt waren und deshalb
gewöhnlich schon gegen meinen Mann eingesetzt waren und deshalb
in der Verurteilung meines Mannes ein Interesse zeigten und obwohl
2 andere Berliner Rechtsanwälte die Übernahme der Verteidigung
abgelehnt hatten, hat

Herr Rechtsanwalt Justizrat Dr. Graf von der Goltz

die Verteidigung meines Mannes übernommen. Graf von der Goltz
hat die Verteidigung mit einem über das normale Pflichtmaß
h. d. weit hinausgehenden Energie geführt und hat sich für meinen
Mann so stark eingesetzt, dass es schliesslich gelang, einen
Freispruch wegen Mangel an Beweisen zu erzielen.

Diese Beurteilung der Tätigkeit des Herrn Graf von der
Goltz kann ich Ihnen abgeben, weil ich alle Verhandlungen mit
ihm führte und an der Sitzung des Volksgerichtshofes persönlich
teilgenommen habe.

Im Anschluss an diesen Freispruch wurde mein Mann
als Kordatus zur Wehrmacht eingezogen und ist im April 1945
gestorben.

Wilhelmine Heyer

W.M.H.
M.H.
J.W.H.

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DECODED AND INDEXED
E.O. 14176, Dec. 3, 1967

NWD 901008
By SPK/IRW Date 1/21/68

Graaf Colza wurk bewaakte van volgenden Ternister:

Elizabeth Arden Inc., New York
(Gespecialiseerd in cosmetica en parfums. De meeste producten werden uitgevoerd in Amerika. De rest in Europa.)

Verlengde levensduur: Büro Colonna, New York

Carl Linde Co. Inc., New York

Electroplex Company, New York

Empreinte Standard pour le commerce
Autonorm du Laboratoire

Tiles Manufacturing, Inc., Newark

UNICOL Ltd., Totowa, New Jersey

Watson Laboratories

United Nations Org., New York

Verlengde levensduur: Büro Colonna

Solvay & Co., New York
(Fabrikant van chemische producten voor de industrie
Bovendien heeft het een belangrijke afdeling voor de productie van kunstvezels.
Deze zijn vooral bestemd voor de Amerikaanse markt.
Solvay & Co. heeft een belangrijke positie in de internationale industrie.)

De volgende Privatpersonen waren getoond:

Barbara Colonna, dochter van Elizabeth Arden, Inc., New York
Dit is een jonge vrouw die in de loop der jaren een belangrijke rol gespeeld heeft in de ontwikkeling van de firma.
Voorlopig kunnen deze mensen niet worden beschouwd als een bedreiging voor de veiligheid van de VS.

John Colonna, broer van Barbara Colonna, New York

John Colonna (Mannen)

John Colonna, vader van Barbara Colonna was een politieagent
die in de loop der jaren een belangrijke rol gespeeld heeft in de ontwikkeling van de firma.

John Colonna, vader van Barbara Colonna was een politieagent
die in de loop der jaren een belangrijke rol gespeeld heeft in de ontwikkeling van de firma.
Hij was een belangrijke figuur in de politie van New York en heeft veel voor de veiligheid van de VS gedaan.

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 2(d)

NDA 901008
By SDT/MS Date 11/21/00

CONFIDENTIALRef. No. C-1470
S. July 1950S P C R E T
Auth. 07-1945 Army
Limit _____
Date 11 JULY 1950
T-9015INTERROGATION CENTER
US ARMY

C-1470-1076

Copy No. 19

In the information in this report is required for further distribution, it should be so paraphrased that no mention is made of the prisoner's names or of the methods by which the information has been obtained.

T-9015

The following are the names and the secret numbers of the prisoners mentioned in this report.

Open D-

225198

Name	Rank, Position	Secret No.
HOLZ, Werner	Well-known lawyer, former member of the RILICHSTADT and the German Peoples' Court.	45/1760
HOPSTADT	Edgar Gause von Potentary for Croatia, former Austrian minister	45/1422
KITTEL, Georg Helmut	Foreign Office, Chief of Commercial and Political Section, Division Near East	45/1294
SCHMITT, Dr. Paul	Foreign Office, Chief of Press Department	45/1467

card Ref



REFRAGED CONFIDENTIAL BY AUTHORITY OF
COL. D. M. S. 11 JULY 1950
1ST DIVISION 60TH CIC DEPT

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OCT 9015

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IRR Pers. Fiks
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E.O. 13526, Dec. 31, 2013

NWD 901007

By SP7/RW

Date 1/2/70

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref No. SALGAY/10

5 JUL 45

I. PERSONALITIES

S: I remember hearing HITLER make a rather critical remark when we met him in East Prussia. He said: "I'll have to publish a book after winning this war. I'll call it 'My Collection of Broken Treaties'."

H: In 1943 I attended a conference with HITLER which took place in a castle called FELSHEIM (?) near SALZBURG. The Croatian Chief of Staff was visiting at the time. HITLER indulged in a lecture about the Jewish question at dinner time, ignoring the Croat whose wife was part Jewish. There I realized that Jews are a sort of obsession with HITLER. He even blamed the weather on them.

G: Did you know of Eva BRAUN before you came here? I never heard of her until I came to this camp.

S: I've known about her existence and about her relations with HITLER for 12 years. In 1939, "The Year of Our Glory", I was once HITLER's guest at the BIRCHOF. I dined with Eva and "Adolf" — that's how they called each other. But I had to swear that I would never mention this. When the Swedish Press started writing stories about Eva BRAUN, some two years ago, the GESTAPO wasted no time coming to me, and questioning me about the matter. I was scared stiff.

S: I heard HITLER's speech after the siege of ST. PETERSBURG where he said: "When I entered this war, I was just a nationalist, but I'll finish it as an imperialist."

H: We heard some pretty awful stories about the camp at WEIDEN. That's where SCHUSCHNIGG was held. The inmates were locked up in time. And there used to be executions at night.

G: Did they liquidate many people?

H: Yes, every night.

G: But why were all these people executed? And on what basis were they selected?

H: KAHLEFURTH came to the camp with three lists. One of these was headed "SB" (SONDERBEHANDLUNG — special treatment), and contained the names of the people to be executed. Then he had a list marked "T" for Transportation. This contained the names of people who were to be shot while attempting to escape. And the third list was labelled "OM" which stood for the OMTZ valley. Those were people who were to be taken along as hostages in order to assure KAHLEFURTH's retreat into Switzerland. But the whole scheme failed, because STANDARDFUHRER IMICH (?) refused to carry out these orders.

G: All this doesn't make sense to me. Do you know what sort of people were shot?

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TOP SECRET

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DEPT. OF AGGRESSION
U.S. DELEGATION
N.Y.C. 90/008
By SDI/HSAJ Date 1/21/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref No SAIC/NY/10
5 July 45

- H: They shot all those people with whom they didn't know what to do.
- G: That's a lot of nonsense. They should have shot everybody.
- H: You're absolutely right. Then there wouldn't have been any evidence.

H: This man KAITLENBURGER was a shrewd character. You know—he tried us get me to help him rid himself of his responsibility and to get out of Austria. He had in mind to establish Austrian independence with an Austrian government. KAITLENBURGER, I, and some other people of note had a conference. After he had finished explaining his ideas I told him that it would be absolutely impossible to do such a thing. I reminded him that we were connected with the German government, and that no one would pay any attention to us. His reply to this was: "I couldn't do that personally, but you could do it. And in the meantime we can find refuge in Switzerland!"

- G: That would seem to be a rather difficult scheme.
- H: It was too late for that—we couldn't have succeeded. Dr HOENTL (**) had already been in Switzerland three times in order to arrange our entry into that country—but a fourth trip would no longer have been possible. As soon as KAITLENBURGER realized this, he joined his outfit where he let himself be captured as a front-line soldier.

- G: How did KAITLENBURGER get along in VIENNA?
- H: He seems to have been a stupid, lazy creature, according to the lawyer Dr. PHILLIPS (**). He had been employed as a law clerk in PHILLIPS' SALZBURG office. In March 1938, after the UMSTÄTZ (Annexation of Austria), he moved to VIENNA. Some time after that he worked together with STYSSLINGQUART. His mental capacity was rather limited. In the middle of Jan 1945 he paid me a visit in VIENNA. He told me that he had just seen HITLER, who had promised that Austria was to get back all the territory which belonged to her at the time of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The whole area was to be rechristened.

- G: What a ridiculous idea! At that time the big Russian offensive was already under way.

- H: But that's the way it happened. It all seemed pretty vague to me.

- G: I defended GOEBBELS when he was accused of having insulted RÖNDENBERG. They had printed a cartoon of him in "DER ANGRIFT".

- H: So you've done a good deed for the Nazis, haven't you?

- G: Yes, and they acquitted him—thanks to me!

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T.O.P. - S.T.E.C.R.B.I.

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IRR Pers. Files
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E.O. 13526, exp. 8/20

NWD 901008
By SDT/NRW Date 1/21/00

Ref ID: A64141
5 Jul 45

CONFIDENTIAL

S: When did they chop off HITLER's head?

R: That was HITLER's last momentous action.

S: RIBBENTROP told me on 21 Apr '45 that HITLER would be defended from all charges of war crimes and that he would never be tried. He told his child not to go to Switzerland. But when I asked him whether I might send my English translation out, he told me that that was not the point of the question. I certainly wouldn't have stayed around if my children had to be detained.

H: HITLER CALLED HOFER a scallywag, a scally vicious character. Every time he saw him, he would immediately run if possible. In 1931 and accumulated so many debts, that his father published a notice in the papers announcing that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by his son. Then HOFER devoted his efforts to the Nazi party. He was arrested by the Austrians in 1933. At that time the Nazis were supposed to liberate Austria. He was detained in the same prison. But there was a Nazi underground. As a result of which they helped HOFER escape. Since it was impossible to take him back, he had a chance to get to Italy. At the 1933 anniversary of the Party he marched past HITLER in the parade. He became HITLER'S man in 1936. He began a terrible battle against the church. HITLER suggested to HITLER in 1937 that one Tyrol be made into a Nazi province.

S: HITLER said there would be no Christianity in Europe 50 years from now.

H: But HITLER said there would be no Christianity in the Tyrol within two years.

H: BLOMBERG once told me: "The Führer is a real friend of our Army -- because he let us keep our old Army's colors."

H: There was a rather strange incident in Hungary. A meeting had been arranged between young HORVATH and one of TITO's men. However, the Gestapo got advance information about this. They arrested both young HORVATH and his guest. One of them was instead, wearing the uniform of their prisoner. The meeting ended in a shooting match, as a result of which young HORVATH got himself arrested. As soon as HORVATH was informed about a short time, he published his famous radio address, a speech which he had kept in his desk for a week previous to this incident... HITLER had offered all of Slovakia to HORVATH in 1938, even before the Sudeten question arose. HORVATH declined at the time because he was opposed to war. But later on he accepted a healthy slice of Slovakia.

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E.O. 13526, Ex. 3A

NWQ 901008
By SP7/MW Date 11/21/68

TOP SECRET

Ref No SAIC/X/10

2 Jul 42

CONFIDENTIAL

G: I heard today that LUETGERDINE has been locked up. He used to be the leading defense counsel at all the big law suits. He gained favor with the party rather cleverly, though belatedly, in 1937. He was somehow connected with the ROEHN affair in 1934, which resulted in his dismissal from the party. Since 1935 he had nothing to do with politics. I really don't like him very much, but I just can't see why they should lock up a man like him.

II PRISONERS' ATTITUDE

G: I suppose we can expect one of three things to happen to us. We'll either be treated as war criminals, or possibly we'll be called upon to work with the Allies, or, we may be tried by a German court.

H: This raises the question whether it wouldn't be better to put an end to our lives rather than go on bearing the guilt of the recent happenings—a guilt which no one can deny.... You are in a different position. You're 51 years old, and you have a family. But I am 63, I'm all alone, and have lived a full life.

G: I'd kill myself if I had any feeling of guilt. But only then! As it happens, I have a clear conscience.

H: Actually we're all guilty. If I had been willing to risk my life and my position, I could have changed a lot of things. For example, I wouldn't have had to carry out any orders which seemed foolish. I could have gone to the FUHRER and told him he was crazy....

G: The last time I saw HITLER was in Jan '40. Even then I no longer had any influence on any of the important people.

H: All men who held responsible positions such as mine, had the choice of sanctioning laws against their better judgement, or of quitting their jobs. And all of us preferred to stick to our jobs, and therefore we're all guilty. HITLER could never have realized his mad schemes if someone had put up some opposition.... The behavior of the German people as a whole cannot be condoned.

G: The main thing would be to single out all those people who took financial advantage of the Nazi regime.

H: The German people would never have done such crazy things in their foreign policy, if it hadn't been so rotten internally. I doubt whether HIMMLER knew in 1935 what he was going to do at LUBLIN in 1940. However, these people did have the necessary mental qualifications for their cannibal actions. HITLER, with his singular viciousness, always picked his own gang of strong-men. And how that man could live! He told me in April 1945 that he'd give the Americans 80 years to merge into the REICH—but he didn't give them eight days.... The best thing would be to forget about the past, and start all over again. But I suppose the Americans are too thirsty for revenge to permit such a thing.

G: Of what are you being accused?

H: They want us get a few matters straightened out concerning the annexation of Austria. And there are a few things to be

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R6 319
IRR Pers. Fiks
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E.O. 14176, Rev. 2.0

NWQ 901008
By SDT/KSW Date 11/21/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. No. N.Y.A. 10

5-11-45

clarified agent Croatia—such as the shooting of certain people, I didn't have anything to do with that. As far as Austria is concerned, I can tell them nothing but the truth. They fight, too, as well as ~~the~~ CHAMBERLAIN and DALADIER, these men didn't even do anything about the Czech affair. I suppose I'll have to live a lot of difficulty after returning to Austria.

Q: What would you say the German government could have had anything to do with National Socialism? I had known that their regime had to be eliminated.

H: I was in complete agreement with HITLER's foreign policy up to August 1938. He really did the German cause a lot of good.

C: But I started to get cold feet as early as the Sudeten affair. I expected trouble at the time, but in spite of everything, the ~~FUHRER~~'s intuition won the day.

H: I made a silent break with the Nazi government when war started in 1939. However, I modified my attitude after the successful campaigns against France.

G: I'm definitely in agreement with the National Socialist ideals. I have the intention of condemning something new, which I once considered right.

H: Why didn't you leave Germany in time?

S: I had a chance to leave—I had good connections in Sweden, and I wanted to go there. But I intended to get a divorce first, so that I'd be able to marry a Swedish lady whom I had known a long time. But I felt that I owed it to my people to stay. And furthermore, I had a clear conscience. There was no reason why I'd have to run away.

G: I had a chance to leave on 20 July '44. But I have ten children and a lot of responsibility. I couldn't possibly leave.

G: What do the Americans expect to do with people like us? Do they want us to furnish proof of our activities? I've opposed GABLETTEN and KREISLETTEN in 24 different cases during the past year-and-a-half.... My reason for joining the NSDAP lay in my faith in the idealistic trends of thought. But things actually turned out quite differently from what I expected. Instead of coming to goodness, we instituted even greater wrongs.

H: Yes, we were cheated. But I'll stick to the idea of a GROSS-DEUTSCHLAND (greater Germany). Just the same, Austria can never exist as an independent nation—there'll be another movement to unite her with Germany some day. And it will be impossible to suppress the nationalistic spirit of the Germans who live in countries which border Germany. DEUTSCH intends to make good.

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POLITICAL SPY

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E.O. 13526, Ex. 1A

NWG 901008

By SOT/KW

Date 11/2/00

TOP SECRET

Ref No SAIC/X/10

5 JUL 45

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Czechs out of the Sudeten Germans within one next ten years. He tried this before, and he failed—surely he cannot succeed now. I myself don't want to do this and would like to speak. Our treatment of the religious question was sheer madness. Religion is the moral support of all mankind. You can't just rob a people of its religion without replacing it with something else.

H: I wonder how many orders were given in this war which were contrary to international law. Even I had to give such orders.

G: If ever there will be a German people's tribunal where they say it is to try war criminals, then the people will have to condemn three categories of persons:

1. Those people who are guilty of crimes about this war.
2. People who are responsible for the needless waste of lives due to the unnecessary prolongation of the war.
3. Those people who are guilty of having led us on with false hopes of victory, by telling us of new weapons.

S: I would like to have some sort of a small job, where no one can see me, and where I'd have as many as ten bosses—all of them American.

R: I'm not ready to collaborate with them yet—I'd like to return from awhile. I'd like to sit back and see what happens.

III. CRITICISM OF ALLIES' ATTITUDE

S: To Interrogating Officer: Your non-internazional laws cannot be enforced in their present form. . . . Do you really think that the Hitler Youth spirit can be gone over with as easily as all that? Something will have to take its place. Deep in Russia will have to be given, people will have to be educated, and they will have to be told what really happened in the past. Otherwise there'll be a day when you are gone—some 50 years from now—when some fool will start the whole mess all over again. It is not enough to do away with recognized facts—you'll have to get rid of the potential fools as well. . . . There could be better things than an easy occupation—that's not what I'm worried about. . . .

I once wrote a letter saying "Germany has suffered by lost half of its wars—and she suffered more each time." Marxist spirit is a great thing, but it leads to a lot of misery. All the good and decent qualities of the German people are overwritten by those who are Remove them—the first round of the contest you'll have to fight harder, and before you can win again—the second round (peace) is over.

H: The whole business of international courts is a lot of nonsense. Heaven to hell is a Prime Minister responsible for his policies, or force him for making a truce. Things like that have always happened in history. NAPOLION and BISMARCK broke treaties.

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E.O. 14176, Sec. 3(b)

NDA 905008
By SPK/NSA 1/2/68

TOP SECRET

Ref. No. SAIC/X/10

5 Jul 45

CONFIDENTIAL

— and no one ever called them "war criminals". But I suppose we would have done the same thing if we had won the war. We'd even have condemned the people who were responsible for the peace treaty of 1919.

S: Do you suppose that people such as RIPPENHAGEN will ever be able to work in our line again?

TO: Maybe.

S: I don't believe it. We'll be asked all the time whether we were Nazis. And then the whole business will start all over again... There is no hope for us if you decide to judge us by our concentration camps.... When I first saw American tanks enter Austria I thought that our worries were over. We thought that the pressure which had forced us to the brink of insanity had been removed. But now here you are, making all sorts of accusations. It doesn't make any difference whether you'll hold us six or eight weeks, in fact I think you're right in doing so. But where do we go from here? Simply from one army to another?

TO: You needn't worry about that.

S: I am not really afraid—although I know what fear is like, after going through all the bombings of BERLIN. This is not a matter of physical fear, but rather a feeling of hopelessness. If you analyse the whole situation you come to a point where you realize that everything is lost. It would be a different story if we'd only have to worry about you (the Americans). But there are the Allied Nations! Thus it is very difficult for us to think clearly one way or the other. What is there left for us to do? There can be no doubt about it that we have only ourselves to blame. We'll have to be very modest for the next hundred years. The game is over.

H: I've heard that the Seventh American Army is supposed to go to the States.

G: I'm terribly worried about that. The fewer Americans there are here, the easier the Russians are going to be on us.

R: The mere fact of my negotiating abroad might mark even me as a war criminal.

S: And they certainly accuse me of suppressing foreign newspaper reports in the German press. They could say: "You helped in keeping the German people uninformed about the real state of things. Therefore you are a war criminal!" But just imagine what this sort of thing would lead to! It would cease to be justice if they take advantage of their victory by saying: "You wouldn't be a war criminal if you had violated the laws of your country." You must realize what an unhealthy point of view this would be. According to that, your son who fought for his country, and who obeys its laws also would be a war criminal—

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 8(b)

NWD 901008

By SP27/HSW

Date 11/21/00

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Ref No: SAIC/X/10

5 Jul 47

CONFIDENTIAL

just because he had the misfortune of belonging to a nation which lost a war. This might actually happen. That's the sort of thing which keeps worrying me.

R: To T.C. Unless the Allies can come to the right decision now, PATTON's prediction will unfortunately come true. (Source had heard Gen. PATTON's speech in Calif.)

S: ...and then your children will have to come to Europe again.

R: ...But this much is certain, the responsibility for the war must be carried by a few individuals, rather than by the German people as a whole.... The German people should have been given the chance to make up for everything, even in 1918. Instead of this, the world begrimed Germany its fair share of happiness. You just can't let 80 million people starve to death.

S: Just look how much the Poles have suffered... There are three unfortunate nations: the Poles, the Jews, and the Germans.... But it's too early to say anything about that. If we'd talk about our misfortunes now, there'd be a lot of people using that as their excuse. What we need now, is enthusiastic devotion to the task of repairing the mental and psychological damage which the German people now suffered. It will take a lot of enthusiasm, something which will appeal to the real people, to the laborers, the farmers, and to our youth. Administrative measures, suppression, occupation, and revenge will do no good. The people are still suffering from shock.

IV. MISCELLANY

G: Today Your Excellency will have to give me a discourse about Croatia and about what happened to the population at the time of the German occupation. A friend of mine named RUDOLF who had been there, told me that the Croats used to murder the Serbs. But he claimed that such things did not happen in the regions occupied by his troops, because he himself had assumed responsibility (to keep things perfect).

H: We were terribly worried. We had only nine battalions in the whole wide area this country the size of Bavaria. It would have been disastrous for us to get involved in their battles.

C: PATTON sole and he "solo"! But there quietly with his troops and let type code murderer each other at night.

H: There can be no motivation for him personally. He should have never been named.

C: But I am not so sure. I think he was a good soldier. He knew what he was doing. He would not have done it if he had not known that he would be promoted.

And for that reason PATTON went home.

S: The Hitler Youth will give us a lot of trouble yet.

R: Yes, the most important task will be to quiet them down.

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REF ID: A6524

R.C. 1950, Rev. 4-18

NWD 901008

By SDT/RW Date 1/21/60

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Ref No SAIC/X/10

Sect 1

G: All persons from a KREISLEITER upward should be called before a tribunal. There is just one danger with such a scheme—the trials might easily turn out to be instruments of revolution.

G: My brother-in-law came here from Norway in 1937, and tried to help HITLER with founding a Society of Friends of Germany in Norway (GEFÜHLIGE DER FREUNDE DEUTSCHLANDS). You see, Norway was annexed and became part of Greater Germany.

H: I'll give you a little sample of European politics. The first peace treaty between Germany and Austria to be concluded after DOLFUSS's death was the JULIERTAG (July Pact 1936). I entered the cabinet on SCHUSCHNIGG's request, as guarantor of the treaty. A few months later I became Minister of the Interior.... If this treaty was to do any good, both participants would have to have been honest. But HITLER, who was one of the signers, then wanted to be honest, and the other party (SCHUSCHNIGG) just couldn't have taken it seriously.

G: Why do you say that SCHUSCHNIGG "couldn't" have taken it seriously?

H: Simply because it was impossible to conclude any treaty with HITLER about this subject. Any such thing was out of the question. Look here—HITLER made a public statement that, as far as he was concerned, National Socialism in Austria was a purely Austrian affair. And just five days later we heard in VIENNA that all high-ranking Austrian SA officers had arrived at BIRKENTEGADEN for a reception.

G: I own a house in AINSECK, 15km out of FUENFSHEIM (Bavaria).

H: When did you get that?

G: I purchased it in 1938, and unfortunately from a Jewess. I was offered this house as early as 1937. Mrs SALOMON, who is connected with a banking firm, was a real lady.....The house cost (me) 120,000 Marks.

H: And I bought a villa in VIENNA. Its former owner was a Jew, who had emigrated together with his wife.

G: She would have been forced to sell after 1938 anyway....If she ever returns she'll have to return the money which I invested!

S: You will see how quickly the mistakes of the Nazi Government will be forgotten. If the Americans do not watch out, there is bound to be glorification of the past.

H: HITLER was rather queer as far as his relations with women were concerned.

G: I never knew that there was an Eva BRAUN until I got here.

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By 30/11/00 Date 11/21/00

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Ref No SAIC/X/10

5 July 1945

H: I often saw her while visiting HITLER. I'll have to admit that she was a classy-looking woman. She had dark hair...a medium type.

G: But why didn't he marry her?

H: He once told me that Germany needed him, and that therefore he couldn't afford to have a family. His point of view was similar to the教義 of the Catholic Church. But I heard from STRASSER and from another absolutely reliable source whose name I don't care to mention, that HITLER was sexually abnormal. He was incapable of having normal sexual relations. He was an exhibit.

G: That is most interesting.

H: STRASSER once told me that he was sterile.

G: Was there something wrong with his glands?

H: No, it was some sort of a mental matter. But aside from that he was rather fond of women. I have seen him holding Frau GOEBBELS and Frau HIRL (?) on his lap and he had a lot of fun with them. Another time I saw two dressing him with nude legs—and it really looked as if he were enjoying himself.

5 July 1945

SEVENTH ARMY INTERROGATION CENTER

Paul Kubala
PAUL KUBALA
Major, MI
Commanding

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526, Dec. 3, 2013

NW 905008
By SDT/KW Date 1/21/00

Arrest Report

VON DER

Surname GOLTZ First Name(s) RUEDIGER

Alias None

Nationality Claimed German

Address of Last Residence Berlin- Wannsee, Sandwerder 7 and Kinnegg near Fuessen,
Bavaria

Occupation Lawyer and Notary Public, Member of Reichstag, Member of Prussian
Staatsrat, member of Peoples Tribunal

Identity Documents

Details of Arrest: (a) Place Kinnegg near Fuessen, Bavaria

(b) Date 20 May 1945 (c) Time Pm

Unit Making Arrest 206 CIC Det. VI Corps

Reason for Arrest Automatic Arrestee

(further details to be written on back if necessary)

Witnesses: Names and Addresses

Statement after Arrest Admitted to above.
(attach on separate sheet if necessary)

Property: (Property taken from prisoner to be listed on back, together with description and whereabouts of any other property relevant to the case)

Military or Civil Authorities Taking Custody of the Prisoner

Provost Marshal, Seventh Army for internment

Signature of Person Authorizing Arrest David S. Horner Rank
WGS4

Date 7 Sept 45 DAVID S. HORNER, Special Agent, 307th CIC Det.

SHAEF AGO Form No. 7

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DEUTSCHES FILM
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MN 901008
By SDT/VSN Date 1/2/70

13 Dec 1970
Anlage zu Ausweis Nr. 7287

Graf von der G O L T Z - Rüdiger

Blatt 1

1. Frage 17 Adelstitel:

Mutter: Anna von Hase; Großmutter väterlicherseits Cecilie von Perbandt; Großmutter mutterlicherseits Grafin von Kalckreuth; Schwiegermutter: Wanda Hjort, geb. von der Marwitz. Deren Mutter: geb. Grafin Itzenplitz.

2. Frage 41 NSDAP:

Mit dem 1.4.1932 wurde ich Mitglied der NSDAP (Nr. zwischen 1'633'000 und 1'654'000) - aus Idealismus als wohl situerter Anwalt meins Stellung höchstens riskierend. Ich aber dachte mit Knickerbocker "Deutschland so oder so" (AFD oder NSDAP) und stellte mich 1932 für eine Anzahl Wahlreden aus eigener Initiative in Pommern zur Verfügung im Sinne einer Zusammenarbeit fassung der Kräfte in der NSDAP gegen die rote Gefahr.

Von einer Wahlrede Anfang 1933 abgesehen habe ich nach der Machterobernahme politische Reden nicht mehr gehalten. Zu werten war m.H. nur noch durch Leistungen.

Eigentliche Amt im Partei habe ich nie ausgeübt, da ich politisch, staatlich und beruflich fachlich dachte und handelte, so nahm ich niemals ein Amt als "politischer Leiter" oder "Hauptsträger" wahr. Nachdem wohl um die Wende 1932/33 die Uniformen mit Abzeichen eingeführt wurden und die einfache braune Jacke nicht mehr getragen werden durfte, ermächtigte mich etwas später der Gauleiter auf Befragen, den Kreuzensprengel des Kreisleiters zu tragen, ohne daß sich daraus sonstige Folgerungen ergeben hatten. Raum kam ich nach dem in Formfragen großzügiger Berlin (13.3.34), so trug ich in der wenigen Fällen, in denen ich die Uniform noch anzuziehen hatte (Staatsversammlungen bis 1935 und Reichstagssitzungen ab 1936) kein Abzeichen mehr. Übernahme MdR 1936.

Nachdem ich seit 1.1.35 ausschließlich als Rechtsanwalt und Notar in Berlin tätig geworden war, bat mich Rudolf Hess schriftlich als alter der NSDAP bekannten Verteidiger, als Verbindungsmann die Partei im Strafrechts- und Strafprozeßanschluß des Reichsjustizministeriums zu vertreten, um dem Reichsjustizminister seine diesem willkommene Persönlichkeit zu stellen, nachdem Rank II dort die Mitarbeiter ohne Zustimmung von Hess druck abgezögert hatte. Ich nahm an den jährlich zweimal stattfindenden Sitzungsperioden von ca. 14 Tagen nach Maßgabe meiner Zeit etwa 8 Tage teil und nahm noch einzelnen anwaltlichen Erfahrungen eine sachliche Stellung, wie jeder Teilnehmer bestätigen wird. Ich habe Hess insgesamt zweimal seinen Referaten etwa 4-5 mal mundlich berichtet. Schriftliche Berichte oder laufende schriftliche Weisungen fanden nicht statt. Vielmehr verkehrte das im Hess selbst unmittelbar mit dem Justizministerium schriftlich und mundlich zum gleichen Thema. Der Auftrag mit dem ein Rang oder Amt nicht verbunden war, fand mit Kriegsbeginn praktisch seine Erledigung.

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DECLASSIFIED
2001-08-05, Rev. 2001

NR 90/008
By SDT/KSW Date 1/2/00

Die mir 1933 vom Minister Lammers übermittelte Bitte, zusammen mit 2 anderen das Reichskanzlergehalt an Hinterbliebene zu verteilen (eine jährlich ein oder zweimal erfolgende Eigenzeichnung zu 9 - 3 Dutzend Witten u.s.w. - Auszahlungen von je 100 - 300 M) war ohne Bedeutung.

Meine Anwaltserfahrungen im Kampf ums Recht rückten mich der Partei immer ferner, der ich in großen Rechtsverfahren als "Störenfried" entgegentreten mußte. (Einzelheiten auf Wunsch, im übrigen vergl. Akten). Demgemäß hat man mir nicht einmal im Kriege ein Amt der Partei zu übertragen auch nur versucht und ich besitze - stets nur Rechtsanwalt und Notar - nicht einmal das Kriegsverdienstkreuz. Ausgeschieden bin ich wie alle anderen am "Beck-Unternehmen" (seit Herbst 1942) Interessierten aus der Partei nicht, um nicht eigene Absichten gefahrdende Folgerungen hervorzuführen. Als ich im Januar 1945 hörte, daß die NSDAP das Denkmal meines Urgroßvaters (Kirchenhistoriker von Hase) in Jena wegen Beteiligung seines Enkels (General von Hase) am 20.7.44 beseitigt hatte, benutzte ich diese Gelegenheit soweitgehender "Sippenhaftung" der Ordnung halber zum auch formellen Ausscheiden.

Berufung in den Reichstag 1936 - wohl ein Dank für meine Arbeit in der Strafrechtskommission an den alten vor früher bekannten Verteidiger - nahm ich in falscher Hoffnung politischen Einzelmühlases gern an. Im übrigen 1936 kein "Parlament" mehr; sondern nur außenpolitisches Auditorium. Zum 31.3.1943 bei einziger möglicher Gelegenheit wieder aus dem Reichstag ausgeschieden. Für einige Zeit Einschätzung bezeichnend, daß auf Briefköpfen u.s.w. nie als "MdR" geführt.

3. Frage 98 und 117: Sonstige Ämter:

Seit 1931 - 1934 zugleich Syndikus der "Landschaft" für Pommern (Gemeinnütziges landwirtschaftl. Creditinstitut.). Nach "Machtübernahme" eine Stunde lang Vorsitzender des pommerschen Provinziallandtages, der wie gleichzeitig alle Prot.-Landtage in der 1. Sitzung seine Ende fand, ehrenamtlicher "Fachhändler der Arbeit" für Pommern etwa 5.33 - 3.34 und etwa seit 6.33 Mitglied des Preußischen Staatsrates, der seit 1935 mit fortschreitender Liquidation Preußens zur Sitzung nicht mehr zusammensrat, und wenige Monate 1933 Stellvertretendes Mitglied Pommerns im gleichfalls bald durch Gesetz fortgefallenen Reichsrat. Mein Beruf blieb Rechtsanwalt u. Notar, die gegenüber der Partei m.E. nicht genug fundierte Sterlung als Oberpräsident der Provinz Pommern, die Göring mir übertragen wollte, lehnte ich ab.

Vom 13.3.34 bis etwa 30.11.34 etabliert Wirtschaftsorg. siehe oben!

Alle weiteren Nebenaufgaben Ausfluß der seit 1.1.35 wieder ausschließlich ausgeübten Tätigkeit als Rechtsanwalt u. Notar. Vorsitzer der Anwaltskammer und eines Anwalt-Ehrengerichts erst in Stettin (1933-34) und dann in Berlin (1935-ggw), ozw. Besitzer in Leipzig zuletzt Mitgliedschaft (ohne Amt) im Akademie f. deutsches Recht und ihren Ausschüssen für GmbH-Recht (2 Sitzungen), Kartellrecht (4-5 Sitzungen), Arbeitsrecht (nach einer Sitzung, weil zu theoretisch ausgeschieden), Steuerrecht (1 Sitzung von 2 Tagen).

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DEKLASSIFIED
E.O. 12815, Sec. 3(d)

MWQ 90/008
By SDT/KS Date 1/27/00

Anlage zu Ausweis Nr. 7287

Graf von der G O L T Z Rüdiger

Blatt 2

Fortsetzung Frage 98 und 117:

Vorsitzender des Ehrengerichts der Wirtschaftsorganisation etwa 1937 - "gewt" gegründet als Gegengewicht gegen die Ehrengerichtsbarkeit der DAF; "Nachprüfung" groblicher Verstöße gegen die Urfreie eines ordentlichen Kaufmaßns".

Vorsitzender der Schiedsstellen der Wirtschaftsgruppen "Maschinenbau" und "Metall-Industrie" zur Nachprüfung von Einsprüchen gegen die Export-Förderungsumlage.

Vom "Reichskommissar für Behandlung feindlichen Vermogens" (Dr. Ernst, später Staatssekretär Dr. Crohn) als Verwalter eingesetzt für: "Elizabeth Arden-GmbH" 1940-ggw als langj. Syndikus "Deutsche Solvay-Werke-AG" etwa 1941-ggw seit 1957 "Lindstrom-Elektrolis-Konzern" etwa 1943-ggw auf Wunsch der die Eigentümer vertr. Personen, zu deren Schutz vor drohenden Eingriffen. Volksgerichtshof: 1936 oder 1937 überraschend auf 5 Jahre berufen; auf meinen Einspruch ersuchte Reichsjustizminister Gurtner, mich "wegen Überlastung" zu Sitzungen nicht heranzuziehen und dispensierte mich damit. Ich habe nie antwortet und an keiner Sitzung teilgenommen, die Berufung wurde nach Ablauf nicht erneuert. Der beste Beweis für meine Einstellung! Faktisch war ich also nicht Mitglied. Zeugen: Die leitenden Herren des Volksgerichtshofes und Sachbearbeiter des Justizministeriums.

4. Frage 116:

Nachdem ich bereits 1938 durch die Verteilung des Gen.-Obersten von Tritsch gegen die Verdächtigungen Heydrich-Himmler vor dem Sondergericht Göring-Brauchitsch-Räder und durch weitere Auseinandersetzungen mit der Gestapo und mit Gauleitern wohl suspekt geworden war, war ich seit Herbst 1942 für das Unternehmen des Gen.-Obersten Beck, meines väterlichen Freundes und Chefs aus dem Weltkrieg I drängend interessiert. Für und nach Durchführung zur Verfügung gestellt, standige Verbindung mit Graf Hardenberg (Zeuge!), Neuhardenberg-Merk, zuletzt Lazarett KZ Oranienburg), Graf Schulenburg, der wochenlang bei uns wohnte, drei einschlägige Besprechungen mit General von Treskow (Zeuge für eine Besprechung meine "rau"), Naheres verga. meine Handschrift (beschlagnahmt, Grundlage des Rapports). Zweimal nach dem 20.7.44 von Gestapo vernommen. Hätte man mich erwischt, wäre ich hingerichtet und "Opfer des Faschismus" geworden, wie General von Raes, rechter Vetter meiner Mutter, wie verschiedene Kinder u. Schwiegerkinder des Geheimrats Bonhoeffer, Schwagers meiner Mutter, wie Schulenburg und andere Freunde. Wechselfiel-shears-schae-

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DECLASSIFIED
EG 1998, 2001

MQ 90/008
By SD/TKW Date 1/2/00

Frank II verweigerte bis zuletzt seine Zustimmung zu meiner Bestellung als Mitglied des Vorstands der Reichsgerichtsverwaltungskammer, weil ich mich grundsätzlich weigerte, über die Frage seit Wachtübernahme geführter jüdischer Vertretungen Auskunft zu geben. Zeugen: Frank II, RA Neubert Berlin, Reichsjust.-Min.

Auf Veranlassung Frank II ehrengerichtliche Untersuchung gegen mich wegen Vertretung von Juden und Halbjuden (Gutermann-Gutach). Zeuge: Amtsgerichtspräsident Gardiewski-Berlin, der das Verfahren einstellte, weil man mir die Vertretung anständiger Mischlinge nicht verbieten könne.

Heydrich erklärte kurz vor seinem Tode zu Staatssekretär Stuckart, ich sei "ein schräger Vogel", den er sich einmal genauer ansehen wolle. Er berichtete an Bormann, auffallenderweise vertrete Graf Goitz wieder einmal böhmisches Opposition. Zeuge: Staatssekr. Stuckart.

Gauleiter Sturtz berichtete zweimal an Bormann, daß Graf Goitz zu Gunsten der "Amerikanischen Elizabeth Arden-Gesellschaft" Schwierigkeiten mache und in einem anderen Fall gegen Entlassung einer hazi-unzuverlässigen deutschen Lehrerin (1941, 1944/45) sich verwende.

Zeuge: Frau Annemarie Mentzner, Firma Arden-Berlin sowie Beschriftungsliste-Briefkopie.

März 1942 Anmeldung eines im Dienste des SD stehenden Referendars zur Ausbildung in meinem Büro, was ich im letzten Moment merkte, sodaß ich ihn nicht annahm. Zeuge: Sekretärinnen Schulze u. Girod über Wohnung Berlin Wannsee erreichtbar.

Dem Rechtsanwalt Oehl-Nürnberg (Zeuge!) erklärte die Kanzlei des Führers-berlin 1941, er solle ihr mit dem Grafen Goitz (den er betrauen wollte) vom Leibe bleiben. G. sei bei der Partei unten durch. Ob ich bei der Partei "abgemeldet" sei, fragten mich Fabrikant Lütke (Hof, Bayern, Gar-AG) ca 1941/42 und Rechtsanwalt Kubel, Berlin vielleicht jetzt Immenstadt-Bay.) ca 1942/43, anscheinend auf Bemerkung der gleichen Stelle.

SS-Bodenamt Prag bedrohte mich schriftlich als Vertreter der nach Amerika geflüchteten berühmten tschechischen Sängerin Jarmila Novotna und ihres Mannes (Zeuge: Baron Edgar Urkull Allianz-Berlin, zuletzt Konstanz und Brief).

5. Frage 118: Reden und Veröffentlichungen:

Seit 1923: Etwa ein Dutzend Wahlreden 1932 in Pommern für die NSDAP. Nach noch einer Rede 1933 keine öffentlichen politischen Reden mehr. Ein Vortrag über Falbusch-Prozeß etwa 1931 Berlin, Kriegervereinshaus. 1934 im Zusammenhang mit der Organisation der "Wirtschaft" insgesamt etwa 3 mal vor Presse oder auf Einladung darüber gesprochen. Anfang Dez. 1934 Vortrag über Arbeitsordnungs-Gesetz (rein JUR.) vor Universität Halle. Vortrag über die Ihregerichtsbarkeit auf dem Juristentag in Leipzig 1939 - der einzige Juristentag, den ich (1/2 Tag) je besucht habe und eben wegen dieses Vortrages besuchen mußte, der hinterher in den NS-Schulungsbriefen abgedruckt wurde und die Rechtsgrundlagen jedes Strafverfahrens, insbesondere das rechtliche Gehör klarstellte, aber auch z.B. die Notwendigkeit einer Verteidigung möglichkeit auch vor den Parteigerichten. - Insbesondere im ganzen Krieg keine Reden!

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E.O. 13526, Dec. 31, 2013~~MW 901008~~
By ~~SDT/KSW~~ Date ~~11/21/00~~

Anlage zu Ausweis Nr. 7287

Graf von der G O L T Z Rudiger

Blatt 3

Fortsetzung Frage 118:

Veröffentlichungen:

Seit 1930 etwa bis 1933 ungefähr ½ Dutzend tagespolitischer Zeitungsaufsätze, gelegentlich im Zusammenhang mit politischen Rechtsfällen, sowie 1934 einmal in einer Zeitschrift eines Wirtschaftsbuches 1932: "Tributjustiz", Brunnenverlag Berlin 1. Auflage. konzerns.

Fachaufsätze: Einige Zeitungsaufsätze über den Pflichtenkreis des Treuhänders der Arbeit 1933/34, Pommern, ev. auch Volk. Beob.

Einige Juristische Aufsätze strafrechtlichen Inhalts in Fachzeitschriften. 1936-39.

Einarbeitsrechtlicher Aufsatz in der Festschrift für Schlegelberger. Etwa 1937?

Insbesondere seit Kriegsausbruch keine Veröffentlichung außer einem fachlichen Aufsatz über die Ehrengerichtbarkeit der Wirtschaft im deutschen Recht. (vielleicht auch schon vor dem Krieg erschienen).

6. Frage 125 Auslandsreisen:

Berufliche Reisen als Anwalt auf Kosten des Klienten.

Prag-Wien ca 1936 (2 Tage) Private Anwaltssache

Spanien (Bilbao) 1935 Juni (3 Tage) " "

Belgien (Brüssel) Herbst 1940 (3 Tage) " " der Firma Solvay u.Cie.

Italien (Mailand u.Rom) 7./8.41 (14 Tage) " " " " "

Holland (Amsterdam u.Harlem) 1938 (2 Tage) " für "Glanzstoff Wuppertal-Tentener v.Vlissingen"

Tschechoslowakei (Prag u.Liten b.Beraun) 1939 - 1945 jährlich etwa ^{1/2} mtl 1-2 Tage in priv. Anwaltssachen f.Solvay u.Cie (Prager Chem.Verein), sowie Lindström-Elektrola (Fragen der Verlagerung) u.Jarila Novotná v.Daubeck.

Militärische Reisen:

Belgien (Brüssel) 8.9.39 - 10.10.39 Hilfsoffizier u.Militärattaché (Siehe Frage 29)

Unterschrift: für Blatt 1, 2 u.3)

13. Dezember 1945

Rudiger von der Goltz

224494

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IRR Pers. Files
B67

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E.O. 13526, Sec. 3(b)

NM 90/008
By SDT/KSW Date 1/21/00

COPY

THOMAS SCHLYTTER
Telefon 51387

Nils Juelsgt. 64 B
OSLO

24 Januar 1946.

The Norwegian family of Grafen v.d. Golz has asked me to make a declaration with regard to my connection with Graf v.d. Golz in Germany before the war.

I had at that time double domicil here in Norway and in Berlin, and was staying most of the time in Berlin, where I was managing director of the Albako G.m.b.H., a company registered in Germany, but owned by Norwegian shareholders (and one Swede).

My lawyer in Germany had for many years been Bruno Kaufmann, and when he, being a jew, could not continue and decided to leave the country, I think in 1936, Graf Rudiger v.d. Golz became my lawyer.

I came to know him very well, and I know that he belonged to what may be termed "the right wing" of the national socialistic party. He was very little in sympathy with some of the men who by and by came to take a leading part in shaping the policy of the party. I know for instance that he was against the attack on Checkoslovakia, both because he considered it to be against the Munich agreement and because he thought it unfortunate in its effect on public opinion abroad, and on Germany's connections with the other powers.

In order to make what follows clear, I am obliged to enter in some detail on what happened to myself in the spring and summer of 1939. I was on a business trip to the States in April and March

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By SP2/1360 Date 1/21/00

- 2 -

and during my absence 2 of my men denounced me to the authorities for not managing the company "in the spirit of national socialism", whatever they might mean, and for having succeeded in transferring capital abroad under false declarations. It is true that I had succeeded in getting some capital transferred, but in a perfectly legal way.

Intrigues of this kind were at that time quite usual in Germany, and I think the two persons in question had expected that I would not dare to return to Germany, and that they would succeed in taking over the control of the company.

I did, however, return, and shortly afterwards I was arrested. This was at a time when a good many of the shipowners in Hamburg and Bremen were also put in prison under similar accusations.

Graf von der Golz immediately took the matter up in the most energetic manner, and with the assistance of the Norwegian minister in Berlin at that time, Mr. Scheel, succeeded in getting me out of prison after 6 weeks.

We then began a lawsuit against the two men, of which one was the sales manager and the other a salesmen, the latter at the same time the confidence men of the National Socialistic party at the factory, in other words, the head of a kind of cell-organization. Graf v.d. Golz won this law-suit in the most brilliant manner, and without considering that he thereby antagonized influential men in the party, such as f.inst. Dr. Ley.

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By SDT/BSR Date 1/21/00

- 3 -

Without him and his influence I hardly believe that I would have succeeded in the way I did, and he thereby rendered both me and the company, which was in fact a Norwegian company, very great services.

I make this statement conscientiously believing it to be true and I am willing, if desired, to confirm it under oath, either before the British or the American consul in this city.

(Signed) Thomas Schlytter

224497

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NW 901008
By SDT/NSW Dots 11/21/00

SOLVAY & CIE

ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE

TELEGRAMMES: SOLVAYCO BRUXELLES

TELEPHONES: { 11.39.40
 Inter 517

BRUXELLES, LE
33, RUE PRINCE ALBERT

C E R T I F I C A T E .

The "Société en commandite simple" Solvay & Cy, whose Head Office is in Ixelles-Brussels (Belgium), 33, rue Prince Albert, represented by the undersigned, Pierre CALLE, General Secretary of the aforesaid Company, domiciled at Ixelles-Brussels, 58, Avenue Duray, specially qualified, by power of attorney of the 13th December 1939, to appear before all diplomatic or consular Authorities in order to deliver unto them any declaration or attestation in the name of the Company.

hereby certifies that Count Rüdiger von der Goltz, lawyer in Berlin, has been appointed legal adviser to its German branch, the "Deutsche Solvay-Werke, A.G.", on the 4th May 1937.

In his capacity of legal adviser to the "Deutsche Solvay-Werke", Count Rüdiger von der Goltz has been led to defend the interests of Solvay & Cy in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, all countries where this Company was considered an enemy. He did so with great comprehension and absolute loyalty.

Brussels, 8th February 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 8th day
of February 1946.

Robert M. Winfree

Robert M. Winfree
Vice Consul of the United States
of America at Brussels, Belgium

Pierre Calle

Fee No 4004
\$ 2 -
Fees 88 -
Bariff item 24



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E.O. 13526, Sec. 2(b)

NW 905008
By SDT/NKd Date 1/21/00

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SOLVAY & CIE

ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE

TELEGRAMMES: SOLVAYCO BRUXELLES

TELEPHONES: { 11.39.40
Inter 517

BRUXELLES, LE 9 février 1946.
33, RUE PRINCE ALBERT

Monsieur J.B. HJORT,
Avocat,
20, Akersgatan,-
OSLO.

Monsieur l'Avocat,

Nous avons bien reçu votre lettre du 22 janvier et avons l'honneur de vous adresser ci-jointe l'attestation que vous nous avez demandée en faveur du Comte Rudiger von der Goltz.

Comme vous le constaterez, cette attestation a été signée devant le Consul des Etats-Unis à Bruxelles.

Nous espérons que ce document pourra vous être utile et vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur l'Avocat, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

5

forvo 9

1 annexe.

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MWD 90/008
By SAC/US Date 1/21/00

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Col W. S. LePage by L E Phillips ad Lt ORDO
MAR 8 1955

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

404 CIC file
202 CDC/jas
CIC

Initials J
Date

(Main) APO 757
21 February 1946

SUBJECT: COLZ, Graf Ruediger von der. D. 1026.
TO : Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps Region I, (Stuttgart),
APO 154, U. S. Army.

1. It is requested that Subject, von der COLZ, Graf Ruediger, now being held at Camp 74, LUDWIGSBURG, be interrogated.
2. This headquarters is interested in the Subject's connections and possible knowledge of the following, taken from SHAEF Cards Nos. 410,468 and 401,469:
 - a. Subject as military agent in BRUSSELS.
 - b. As Assistant Military Attaché under von PAPPENHEIM and military intelligence activities.
 - c. As chairman of the Ehrengerichtshof der Wirtschaft.
 - d. As vice-chairman on board of directors of Deutsche-Silva Werke AG, HERNDORF/ANHALT.
3. It is requested that copies of interrogation report, be forwarded in triplicate to this headquarters.

For the Chief, CIC:


DAIS H. GARVEY,
Lt. Col., Inf.,
S-3.

Telephone: FRANKFURT 22961, No. 60X

CIC 500

224500

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IRR Pers. Fiks
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E.O. 13526, Sec. A4

NAQ 90/008
By SDT/KW Date 1/21/00

J. B. HJORT

HØIESTERETTSADVOKAT

M. N. S.

TELEFONER:

PERSONLIG : 20 458
KONTORET : XX 368
PRIVATBOLIG: 58 332

JBH/GH

Captain Flaata,
U.S. Military Mission,
Torggt. 17,
O s l o .

OSLO 1st April 1946.
AKERSGATEN 20

Dear Sir,

Re. Count R.von der Goltz.

Referring to my previous letters in this case I hereby have the honour to send you a letter from a swiss insurance company with a declaration concerning count Goltz's defence of their interests versus the German Ministry of Propaganda.

Very truly yours,

224501

R 6 319
IRR Pers. Fiks
B67

ENCLOSURE PAPER

E.O. 14176, Sec. 1(b)

NND 90/008

By SDT/BSW Date 1/21/60

Windisch, Post, Sonderburg, Neck.
Den 14. Juli 1945

Ich, Christine von Dolmetsch geb. Bonhoeffer ordne die folgenden
im eingesetzten.

Ich bin die Tochter des im Jahre 1945 verhafteten Reichs-
gerichtsrates und Dr. Max von Dolmetsch, der seit April 1945
in einem privaten Geheimdienstvermögen unter
Hilfe seines Bruders Dr. Klaus Bonhoeffer und Pastor Dietrich
Bonhoeffer, ehemals mein Schwager, Dr. Rudolf Stellekens,
wurde noch lange Zeit im April 1945 von den Gestapo ver-
mordet.

Ich selbst wurde gleichzeitig mit meinem Mann verhaftet und
später wieder entlassen.

Das heile meine Mutter und meine Schwester in der Widerstand-
bewegung darf ich als bekannt voraussetzen.
Mein einziger Mann noch ich noch einer meiner Brüder waren je
Mitglied der Partei oder einer Gruppe.

Ich weiß, dass Graf von Goltz während Geschäftsjahren beim Re-
gierungsrat über Geschäftsführer der Gestapo im damaligen Reichs-
gerichtsrat unter Dr. Götter beriet, um diesen einen in
München geborenen und später wieder zu ihm übernommenen
willkürschnürlungen gewollt vermittelte und sehr sehr
bestrebt war.

Ich weiss, dass Goltz im Falle des Kriegsaufruhrs in dem Maße
den Strafgerichtsverfahren ohne Wahl stand, und seine Frau
mit seinem Mann immer wieder bestand auf, Götter zu einer gesetzlichen
Haftstrafe gegen Frank zu verlegen.

Ich weiss, dass Goltz den Volksgerichtshof als Institution
abscheide und gegen seine Willen und ohne seine Absicht dort
ein Richter bestellt wurde. Er ist auch, ob es sich
durch eine Anrede dort als Richter hätte geworden.

Ich weiss, dass Goltz in der Strafrechtskommission zu den
Elementen gehörte, und das bestreben bestand, die Gedanken
und rechtliche Grundlagen zu erläutern und bestimmt waren, die
Tendenzen freiließen, aufzuheben und überwunden zu erhalten.
Parteigegner zu paralysern. Es ist hier zu manchen
schwarzen Zusammensetzungen zwischen diesen beiden Gruppen.
Auch Professor Kohlrausch, Universität Berlin, wird diese
Rolle von Grafen Goltz in der Strafrechtskommission
gespielt haben.

Ich weiss, dass Goltz im Jahre 1938 im Vorfeld und des
Gesetzesvorhaben bestanden vom Reichsministerium für Wirtschaft
dem Jahre 1937 die Entfernung der Strafrechtskommission bestanden
gegen Götter und die Abschaffung bestanden. Götter wurde dann
nichts von Zusammensetzung, und das bestreben bestand, obwohl es
die Feste, Götter, nicht kann, bestanden, dass Götter bestrebt war, nicht
längere Zeit zu verhindern, um Götter zu unterstützen, will er den
Satzungsvorschlag vor dem Reichstag so nicht unter dem Vorsitz
von Goltz aufzutragen.

Seit dem Beginn des Kriegsaufruhrs bestanden Goltz und die anderen
Gruppen, nicht zum Gedenken an Grafen Goltz zu bestehen, bestanden
Parteigegner zu paralysern, und dass sie bestrebt
Gesetze auch für die Kirche und Kirche auszurichten.
Zweifel stand.

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E.O. 14176, 2001-06-01

MQ 901008
By SDT/VKd Dots 1/2/70

224503.

Nach der Verhandlung mit dem Deutschen Kolonialrat ist festgestellt worden, dass die Abteilung für Koloniale und Verteidigungswirtschaft des Auswärtigen Amtes, obwohl es sich nicht mit jedem Importeur mit gleich sehr präzisen und gesetzlichem Maßstab beschäftigt.

Der Name der Kolon ist mein Vorname.

Christian v. Dolmetsch

Sal.: Bonhoeffer

R.6 319
IRR Pers. Fks
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E.O. 13526, Ex. 4.6

MID 901008
By SDR/MSD Date 1/22/10

ADDRESS: 1000 18TH ST. N.W.

DC 20006

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WITH AN ASSOCIATION (PROB.)

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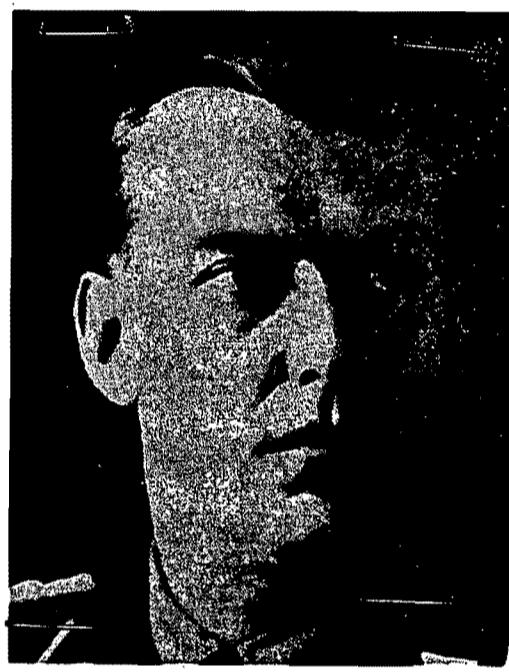
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E.O. 13526, Dec. 26

MQ 901 008
By SDT/RSW Date 1/2/70

GERMANY
(III)
Berlin

NAME: GOETZ (Ger.)
DR. DR. DIPL.-MEDIGEN GRAN VON GOETZ



Name: GOETZ (OBLZ) (Ger.)

GERMANY

Status: SS-Hstuf. In SD-Weitabschnitt REICHENBERG since
end 39. Formerly in SD-Oberabschnitt STUTTGART.

IV
Reichenberg

Address: REICHENBERG 194 (??)

Description: 39 yrs old. 1.75 m. very thin. small head. very pointed features.
green hair.

Misc.

Career

doss 3216

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Authority NWD 003019
By ST/HR-m NARA, Date 1/19/00

FILE CHECK

D 804413 U

NAME & ADDRESS

SM WA 35N

BUSCH, August A., Jr., M.

OB 28 Mar 1899 POB St. Louis, Missouri

DATE 11 APR 56

REQUESTOR, Name & Section Remarks by Requestor

NEW CASE SM

FOR RECORDS & CONTROL USE ONLY

NAME SSN DOB & POB

DEAD

DEPT OPEN

DEPARTMENT
ARMY AIRS

11 RDP

ONE
SUPP

BUSCH August A. JR - 90313-2711041 1899 Missouri - D 804413 U

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REMARKS

10 APR 56

Date Checked

11 APR 1956

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DW 1824

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RG 319
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPWIB 201 (1 May 44)
BUSCH, August A.

1 May 1944

f 2140 sd

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Subject: Lt. Col. August A. Busch, Ordnance,
Room 2E480, The Pentagon. X-5915.

1. Under date of 27 April 1944, information was received from Mae V. Lynch, who resides at 1454 Ogden Street, telephone COLUMbia 7244, a representative of the Wagaman-Brawner Realty Corporation, 1700 Eye Street, N.W., telephone METropoltian 3860, to the effect that Lt. Colonel August A. Busch, presently stationed in the Ordnance Department, The Pentagon, has resided for the past two years in Suite 702D, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., and that he has now undertaken to acquire 2855 Woodland Drive, N.W., as a residence.

2. It is understood that Colonel Busch contemplates moving to his new residence between the first and tenth of May. The informant's business relation with the Busches has also developed into a social contact. Mrs. Busch has engaged in confidences with the informant regarding the Busch marital situation and other personal matters.

3. At approximately 6:15 p.m., Monday, 24 April 1944, Colonel Busch received a caller, presumably a member of the staff of the Anheuser-Busch business in St. Louis. During the course of conversation Colonel Busch remarked to his business associate, "You have no idea how badly things are going." Matters under discussion at the time did not encourage the belief that Colonel Busch was referring either to his domestic problems or to the Anheuser-Busch business affairs.

4. Between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m., Colonel Busch received a long distance telephone call from New York City, and, together with his visitor, proceeded to an adjoining bedroom and closed the door in order to take the call over a phone located there. Mrs. Busch, after

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RG 319
IRR Pers. files
B 2 SI

Subject: Lt. Col. August A. Busch (cont'd)

being informed by a white house-maid that the call was from "that man", admonished the informant to maintain silence, carefully removed the receiver from a phone extension in the drawing room and listened in on the conversation between Colonel Busch and the New York caller. Because of the quiet, the informant again overheard Colonel Busch state, "Things are much worse off than we had any reason to believe." Mrs. Busch replaced the receiver after overhearing the conversation, and in a very firm manner declared that her husband, the father of her children, is 100% Prussian. The informant attempted to pass the allusion off as a reference to the obstinacy typical of Teutons, but Mrs. Busch reiterated her statement and declared again, "I mean he is 100% Prussian! Do you understand — 100% Prussian!" -- the connotation being that Colonel Busch's loyalty is to Germany rather than to the United States, and that Mrs. Busch was not referring to Colonel Busch's personal characteristics. Colonel Busch also was heard to admonish the individual in New York to whom he was speaking, "Be here Wednesday evening without fail!"

5. Because of some slight previous experience in matters of this kind and the definite impression given by Mrs. Busch that Colonel Busch's loyalty is doubtful, the informant contacted Mr. George Davis and Mr. George Held of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to the matter. In view of Colonel Busch's status as an Army officer, Mr. Davis and Mr. Held referred the informant to the War Department.

6. Additional information reveals that Colonel Busch's present marriage is his third, and that Colonel and Mrs. Busch, together with four of their children, will occupy the Woodland Drive residence which was recently vacated by Colonel Simms.

Frank C. Broadbent

FRANK C. BROADBENT,
Major, Military Intelligence,
Chief, Intelligence Division.

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RF 319
IRR Pers. Files

B 2 SI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 26, 1942.
VIIb/3319m

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

Subject: AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., MAJOR, ASN 0-908173, Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

Re:

Interview with Confidential and Reliable Informant, Subordinate Office Associate.

On Sept. 19, 1942 this agent interviewed a confidential and reliable informant in regard to AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR.

This informant advised that he has worked directly with the Subject both at the office and at the Subject's farm for approximately 12 years.

The Subject, he stated, is the son of August A. Busch II, the former president of the Anheuser Busch Company, whom he described as a very fine person. He described the Subject as a very dynamic person who is very abrupt in manners, a little unstable emotionally, loud in speech, inclined to be domineering, and whose only mode of expression is by swearing. He is, he added, of good character, but very rough and crude in speech and manners. Subject, he stated, is not a very well educated person, having just attended high school and having had a little private tutoring. According to him, he is twice married and has 8 children, some of these being his stepchildren. This informant further declared that the Subject at the present time is financially embarrassed from the standpoint of private funds, and that he has turned in some of his life insurance.

Regarding his hobbies, the informant advised that he is a great lover of livestock, that he is a horseman, that he likes hunting, shooting, and cards, and that he is quite active in the Racquet and Bridle Spur Hunt Club.

In regard to his executive ability, he declared that he is a capable person in directing men, but that there is some question as to his knowledge and judgment. Subject, he advised, has been the Plant Production Manager of the Anheuser Busch Company since 1933.

This informant declared that the Subject will have nothing to do with his cousins Paul and Gert (Curt) Von Gontard. He believes Gert to be behaving himself but Paul to be pro-Nazi, having heard him make un-American and pro-German statements. He believes Adalbert, who is Chief Engineer at the Brewery to be above reproach insofar as loyalty and integrity are concerned, but to be afraid of his brothers and several associates with whom

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DIVISION

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1942
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224509

RG 319
IRR Pers. F.ks
B 251

Sept. 26, 1942.
VIIb/3319m

he keeps company, who have a pro-German reputation. These individuals are Kurt Brockheim, Leonard Kehr, one Winters, and one Koch, who is a clerk in the bottling plant. They are all outspoken pro-Nazis.

Informant advised that there is absolutely no question in regard to his brother's loyalty, integrity, or discretion, and that he considers him to be more than 100% American.

Informant is of the opinion that the Subject is of unquestionable loyalty and integrity. He is, he added, on the quiet but very emphatically the American side.

In conclusion the informant declared that the Subject aspires for the higher society of St. Louis, but that he is not accepted because of his domineering and uncouth manners and attitude. His closest friends, he added, are his business associates.

E. SALAVOURIS,
Special Agent, CIC

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TO THE FBI

(Memo B)

page 2

224510

RG 319
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B 251

St. Louis, Missouri,
Sept. 28, 1942.
V11b/3319m

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

Subject: AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., MAJOR, ASN 0-908173, Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington, D.C.

Re: Interview with Robert A. Bagnell, acquaintance.

On Sept. 19, 1942, this agent interviewed Robert A. Bagnell, Major, Ordnance Reserve, 9 Clermont Lane, Webster Groves, Mo., in regard to Subject.

According to Bagnell, he has known Subject fairly close, although not exactly intimately eversince he was 10 or 12 years old. Subject, he stated, has not had much education, having had just some private tutoring and some high school work. Subject is twice married, the first time when he was 19 or 20 years old. He believes him to have had two daughters by his first wife, who died about 15 years ago. Subject's second marriage was with one Mrs. Dozier, who divorced her first husband to marry him. He believes him to have had two children by her. He further declared that Subject has one brother, Adolphus, and three sisters, Marie, Clara and Alice. His grandfather, Adolphus, he declared, came here from Germany and founded the Anheuser Busch Co. Subject's father, he informed, committed suicide about ten years ago.

Bagnell described Subject as a rather blustering type of individual, who has been spoiled all his life, but who has improved slightly of late. He is, he added, rather overbearing and although well thought of, not generally liked by the upper class of society. He does not think much of his ability.

Regarding Subject's social life, he remarked that the only thing that he knows is that he is a member of the Racquet Club, Bridlespur Club and the Missouri Athletic Club.

He further declared that Subject is related to the Von Gontard family, three members of which are in the United States. These, he said are Paul, Gert (Kurt & Curt) and Adalbert. He believes them and Subject to be cousins. Subject's father's sister, he added, married Adalbert's father, who was a rich munitions manufacturer before Hitler came into power. He believes him to have been either the owner or a large stockholder in the Mauser Arms factory, and his home was to have been in Munich, Germany. According to him, Subject's father was placed in a concentration camp, but was released after his daughter's marriage to a high Nazi official.

RG 319
IRR Par. F.ks
B 251

St. Louis, Mo.,
Sept. 28, 1942.
V11b/3319m

Regarding Adalbert, he further declared that he is a graduate of Heidelberg University and that he is a capable, intelligent person of pleasing personality, and in general a nice individual. He did not know, he stated, about his loyalty or present leanings, but had heard that he once commented about what good soldiers the Germans are, and that during a visit by a friend of his to the Adalbert home, in the earlier part of the War, when an English battleship had been sunk, that he among others, seemed to be rejoicing over this occurrence. This, Bagnell, explained, was before the entry of the U.S. into the War.

Bagnell declared that he is of the opinion that Subject is a 100% American who is absolutely loyal, and trustworthy, but that he questions his ability to hold a commission because of his insufficient educational background. Subject, he remarked, got his commission through Senator Clark.

E. SALEVOURIS,
Special Agent, CIC

REF ID: A6492
DATE OF INFORMATION SCHEDULED

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(Memo I)

Page 2

224512

RF 319
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B 251

St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 28, 1942.
VLIB/3319m

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

Subject: AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., MAJOR, ASN 0-908173, Chief of Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

Re: Police Checks, St. Louis, Missouri.

On September 17, 1942 this agent checked the records of the St. Louis, Missouri Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the St. Louis District Intelligence Office, Military Intelligence Division, and the St. Louis, Mo. Police Department in regard to AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR.

The files of the above offices disclosed the following information:

St. Louis, Mo. Police Department:

March, 1935 arrested for speeding; sentenced to pay fine of \$25.00 and costs.

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

File 100-4546 - Letter dated June 22, 1942 from anonymous person to F.B.I. in regard to relationship between one Adalbert Von Gontard and Subject.

Letter of July 14, 1942 from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, F.B.I., advising local office to notify M.I.D. of any information received in regard to the Subject.

Office of Naval Intelligence:

Summary of information dated July 7, 1942 from M.I.D., subject, Miss Hilda Kruger. Reference made to Subject as being related to Adalbert Von Gontard and Paul Curt Von Gontard, a reportedly dangerous Nazi agent. Also reference made to the St. Louis Bridle Club and Tetsu Uyeda.

Short summary of information received Nov. 27, 1941 from F.B.I. This disclosed the following:

Dec. 9, 1938

AUGUST A. BUSCH, JR., 5577 Lindell Boulevard, associated with Dr. Doeilefeld who was active in Nazi activity in St. Louis. First report mentioning BUSCH was dated April 16, 1934.

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Sept. 28, 1942.
VIIb/3319m

Office of Naval Intelligence (cont'd)

1st Vice-President and General Mgr., looked upon as Chief Executive Anheuser-Busch; 43 years of age, "Fuehrer" type, ardent Nazi, and all around Fascist.

St. Louis District Intelligence Office, Military Intelligence Service

No record.

E. SALEVOURIS,
Special Agent, CIC

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(Memo S)

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Playboy Career Halted:

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING HEIR

ARRESTED AS DRAFT DODGER

Evaded Army for Three Years
By Faking Work, According to FBI

By HOWARD WHITMAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (N.Y. News).—Gert Hans von Gontard, playboy heir to Anheuser-Busch brewing millions, was arrested by the FBI here today as a draft dodger.

Involved in a plot to keep the German-born ex-baron out of the armed forces, according to FBI charges, were a lieutenant in Army Intelligence, a Park Avenue doctor, a Brooklyn manufacturer with war contracts, and a \$45-a-week draft board clerk with a yen for high living.

FBI Outlines Charge

For three years Von Gontard, grandson of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, beat the draft, the FBI asserted, through such machinations as the hiding of his Selective Service file, the sending of false telegrams to his home draft board in California, the falsification of a form stating that he was doing essential war work, and the faking of a medical history which finally got him rejected by induction center physicians here.

Three of the accused plotters, also arrested today, are Lieut. Francis X. Grottano, former New York city Marine bureau detective, now attached to Army Intelligence at Governors Island; Dr. Arnold Aaron Hutschnecker, of the staff of Lenox Hill hospital, and Michael Mangano, official of a Brooklyn uniform manufacturing company.

Became Citizen in '39

Arrest of the fifth defendant, John Edward Wilson, chief clerk of Manhattan draft board, was said tonight to be imminent.

Von Gontard, whose ex-wife once described him in court as "a producer for diversion, an author by inclination and a philanderer by instinct and profession," came to this country in 1933 and became a citizen in 1939. He is 37, and in just five days will be 38, which, had he gotten away with the dodge, would have made him over draft age.

THE RUBBER STAMP OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Originally registered for selective service in Beverly Hills, Calif., he came to New York on December 4, 1940, and the following April moved to the St. Regis Hotel in order to be within the jurisdiction of New York Local Board No. 20, officials said.

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Von Gontard became acquainted with Grottano, then a detective, and the two discussed forming a company to manufacture uniforms in hopes of thus keeping the brewery heir out of the Army, the FBI asserted.

Never Employed — FBI

Instead, however, Grottano introduced Von Gontard to Mangano, who was sent to Sing Sing in 1931 for garment racketeering and is now an official of the C. M. Uniform Company, Brooklyn, a firm with War Department contracts.

Subsequently, it was charged, Mangano submitted to Local Board No. 20 a 42-A form, asserting that Von Gontard was essential to the firm, being the liaison officer between the company and the Army Quartermaster Corps. Actually, the FBI charged, Von Gontard was never employed by the firm.

The Beverly Hills Local Board kept an eye on the situation, however, and, in January 1942, demanded that he be physically examined and classified. Wilson, it was charged, then sent a telegram to the West Coast board falsely asserting that Von Gontard was in a hospital with pneumonia.

Telegrams Follow

Other telegrams and letters followed, stalling off Von Gontard's examination on grounds of illness, business, and legal affairs.

From January 6 to June 25, 1942, Wilson hid Von Gontard's local board file, the FBI charged, taking some of it to his home. The rich playboy rewarded Wilson, it was said, by taking him to a swank tailor for expensive suits, buying him \$10 shirts, and presenting him to cafe society in numerous night clubs.

Unable to be stalled any longer, the Beverly Hills board finally demanded that Von Gontard be ordered for physical examination forthwith. The day before he was to appear, Local Board No. 20 was informed that he was again in a Manhattan hospital, this time suffering from an inflamed gall bladder. Dr. Hutschnecker submitted a medical history indicating treatments for this ailment since 1939.

Rejected in January

When Von Gontard finally reported for induction in January, 1943, he was found in normal physical condition but was rejected on the basis

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of the medical history, which, the FBI said, "was fraudulently built up for that very purpose."

Investigation of his case was launched last May 3, when an anonymous tipster told the FBI that Von Gontard paid a physician \$500 for aid in evading the draft.

Dr. Hutschnecker, a refugee from Germany, testified by affidavit on Von Gontard's behalf in the latter's divorce suit against Lucia Toelle, German screen star, when he married in 1933 and divorced in 1940. Dr. Hutschnecker said he was summoned to attend the actress after she was purportedly found nude in another man's apartment. He quoted her as saying she was "sex-starved".

Three weeks ago, Von Gontard surprised his cafe society coterie by running off to Connecticut and marrying Frances Lederer, a nurse. He had been introduced to her by Dr. Hutschnecker. Von Gontard's name had often been linked romantically with that of blond Hilda Kruger, German actress.

Intensive Check Expected

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, city draft director, when asked about Von Gontard's case today, stated, "The FBI is the investigating unit in all Selective Service violations. They are handling the matter." It was understood, however, that a check would be made on all files at Local Board No. 20 to be certain that all other papers are in order. The board's territory runs, roughly, from Twenty-third to Fifty-second Streets, from Park Avenue to the Hudson River.

When arraigned on charges of conspiring to violate the Selective Service and Training Act, Von Gontard and Grottano were held in \$1,500 bail each by U. S. Commissioner Garret W. Cotter. Dr. Hutschnecker was held in bail of \$1,000. Mangano, a brother of former Kings County (Brooklyn) Sheriff James V. Mangano, a Democratic leader, was arraigned before Commissioner Jason A. Visel in Brooklyn and held in \$2,000 bail.

A hearing for the case was set for January 5, though it probably will go to the Federal grand jury in the interim. If found guilty, the five defendants could be jailed for five years and fined \$10,000 each.

The case parallels in some respects that of Grover Cleveland Bergdolt, World War I draft dodger from Philadelphia, who was also heir to a brewery fortune and a member of a German family.

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() Files of World Trade Intelligence, located in Room 1522, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., reviewed by this Agent 16 May 1944, revealed the following information:

LEADS:

Wilhelmina Busch Borchard (Subject's Aunt), Claire B. Von Gontard, (Sister of Wilhelmina) and her daughter, Mrs. Lillie Von Gontard Berghaus, were revealed to be residents of Zurich, Switzerland.

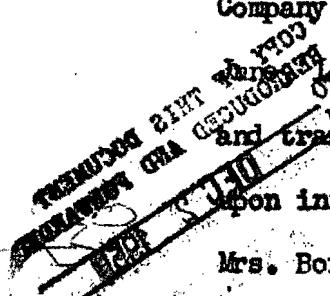
Information pertaining to these people is set forth as follows:

Wilhelmina Busch Borchard

Born in 1884, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mrs Borchard married a German citizen in 1903 and from the time of her marriage to August 1941 was a resident of Germany. From 1941 She resided in Zurich Switzerland. She reacquired her American citizenship in 1931 and in 1941 applied for a passport visit to the United States, however, the State Department refused to issue a visa for any other purpose than permanent return to the United States; therefore, ^{MRS} Borchard did not come to this country.

From the Spring of 1942 until November, 1942, Mrs. Borchard returned to Germany, purportedly for the purpose of settling property in connection with her divorce. Since she ^{was residing} in Switzerland, and possibly for a short time prior to it, and ^{for a short time prior to her residence in Switzerland,} she had been receiving payments of approximately 10,000 marks per month from a fund controlled by the St. Louis Trust Company and the Anheuser-Busch Company, St. Louis, Missouri. In January 1943, Mrs. Borchard was black listed by the State Department and transmission of funds from this country was terminated, based upon information that these funds were being used partially by Mrs. Borchard's sister, Claire Busch Von Gontard and Claire's daughter and son-in-law, who were purportedly to be individuals



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LEADS:

of high standing in the Nazi party.

In January of 1944, after extensive negotiation with the State Department, Mrs. Borchard was removed from the black list and payments from this country were ^{again} forwarded to her. The basis upon which she was removed from the black list was her solemn promise not to contribute any of her money to the Berghaus family. In addition to this she reaffirmed her complete loyalty to the United States and moved to a section of Switzerland where she would be away from her sister and her sister's son and daughter.

Claire Busch Von Gontard

Born in 1867 in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1883 Claire married a German citizen, went to Germany and was a continuous resident of that country until 1941. Although she claimed she had regained her American citizenship through naturalization in St. Louis in 1939, she was known to have used a Lichtenstien passport for traveling.

Claire Busch Von Gontard's daughter married a German named Bernard Berghaus who was prominent in the Nazi party and was considerably wealthy by virtue of extensive armament interests in Germany. Lillie and Bernard Berghaus were loyal Nazis and Lillie was allegedly the Gestapo agent in the Swiss Hotel where ^{she + her mother} they were living.

In 1943 Mrs Claire Busch Von Gontard was black listed by the State Department and payments of approximately 10,000 marks per month from the St. Louis Trust Company and the Anheuser Busch Company were terminated. This black listing was based upon information that Mrs. Von Gontard was contributing to the support of

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BUSCH

(page 3)

~~from~~ her daughter, Lillie Berghaus, and it was believed that some of the money was finding its way into German hands. (Agent's Note: This file did not indicate Mrs. Von Gontard's removal from the black list).

LEADS:

"Addie" (Agent's Note: Presumably Adalbert) Von Gontard, an officer of the Anheuser-Busch Company, St. Louis, Missouri, ^{was shown to be} the son of Claire Busch Von Gontard and was born 20 July 1900 in Germany.

Paul Curt Von Gontard was a son of Claire Busch Von Gontard and was born in Germany 22 November 1896. Gert Von Gontard is the third son of Claire Busch Von Gontard and was born in Germany 24 August 1906.

Paul, "Addie" and Gert are all naturalized citizens of the United States.

Paul Von Gontard was revealed to be on very bad terms with his sister, Lillie Berghaus and her husband. This dislike for a number of years has bordered on hatred and in sending food to his mother during the time she was in Switzerland, after the war had started, he always enclosed a note stating that Lillie and Bernard were to receive none of the delicacies. No reason was given for this extreme dislike of his sister and brother-in-law. Paul was allegedly anti-Nazi, although he was known to have shown great kindness to German refugees in contributing large sums of money to their support.

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William B. Gray, Sp. Agent, SIC, MDW.

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BUSCH

() Files of the Foreign and Domestic Section, Room 1042, Commercial Intelligence Division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., were reviewed by this Agent 16 May 1944 and revealed the following information:

The Anheuser-Busch Company, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., has a paid-in capital of \$18,000,000.

Officers of the firm are set forth as follows:

Adolphus Busch III	President
August A. Busch, Jr. (Subject)	1st Vice President
Eberhard Anheuser	2nd Vice President
W. Fred Anheuser	3rd Vice President
Adalbert Von Gontard	4th Vice President
Homer F. Ziegler	5th Vice President
George A. H. Mills	Secretary
A. L. Livisey	Treasurer
J. E. Ritter	Ass't. Secretary
K. Siebert	Ass't. Secretary

Exports listed by Anheuser-Busch to various South American countries are: ^{BeeR} BeeR; Brewers Yeast; Malt; Ginger Ale; Yeasted Peanut Butter.

Information in the file was limited and no derogatory information was noted.

The files of this section contained no record of Carl B. Peters Co. of New York City (See Memo ____).

Information relative to the Busch-Sulzer Diesel Engine Company, Inc., 3300 S. 1st Street, St. Louis, Missouri was revealed as follows:
 The Corp. was incorporated in the State of Missouri on 27 January 1911. They export Marine and Stationary Diesel Engines.

Officers of the Company are listed as follows:

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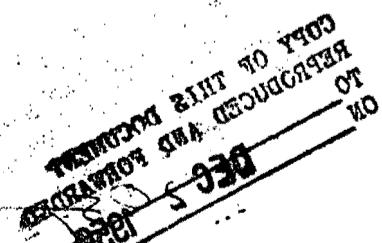
Commercial Intelligen^r Department of Commerce:

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Adolphus Busch III	Chairman of the Board	LEADS:
Edward B. Pollister	President	
Edward Magnus	1st Vice President	
George A. Springmager	Secy-Treas and General Mgr.	

Information relative to the Leo Pasternak Co., 110 Williams Street, New York City, was revealed as follows:

The Company was established in April, 1934 with a capital of \$15,000. by Leo Pasternak, 45 Parado Place, Brooklyn, New York. They export crude and refined glycerin.



W. B. Gray, Sp. Agent, SIC, MDW.

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Washington, D. C.
3 June 1944

Subject: Progress Report: AUGUST A. BUSCH, Jr., Lt. Col.
ASN O-908173,
Office Chief of Ordnance, The Pentagon,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Investigation of Subject pursuant to an allegation that he is disloyal. The allegation, made by a reliable informant, was to the effect that Mrs. Busch, who had previously confided in the informant on personal matters made the remark, in a firm manner, that her husband, the father of her children, is 100% Prussian. This remark was interpreted by the informant to refer to his loyalty and was occasioned by Mrs. Busch's overhearing a phone call between her husband and an unknown person whom she apparently regarded with suspicion.

To: Director, Security and Intelligence Division, MDW.

1. With reference to this investigation all pertinent files of law enforcement agencies in Washington, D. C., have been checked with the exception of State Department files which have been requested. Certain confidential sources of information have also been utilized, but have been unproductive because of Col. BUSCH'S caution in public conversation. The following information has been ascertained to date:

2. Lt. Col. AUGUST ANHEUSER BUSCH, Jr., was born in St. Louis, Missouri on 28 March 1899. His father, August A. Busch, Sr. (deceased) was born in St. Louis, and his grandfather (Subject's) was born in Germany. Colonel BUSCH'S mother, Alice Edna Busch, was born in St. Louis and presently resides in Affton, Missouri.

Colonel BUSCH'S education was meager, consisting of attendance at a private school from which he did not graduate. To this point, his education was equivalent of less than Junior High School; however, he completed some additional private tutoring, but not enough to equal a high school education.

Two of Col. BUSCH'S aunts, Wilhelmina Busch Borchard and Claire Busch Von Gontard, married German citizens and lived in Germany. Both Borchard and Von Gontard were prominent Germans. Von Gontard having been an official of the Mauser Arms Company and a prominent member of the Reichstag. Claire Von Gontard's daughter and

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AUGUST A. BUSCH

her husband, Bernard Berghaus, a German munitions manufacturer, were prominent members of the Nazi Party. In 1941, Wilhelmina Busch Borchard, Claire Busch Von Gontard and her daughter, Lily Berghaus, moved to Switzerland. At the Baur Au Lac Hotel in Zurich, Switzerland, where all three were living, Lily Berghaus was reported to be the Hotel Gestapo Agent.

In 1943, Mrs. Borchard and Mrs. Von Gontard, who had each been receiving approximately 10,000 marks monthly from an account controlled by the St. Louis Trust Company and the Anheuser-Busch Company, were blacklisted by the State Department and transmission of funds terminated. This action was based upon information alleging that some of the money was going to Germany through Lily and Bernard Berghaus, possibly without the knowledge or consent of Mrs. Borchard or Mrs. Von Gontard.

Agent's Note:

It is significant to note that no mention of Colonel BUSCH'S name appeared in any file reviewed by this Agent pertaining to the international complexities of the Von Gontard family.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Busch Von Gontard has three sons, Adalbert, Gert and Paul. All three are American citizens. Gert is presently on trial in New York City for conspiracy to evade the draft. His background, in addition to his present difficulty, is questionable, as FBI reports indicate that he was, at one time, engaged to Hilda Kruger, alleged Nazi spy in the United States.

Paul Von Gontard has been the subject of numerous FBI investigations over a period of years, based principally upon his German extraction and inclination to render financial assistance to German refugees. These investigations culminated in a report dated 5 January 1943, which closed out investigations of Paul Von Gontard on charges of espionage because of insufficient evidence to indicate that he had been engaged in subversive activity. The relationship of Paul to persons within the United States and unknown agents outside of the country was checked prior to the close of the case. Col. BUSCH'S name was not mentioned in the case except as to his relationship to Paul.

Adalbert Von Gontard is closer to Col. BUSCH than either Paul or Gert. Dun and Bradstreet reports him to be a Vice President of Anheuser-Busch and an official of the Busch-Sulzer Diesel Engine Company of St. Louis. His reputation is excellent as a business man

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AUGUST A. BUSCH

in St. Louis and he is presently serving as a Lieutenant in the Navy. In this connection, an ONI report states that Adalbert Von Gontard was refused a Naval commission on his first application, for physical reasons, but on the second attempt the commission was granted before the papers containing derogatory information were brought together. A part of the derogatory information referred to, as revealed by files of ONI, Washington, D. C., was Adalbert Von Gontard's service as a Lieutenant in the German Army during World War I, in addition to his association with Paul and Gert, his brothers, who had both been subjects of numerous FBI investigations.

Col. BUSCH'S principal business interest is the Anheuser-Busch Company, of which he is Vice President and General Manager at a salary of \$99,250 per annum. In addition, he is Vice President and Director of the Busch-Sulzer Diesel Engine Company and a director in numerous other business organizations.

A CI-RI report dated 28 September 1942, No. VII b/3319m, Subject: AUGUST A. BUSCH, Jr., was accomplished pursuant to information that Col. BUSCH is related to an alleged German agent (Paul or Gert Von Gontard).

[Signature] Following is a copy of the Conclusion and the Recommendation on this case:

CONCLUSION:

All informants, most of whom are wealthy and highly reputable business executives of St. Louis, are of the definite opinion that Subject is of unquestionable loyalty and integrity. He is considered to be an absolutely trustworthy American citizen of good character and habits. There is no indication of his German background or relationship having had any influence on his patriotism to this country. There is some question as to his discretion, however, because of his impulsive character and rather meager educational background.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

As this investigation has disclosed nothing adverse to the Subject's character, reputation, loyalty, and integrity, this Agent is of the opinion that he is a suitable person for the above-mentioned position. It is further believed by this Agent that the question on Subject's discretion is based solely on his impulsive and impetuous nature rather than any trait of irresponsibility or lack of wise judgment.

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AUGUST A. BUSCH

ADVERSE INFORMATION:

1. Associated with Dr. Doellefeld, who was engaged in Nazi activity in St. Louis, Missouri (Unverified).
2. Subject is the "Fuehrer" type, an all around Nazi and an ardent Fascist (Unverified).

There is no indication that Col. BUSCH has been active in the management of the Busch-Sulzer Diesel Motor Company, however, he has a financial interest in the firm and is in a position to exercise influence pertaining to operational policy if he so desires. During February 1942, a Naval Inspection Report of the plant indicated a rating of "poor" to "fair". Among points of complaint the following were noted: (1) continued employment of employees previously identified to the management by the FBI as pro-Nazi; (2) lack of cooperation by the management in complying with suggested improvements; (3) Adalbert Von Gontard, Vice President of the company, was suspected of pro-Nazism; (4) two cases of sabotage to two non-Navy contracted Diesel engines, discovered on two consecutive days. This report, substantiated by Commander Livingston, U.S.N. (Ret), who was acting as assistant to the President of the company, also contained a remark to the effect that Mr. BUSCH (Subject), a Vice President of the company, was also pro-Nazi.

Current information regarding Busch-Sulzer, reveals that the company was awarded the Navy "E" Pennant in April 1942 and has Navy contracts totaling 52 million dollars, and Army contracts totaling 5½ million dollars.

Col. BUSCH'S avocations in St. Louis were animal husbandry, farming and ranching. He and Adalbert Von Gontard were instrumental in organizing the Bridle Spur Hunt Club in St. Louis, Missouri, where Thomas Tetsu Uyeda, a Japanese, was employed as manager at \$4,500 per annum. Uyeda was the subject of an FBI investigation and in March 1942 was interned. No mention of Col. BUSCH'S name was noted in the investigation of Uyeda, except in a letter of transmittal from John Edgar Hoover dated 1 January 1939 which contained a photostat concerning the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Axis in St. Louis, for the overthrow of American Democracy. This elaborate chart, the authorship of which is not known, reveals the name Uyeda in connection with the Japanese Board of Trade (of which Uyeda was an honorary representative in Missouri) and revealed the names Adalbert Von Gontard and AUGUST A. BUSCH, as also having prominent roles in the Axis plan.

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AUGUST A. BUSCH

Agent's Note:

No credence is placed in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Axis report because the authorship is not known and it cannot be evaluated.

Since Col. BUSCH has been in Washington, he has resided at the Shoreham Hotel. However, the first part of May 1944 he moved into a home at 2855 Woodland Drive, where he has been doing some elaborate entertaining, (among his guests have been Lt. General Brehon B. Somervell, Major General Levin H. Campbell, Brig. General Harry R. Kutz and Brig. General R. E. Hardy.)

Col. BUSCH'S present position as Chief of the Industry Production Section, Ammunition Branch, Industrial Division, involves vital responsibility pertaining to the manufacture of ammunition. This fact, combined with his opportunity to associate with high ranking officers of his branch may lead to a position of greater trust.

This investigation to date has revealed no positive information involving Col. BUSCH in any subversive activity.

3. Further effective investigation would require technical surveillance of Subject's home telephone.

William B. Gray
William B. Gray
Special Agent, SIC, MDW

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AUST ANHEUSER BUSCH, JR.

MID files, reviewed 5 May 1944 by Special Agent John B. Johnson, revealed the following information:

A CI-R1 dated 28 September 1942, file number VII b/3319m, concerns a personnel investigation of Col. BUSCH made between 12 September 1942 and 24 September 1942 at St. Louis, Missouri, at the request of War Department, Washington, D. C.

The conclusion drawn from the investigation is as follows:

"All informants, most of whom are wealthy and highly reputable business executives of St. Louis, are of the definite opinion that Subject is of unquestionable loyalty and integrity. He is considered to be an absolutely trustworthy American citizen of good character and habits. There is no indication of his German background or relationship having had any influence on his patriotism to this country. There is some question as to his discretion, however, because of his impulsive character and rather meager educational background."

The record based upon the above conclusion was to the effect that Col. BUSCH is suitable for the position he holds. Subject, according to MID records, has been connected with Adalbert Von Gontard, Paul Von Gontard and Gert Von Gontard, who are first cousins to Col. BUSCH. Thomas Tetsu Uyeda, alleged Japanese agent in St. Louis, Missouri, prior to the United States' entry into the war; Dr. Adam H. Doellefeld of St. Louis, Missouri, the first leader of the Friends of New Germany; and Hilda Kruger, an alleged Nazi spy in Mexico, were also mentioned in connection with Col. BUSCH.

Regarding Adalbert Von Gontard, nothing of a derogatory nature is revealed in MID files. The records merely connect this name with the other two Von Gontards.

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AUGUST ANHEUSER BUSCH, JR.

Adalbert, Paul and Gert Von Gontard. However, nothing of derogatory nature was revealed concerning Col. BUSCH.

The file on Paul Von Gontard is made up principally of FBI investigations conducted over a number of years which culminated in a report dated 5 January 1943, file number 65-128, entitled Paul Kurt Von Gontard with aliases. The report closed out the investigation of Paul Von Gontard on charges of espionage because of insufficient evidence to indicate that he had been engaged in subversive activities. Although numerous allegations were made to the effect that he had served in the German Army during the last war and that he had indicated disaffection for the United States, these allegations were never substantiated. In this connection Col. BUSCH'S name was never mentioned except in the sense that he was related to Paul Von Gontard. The relationship of Paul Von Gontard to suspicious persons within the United States and unknown agents outside of the country was checked prior to the close of the case.

The following FBI reports were reviewed to determine the extent of association and friendship between Col. BUSCH and Paul Von Gontard:

Report dated 8 September 1941, file number 65-128

Report dated 1 April 1942, file number 65-128

Report dated 26 May 1942, file number 65-128

Report dated 28 August 1942, file number 65-128

Report dated 22 September 1942, file number 65-128

The report dated 28 August 1942 consisted of a summary of accumulated information in previous reports. No association was indicated in these files between Col. BUSCH and Paul Von Gontard.

The 2nd INT BUSCH CO
conducted until 1942
and file of Gert
conducted prior to his arrest on charges of being part of a

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HUGO ANHEUSER BUSCH, JR.

conspiracy to evade the Draft. These investigations reveal no indication of sabotage or espionage, having been devoted to Gert's attempt to evade service in the Armed Forces. Col. BUSCH'S name does not appear in any of the FBI investigations. The following files were reviewed:

Report dated 6 December 1943, file number 25-21883 (New York) entitled Gert Hans Von Gontard with aliases, Mangano, Francis X. Grottano, with aliases John Edward Wilson with aliases and Arnold Aaron Hutschnecker.

Report dated 28 January 1944 entitled the same as above, file number 25-21883 (New York).

Report dated 28 September 1944, file number 25-21883, same title.

Report dated 3 March 1944, file number 25-21883, same title as above.

Report dated 3 March 1944 (Los Angeles, California), file number 25-17426, same title.

Report dated 8 April 1944 (New York), file number 25-21883, same title as above.

The above reports dealt with information gathered concerning attempted Draft evasion of Gert Von Gontard.

Thomas Tetsu Uyeda, Japanese manager, at \$4500, of a Bridle Spur in which Col. BUSCH was interested, was the subject of FBI investigations. A review of FBI reports concerning Uyeda did not mention Col. BUSCH'S name, except for one instance relative to an enclosure from John Edgar Hoover in a letter of transmittal dated 1 January 1939. The letter is addressed to the Assistant Chief of Staff and a photostat concerning the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Axis in St. Louis for the Overthrow of American Democracy. This elaborate chart, the authorship of which is not known, reveals the name Uyeda in connection with the Japanese Board of Trade (in which Uyeda was an honorary representative in Missouri) and a Bridle Spur

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AUGUST ANHEUSER BUSCH, JR.

Country Club. The names of Adalbert Von Gontard and AUGUST A. BUSCH are also shown as having a prominent role in the alleged "Axis Overthrow of St. Louis."

A letter dated 8 June 1942 from the Director of the FBI to the Chief of the Military Intelligence Service indicates that Uyeda was interned 14 March 1942 following apprehension by the St. Louis, Missouri, Field Division of the FBI.

The file on Dr. Adam H. Doellefeld, an alleged Bundist and President at one time of the Friends of New Germany, is not complete in MID files. Report is found in CI-R1 dated 8 April 1941, file number VI/l-22, entitled Dr. A. H. Doellefeld. This report includes very little information concerning Doellefeld and his connection with the Von Steuben Society of St. Louis and other alleged German groups. No mention of Col. BUSCH'S name was noted in the case, nor does ~~it~~ it appear in any of the following FBI reports pertaining to the activities of Dr. Doellefeld:

Report dated 17 August 1943, file number 100-5917, in which Dr. Doellefeld is mentioned as President of the Steuben Society and is affiliated with ~~other~~ other German groups.

Report dated 20 August 1943, file number 100-12724, concerning Dr. Adam Doellefeld.

Col. BUSCH'S name is not mentioned in this report but in this connection Memo S of the Seventh Service Command report dated 28 September 1942 quotes information from ONI to the effect that Col. BUSCH and Dr. Doellefeld were associated in Nazi activities in St. Louis, Missouri. The first report mentioning BUSCH was dated 16 April 1934, ONI. ~~EXCLUDED FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE~~

The file of Hilda Kruger, alleged Nazi agent, is voluminous but at no point directly concerns Col. BUSCH. The only mention of his name was the result of Hilda Kruger's engagement to Gert Von Gontard, a first cousin of Col. BUSCH.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
William B. Gray, Spec Agt, SIC, MDW

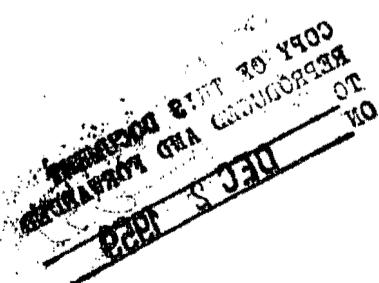
224531

RG 319
IRR Pers. F. & S
B 251

GUST ANHEUSER BUSCH, JR.

Agent's Note: Conclusions drawn from a review of the above files are to the effect that there is no question of Col. BUSCH'S loyalty to the United States. His name is referred to in most cases as being related to Paul and Gert Von Gontard whose activities have been questionable over a period of years. In spite of the fact that Col. BUSCH'S name is not mentioned in a derogatory sense, there is no indication of how close or how distant is the bond between Col. BUSCH and his cousins, Gert and Paul Von Gontard.

EXCLUDED FROM GENERAL
DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE



William B. Gray, Spec Agt, SIC, MDW
mef

224532

RG 319
IRR Pers. Files
B 251

BUSCH (O. M. JANK)

() MHD files reviewed by this Agent in Room 1D-800, Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia, on 15 May 1944, revealed the following information relative to Lt. Colonel Otto M. Jank:

LEADS:

A CI-R1 dated 28 April 1942, File No. G-2, VII 1729c, accomplished in the 7th SC at Omaha, Nebraska, Subject: Explosion Burlington Ordnance Works, revealed the following information:

Two explosions, one 12 December 1941 and the second 4 March 1942, occurred at the Burlington, Iowa Ordnance Plant of which Lt. Colonel Otto M. Jank was Commanding Officer. An extensive investigation was conducted following the second explosion in order to prove or disapprove sabotage as the cause. Conclusion of the investigation revealed ^{no} evidence of sabotage but contained drastic criticism of Lt. Colonel Jank and certain other personnel under his supervision in the plant. Various points of criticism directed at Col. Jank and his associates included poor management, labor abuse, failure to comply with War Department directives on safety, insufficient safety precautions and failure to ^{discharge} ~~change~~ incompetent employees. Shortly after completion of this investigation Lt. Colonel Jank was reassigned ^{to another} ^{as Commanding Officer} ~~and~~ to a different Ordnance plant. No prejudice was indicated in connection with his release from the Burlington Iowa Ordnance Works, although a recommendation of the investigation was to the effect that Colonel Jank be relieved of his assignment based upon incompetence.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-14-2014 BY 6250CSB/ES

William B. Gray, Special Agent, SIC, MDW.

224533

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IRR Paus. F. b.
B 251

Files of ONI were reviewed 9 May 1944 by Capt Robert R. Munoz with reference to Lt. Col. AUGUST A. BUSCH and revealed the following information:

Information from the 9th Naval District, ONI, dated 19 June 1942 states that AUGUST A. BUSCH, Major, U. S. Army Ordnance Department, is related to Adelbert Von Gontard, Official of Anheuser-Busch Inc., St. Louis, Missouri, and Paul Curt Ben Gontard, reportedly dangerous Nazi Agent now living on the West Coast.

Major BUSCH and Adelbert Von Gontard ran the Bridle Spur Hunt Club, St. Louis, Mo, which employed Tetsu Uyeda, Japanese, as Manager. Uyeda is reported to have been active in transmitting Axis propaganda.

Major BUSCH, born in 1899, is an executive of Anheuser-Busch, Inc, and heir of Adolphus Busch, one of the founders of Anheuser-Busch Brewery and formerly resided at 5577 Lindel Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Refer to MID Summary of Information, dated 7 July 1942, Subject: Hilda Kruger, suspected German espionage agent, who is alleged to have been engaged at one time to Baron Gontard, who lived in St. Louis and was associated with a large brewery and possibly Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

ONI report from St. Louis, Missouri, on Adelbert Von Gontard, dated 9 June 1942 stated that Subject is the Vice-President and member of the Board of Directors of the Busch-Sulzer Brothers Diesel Engine Company, St. Louis, Mo. He is also the grandson of Adolphus Busch.

Subject was born in Germany and his parents and many relatives are still residing there. It is alleged that he is very pro-Nazi.

A recheck of ONI files, by this Agent on 31 May 1943 revealed the following additional information:

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ONI File Check
pg 3

"Friends of New Germany" refers to A. H. Doeplefeld, as a naturalized citizen, (employed as an Optician) residing at 3603 Gravois Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., as "First Fuehrer," first leader appointed by Walter Kappe, a National officer and propaganda chief. Although BUSCH'S name is mentioned in this report, there is no evidence to substantiate his engaging in subversive activities with Dr. Doeplefeld.

The file on Adalbert Von Gontard reveals that he recently (1942) attempted to obtain a commission in the Navy, failing the first time because of physical considerations as well as the fact that the 9th Naval District had a file containing allegations of his pro-Nazism. However, on the second attempt, Adalbert Von Gontard secured the commission before papers were brought together containing the derogatory information. Von Gontard is presently ~~in~~ a commissioned officer in the Navy, according to the files.

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ONI File Check
Pg 2

The father of Gert, Paul and Adalbert Von Gontard was a prominent member of the Reichstag and President of the Mauser Arms Co. He Owned five large estates in addition to his business interests. When he died, Adalbert wanted to liquidate his share of German holdings from his fathers' estate, but was prevented from doing so by the German Government. Adalbert Von Gontard's annual trips to Germany were supposedly for the purpose of re-investing earnings from ~~the~~ his holdings. (see memo _____)

A review of ONI files by Special Agent John B. Johnson, dated 13 May 1944, concerning AUGUST A. BUSCH, revealed the following information:

Adalbert Von Gontard is a cousin of AUGUST A. BUSCH, who has been under suspicion since his association with Dr. Doellefeld, one of the original organizers of Nazism and an active supporter of Hitler. BUSCH and Von Gontard managed the Bridle Spur Hunt Club in St Louis, before the out break of war and selected as its manager Tetsu Uyeda, Japanese who was reported to have been active in disseminating Axis propaganda.

An untitled Navy file from the 9th Naval District, dated 2 June 1939, under the sub-heading Adalbert Von Gontard is quoted from as follows: "An investigation into Anheuser-Busch Co. has produced some remarkable material. The Vice President and Chief Engineer is a Von Gontard, who visits Germany at short intervals and is preparing right not for another trip. Together with AUGUST A. BUSCH, he selected a Japanese manager of the Bridle Spur Hunt Club. This Japanese also carries the title of manager of the Tourist Industries. A calendar issued by some Japanese Agency ~~was~~ for the distributed purpose of Japanese propaganda, was ~~distributed~~ among Anheuser-Busch employees. (Tetsu Uyeda) It became obvious that this Japanese ~~was~~ was behind distribution when it was revealed that Uyeda was visited by the Secretary of the Japanese Embassy.

An ONI report dated 22 May 1935, from the 9th Naval District, entitled

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Authority NND 603019

By ST/HM NARA, Date 14/66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
U.S.A.F.I.M.E.

Cairo, Egypt
27 June 1944
Case No. 763-D-514

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT : KARMINATTI, Jan Piyer

RE : Interrogation of SUBJECT.

I

On 26 June 1944, SUBJECT was interrogated in regard to information offered by him concerning traffic in diamonds from South Africa via Egypt, the United States, and Argentina to Germany for use in precision instruments of war.

II

The following information was revealed by the SUBJECT:

In June or July of 1943, SUBJECT approached the office of the Consul for Iran in New York City, Hussein NAUAB (now Consul-General for Iran in New York, 5th Avenue, Rockefeller Plaza), for the purpose of obtaining a visa to travel to Iran. Being on very intimate terms with NAUAB, SUBJECT, on his arrival at NAUAB'S office, entered unannounced and discovered NAUAB in conference with a man who later became known to SUBJECT as one DEFTERY (christian name unknown) who had just arrived in the United States from Iran via Egypt. At this time SUBJECT noticed on NAUAB'S desk a handkerchief containing many large diamonds, which was immediately put out of sight.

About ten days later at a dinner party at SUBJECT's apartment, SUBJECT and NAUAB became engaged in a private conversation and the question of diamonds arose, SUBJECT stating that he was interested in purchasing two small diamonds for ear-rings for his wife. SUBJECT asked NAUAB about the diamonds he had seen on NAUAB'S desk several days before when SUBJECT had been in conference with DEFTERY. NAUAB stated that the diamonds referred to were not his own but diamonds that "one sends" (meaning someone else) to ARGENTINA to be sent to GERMANY to be used for precision instruments of war. SUBJECT understood from the conversation that DEFTERY had just brought the diamonds from EGYPT, but no further information was disclosed.

Approximately two months later, SUBJECT became engaged in a private conversation with one KIACHIF BEY, President of the IRANIAN INDUSTRY CORPORATION, 10 West 33rd Street, New York City, N.Y., at KIACHIF BEY'S apartment, 116 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, New York City, N.Y., and the subject of the purchase of diamonds was brought up by the SUBJECT. During the conversation KIACHIF BEY disclosed to SUBJECT that a "certain man" (name not divulged to SUBJECT) had arrived in WASHINGTON, D.C. from IRAN under the cover of being a Charge d'Affaires at the IRANIAN LEGATION but actually to remain two years on a mission to buy diamonds and send them to ARGENTINA for transshipment to GERMANY.

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Cont'd/2.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

Page-2-

SUBJECT : KARMINATI, Jan Piyer.

RE : Interrogation of SUBJECT.

KIACHIF BEY further informed SUBJECT that since there were no means of communication with SINGAPORE all diamonds destined for GERMANY passed through ARGENTINA, and that the "certain man" referred to obtained diamonds for this purpose through one KAPLAN (christian name unknown) and another (name unknown by SUBJECT but thought to be similar to 'STIENBERG'), who had a jewelery shop on 47th. STREET, 56 or 57 WEST, New York City. In subsequent conversations, KIACHIF BEY informed SUBJECT that diamonds arrived regularly by aircraft at New York City, being sent through the intermediary of the IRANIAN Embassy in Cairo, Egypt, possibly by diplomatic couriers or bags, or being sent in a similar manner from BASRA, IRAQ via KHARTOUM. On 28 January 1944, KIACHIF BEY told SUBJECT that according to a cable received from JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, a new consignment of diamonds of 750 carats would be arriving in New York City soon from Egypt.

At a later date, SUBJECT, still attempting to find two small diamonds for his wife, was introduced to one ABOUD AHMET, a broker in pearls and diamonds in New York City, by JEMIL BAROUDI, professor at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and friend of SUBJECT's. ABOUD AHMET informed SUBJECT that one KAPLAN and another man (name unknown by SUBJECT) had purchased all the diamonds on the New York Market and had sent them to ARGENTINA.

III

SUBJECT maintains that he offered the above information with no ulterior motive and that the facts as he presented them are honestly stated for whatever value may be placed upon them. In view of the fact that SUBJECT was expelled from IRAN by the pro-German ex-Shah in May 1941 at the request of the GERMAN GOVERNMENT and that his request for an IRANIAN travel visa was refused in New York in the latter part of 1943, it may be noted that SUBJECT is strongly anti-Iranian and would not hesitate to put the IRANIAN Government into a position of disfavor with the ALLIES.

ADDED NOTE: A further review of interrogation summaries indicates that Karminati mentioned, in connection with the dinner party (II - par. two above), that Carl Eisen (President of the Metal Ore Corporation, N.Y.) and his wife and Djemie Vafi (Consul General for Turkey, N.Y.) and his wife were present. Inasmuch as Vafi's brother has been mentioned in connection with German financial affairs, it might be well to check this connection with above-mentioned illicit diamond traffic.

1951
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by _____

authority _____

date 2-8-60 #211

(EXHIBIT "A")
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O NAWAB - Consul Gen. for Iran in N.Y.
 (NAWAB) Former Consul for Iran in Argentina

~~TEHRAN~~ VAFI - Consul Gen. for Turkey in N.Y.

O KIA CHIF BFY - Pres. Iranian Industry Corp., N.Y.
 10 W. 33rd. St., N.Y.C., N.Y.

JEMIL BAROUDI - Prof. Princeton Univ.

JEMIL VAFI - Consul Gen for Turkey, N.Y.

S.I.M.E.

Anglo-Egypt Censorship

HULDI SARHAN - Turkish Commercial Attaché
 in N.Y.

KAPLAN - N.Y. jeweler - 47th St. 56 or 57 West

21
22
23 Deftary - from Iran to N.Y. early '43

224539

RG 319 IER Recd file

B 27

1. Diamonds from Johannesburg to Cairo - ?
2. From Cairo through intermediary of the Persian Embassy in Cairo (diplomatic pouch) to N.Y.
3. Diamonds arrive regularly by aircraft at N.Y.
4. Another possible route - by diplomatic courier or bags - from BASRA via KHARTOUM to
5. From N.Y. to Argentina and on to Peru to be used for precision instruments of war

2/6

224540

RG 319 IRR Pers file

B 27

~~CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET~~HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

 SECRET
 *Auth: CG, USAFIME *
 *Initials: E.A.B *
 *Date: 14 June 44 *

 EPB/la

Office of the A. C. of S., G-2

322.999.

Cairo, Egypt,
14 June 1944.SUBJECT: KARMINOTTI, Jean Pierre
(JAN PIYER KARMINATI)TO : A. C. of S., G-2, WDGS, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.
Attn: Counterintelligence Group.

1. Reference wire AMSME #N-24595, for WDGBI from MEGBI, 3 June 1944.

2. Attached are fingerprints of Subject and his son ALMID PORFIR KARMINATI, and a list of known connections of Subject in the United States which may be checked.

3. The following additional information, which has not been verified, was revealed by the Subject: He is a mining engineer of Tehran, Iran, from which country he was expelled by the pro-German ex-Shah in May 1941, for his connections with the British Hoffman Engineering Company. Subject states that his main object for leaving the Near East was to obtain radiological treatments in the United States for his broken thigh received in a riding accident in Tehran in December 1940.

4. Records indicate that Subject left Egypt three years ago on the SS "EL NIL" for the United States, where he arrived 28 November 1941, traveling on a visa issued at the American Legation in Beirut, Lebanon, by a Mr. ENGERT, now American Minister at KABUL, AFGHANISTAN. Subject, who is reputed to possess Copper Mining concessions, alleges that while in the United States he was contacted by British Commercial authorities, and through Captain JEFFERSON DAVIS COHN, 522-5th Avenue, New York City, and Mr. LAWSON JOHNSON, 300 Park Avenue, New York City, was put in touch with the METAL and ORE CORPORATION, Woolworth Building, New York City, for which concern he is now on his way to Saudi Arabia as their representative. Subject also alleges that he was in contact in Washington, D.C., with Mr. PAUL ALINK, Director of "Affaires de l'Est", State Department; Mr. REES, Chief of Economic Warfare, a Mr. ADAMS of the British Embassy and General McCREADY of the Turkish Embassy. Subject further states that he, with his wife and fifteen year old son, ALMID PORFIR (or POEPHYR) KARMINATI, left Philadelphia 13 March 1944, on a Portuguese boat, the SS "SERPAPINTO"; arriving in Lisbon 13 April 1944; leaving Lisbon on the SS "SICILIAN PRINCE" 13 May 1944 and arriving at Port Said, Egypt, 25 May 1944.

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RG-319 IRR Pers File

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KARMINOTTI, Jean Pierre (continuation)

5. It has been established that Subject obtained British visa #8782, dated 21 July 1943, in New York on Turkish passport #590/26, and also a visa from the French Military Mission #34, on 20 August 1943. Subject traveled on Turkish passport #590/26, renewed at the Turkish Consulate, Cairo, Egypt on 27 May 1944 as #1444/26.

6. On 31 May 1944, Subject in Cairo, Egypt, received a cablegram from Smith, Kirkpatrick and Company, New York City, which directed the American Express Company to pay Subject a sum of \$2000, which amount has been paid.

7. Subject, on 25 May 1944, at Port Said, Egypt declared approximately L.E. 4000 sterling worth of his wife's jewelry and various amounts of currency including the equivalent of L.E. 51 in Iraqi notes. On 29 May 1944, in Cairo, Egypt, Subject tried to change 38 Iraqi Dinars at a 'money changer', but the latter became suspicious because of the newness of the notes, refused the exchange, and reported same to the Egyptian Police. Later it was found that Subject had attempted to purchase L.E. 25,000 worth of Diamonds from a local dealer who also became suspicious of the Iraqi notes and refused to sell. Subject's room in a Cairo hotel was searched 2 June 1944 and ten packets of 10 Dinar notes and 47,000 French Francs were found in two ladies hat boxes with double bottoms. The Iraqi notes were identified by the Ottoman Bank, Cairo, as being a part of a consignment of one million five hundred thousand Iraqi Dinars dispatched to Iraq and stolen enroute between the United Kingdom and Cairo. Subject's son, Almid Porfir KARMANATI alleges that he had bought the currency in question in LISBON by selling a ring and a brooch belonging to his mother, receiving each 10 Iraqi Dinar notes for the equivalent of L.E. 1 sterling, and had not declared the notes on arrival at Port Said, Egypt as he had imagined that there were no currency restrictions in countries of the sterling bloc. Subject and his son have been confined in the European detention quarters in Cairo by the Egyptian Police and are at the disposal of the British and American Military Authorities. Subject's wife, Mme. HAMDIYE KARMINATI is under strict surveillance until a decision is taken regarding her disposal.

8. In order to carry out more fully the interrogation of Subject, his wife, and son, it is urgently requested that a check be made of their activities in the United States and all pertinent information be expedited to this office.

For the A.C. of S., G-2:

Serial No. 6/16/44/1323/1.

Edward P. Barry -

EDWARD P. BARRY

Captain, M. I.

Chief, C. I. C.

U.S.A.F.I.M.E.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

by

authority C. C. R. F.date 2 8 '60 #211

Incls: (3)

1 - Civil Fingerprint Card
for Subject.2 - Civil Fingerprint Card
for Subject's son.3 - List of known connections of
Subject in the U.S.~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

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File

224543

Rec'd 13/11/93
Gerry

CHS/CHS

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These files may not be reviewed without prior approval of ACSI-DA. All notes taken must be cleared through ACSI, DA.
ANY NON-WAS PROVIDED-DISSEMINATED

FURTHER WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF THE AGENCY CONCERNED.

NO MATERIAL WILL BE REMOVED FROM THIS DOSSIER WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO AR 351-45 FOR INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING COPYING, EXCERPTING FROM OR REPRODUCING MATERIAL IN THIS DOSSIER.

THIS DOSSIER WILL BE REVIEWED AND NECESSARY ACTION TAKEN WITHIN 60 DAYS OF RECEIPT. UPON COMPLETION OF ACTION, THE DOSSIER WILL BE RETURNED TO THE U.S. ARMY INVESTIGATIVE RECORDS REPOSITORY (USAIRR), FORT HODDERICK, MARYLAND, 21210.

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27 APR 1993

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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R6319 TRR Reg.

B 30

File

(b) (5) (C) (7) (D) (E) (F)

11. 21. 1945. Right Brisevier GAF MR, no serial no. JI tel. 011. 1000

CHRISTIAN, Gerda Dossier no. 3437. Contains only a letter of 31 Oct 45 from HQ, USFPO, USAF HQ, HQ of AC of S, G-2 to Brigadier, C I Bureau, care of GS (b), HQ British Army of the Rhine, Subj. CHRISTIAN, Gerda. a Rept on Frau Gerda CHRISTIAN - M/R 1 Ltr.

Spec. Criminal Squad, CIC Det 1970, waited 28 Oct - 45, Subj. Frau CHRISTIAN, Gerda, regarding interview with Frau Elisabeth Krau, III Ministrum-Law of subject. exco 4 s 3d 1. (22-W refuted) reason

SING . misinfo! first to witness to witness ; Alfred - esemida

Frl KRUGER yellow card, no. 215239 (Linsen, Germany) Kreis Pinneberg) bei Postinspektor SCHWALBE. new

-ministered career-Hitler SS to Reichsleiter Bormann. Source-8 Corps Disc Br)

SCHEDLE, Franz: Nothing .080, SOS .011 EIT .018

BEERMANN, Helmut: Dossier no. 4750. Showing his arrest on

18 May 45 at Staats-Zelle 10. Nationality-German. Address

TAC 1-no. 101 Residence-Reichskanzlei, Adolf Hitler Leibstandarte No. of b. 1900 type tattoo. Unit making arrest- 8th CIC D. Reason

for arrest-Hauptsturmbuehner der Waffen SS. Further: Prisoner on

guilty until 1 May 45. States further that he saw Hitler last on

18 April in the garden of the Reichskanzlei. The prisoner was

officer of the day, at the Reichskanzlei on said day and so saw

Hitler promenading through the gardens. On 18 May 1st the story went

around that Hitler had shot himself and thus ionthat day orders

were given but by the Brigadefuehrer that the men should change in

civilian clothing and attempt to reach their families. The prisoner

was taken captive by the Russians and held for three days at which

time he made his escape and after travelling through 180 km of

Russia he arrived in Poland. He claims he was stopped many times by the Russians

on his way through their lines, but was always asked whether he

were German or not and always give the same answer "mix German".

On his way through American territory he managed to avoid all posts.

This file also contains copies of telegrams which effort

has been made to locate this person with no results.

encl. a check with

224544

R6319 IRR Key

B | 30

Recd.
File

(Beermann continued)

Check with 1st Lt. Anderson, Rm 340 revealed that his office had received communication as of 21 Nov. 45 to the effect that a person by this subject's name was residing in Berlin as of that date as a civilian at Hermann Goeringstrasse 15 (Mitte).

HANSEN, Otto - Four yellow cards on Subject SHAFR No 2158. With photo. (SS No. 4708) promoted to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer (Aktiver Fuehrer, Waffen SS). 1 SS "z Korps "Meinstandarte" Berlin III Address - Berlin; family at present at Barli Holstein. Child

FRICK, Helmut - German SS No 48881. Promoted to SS Obersturmfuehrer (Reservefuehrer W-SS) in Gen. Kdo 1. SS Pz Korps. Leibstandarte. File No. 202,036.

LINDLOF, Pat - Nothing
REISSER, Hans - Return shows that he is interred at Hersfeld,
No. 4. Arrest Agency - 3rd Army. (Erlangen ?) Organization-NSDAP.
Place of Detention - 4. U.S.S. No. 4844. Promoted to
SS Obersturmfuehrer (Aktive Fuehrer W-SS). Gen. Adm. 1. SS Pz.
Corps Leibstandarte. (With photo). Address-Hahnenklee/Hurt.
ShAEF no. 568.

but yet have no designation and was sent to service.
GRILSENBOECK, (FNU), given names-Earl-Gerd. SS No. 230289. Promoted to SS Hauptsturmführer (Aktiver Führer) in SS Begleitkommando des Führer (9 Nov. 1943). Serial No. 76259. In Gefangenoste

VERCHIEPP, CPNU) and File no. (Case No. 360). This file is on Oberfeldwebel WALTER LOHRENS (Dienststelle S 2341) (Construction Command, Schneelin). Contains only two items in reference to locating Subj., substance is: It is believed that Subject was evacuated from 3rd US Army area to Trier between 5-18 April 45. When captured, he was in possession of 4 sealed enveloped marked

respectively. BINGHOFER, PAUSLAGEFUNG, TÄRLUNG, and WEHRWOLF. He also possessed orders from Dienststelle S 2341, ALtenburg, reading as follows: "Der o.W. BINGHOFER ist ssp. F1 Herst Altenburg, Dienststelle S 2341, Rohr und Feit". The documents were sent to this HQ (12th army gp), but the o.W. was not interrogated. It is desired that Subj. be located and interrogated by your office (15th army) for information. File does not disclose

224545

R6319 IRR Rec.
B 30 file

(Mengerhausen cont)

Status-Posten -u. Streifendienst Assistant zur Probe. Address-Bremen. Description-A bout 30 yrs old, 1.75 - 1.80 mtall, blond hair, long face. Misc: Married, 1 child. Career: Last seen Berlin-Reichskanzlei - 28 or 29 April 1945. Ref. Doss. 2855, US/17, 085.

① ✓ KEOLZ, Max - No. 8nf.

224546

RG319 IRR Reg.

B30 File

Frau CHRISTIAN, Secretary to H.
Eckhardt, Belived to be in Br. Zone.

Frl. KRUEGER, Secretary to Borrman. Belived to be
in Hamburg. Frau Krau, (hans Ursula)-Ebernburg,
Bad Munster, Pfalz,

SCHEDLE, Franz, Stubaf, Asst Chief, Begleits Komma.
Belived to be from the Memmingen Area,

Beermann, Helmuth. Ostuf. Belived to live in the
Harz Area. ~~Right now he is 9th Army, but unlocated~~

HANSEN, Otto. Ustuf. Belived to live in Barlt,
Dithmarschen, Schewig-Holstein,

FRICK, Helmuth ~~now~~ (west Germany)

LINDLOF. Pat. Ostuf. Danzig ?

REISSER, Hans, Ostuf. Memmingen ?

GRIESENBOECK, FNU. Hstuf. West Germany ?

WEICHELT, FNU. Ostuf. Saxony ?

HOFBECK, Hans, Munich ? (Reichssicherheitsdienst)

MENGERHAUSEN, Harry, Theodor Keorner Str. Bremen ?

KEOLZ, Max, Augsburg area ? Kailsheim nr. Augsburg.

ZANDER (FNU), Standartenfuehrer. (Hannover, Bad Wiessee
or Tegernsee, Bavaria) Age-about 37.

JOHANNMEYER (FNU). Age-~~about~~ 30. (Hannover, Iserlohn,
Saeckingen(Boden See district)

224547

RF319 IRR Reg.
B30 AB

- 2 -

Rogues Gallery No. 6 (cont.)

(CIC)
Navy as U.S.
apprehension of
following

Name	Career	Address	Zone
Bahren, Dr. Gustav	Member, Supervisory Council Ger. Labor Bank	Märkisches Ufer 34t, SW68 Russ.	
Geyrhalter, Adolf	Member, managing board, Ger. Labor Bank	An der Wuhlheide 58 o.E., Russ. Oberschöneweid	
Gessner, Rudolph	Flieger Stabs-ingenieur	Wahnfriedstr. 36, Frohnau Fr.	
Gieseler, Wilhelm	Flieger Stabs-ingenieur	Romans Horner Weg 24, Reinickendorf	
Ihlert, Heinze	Business manager of Ger. Music League	Laubenheimer Platz 6, Wilmersdorf	Fr.
Kleeman, (Robert?)	Major. High SD official	Wörtherstr. 34, Spandau	Fr.
Koster, (Rudolf?)	Flieger Stabs-ingenieur	Pichelsdorferstr. 128, Spandau	Fr.
Mahlfeld, Walter	Baurat or Regierungsrat	Nachodstr. 20t, Wilmersdorf	Fr.
Walther, Bernhard	Oberregierungs- rat	Südwestkorso 48, "	Fr.

G. T. GABELLA
Capt. Inf.

224548

RF319 IRR Reg.

B31
File

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 003019

By STTRM NARA, Date

Dr. Dr. Tibor Baron von Collas died.

Attorney Dr. Dr. Tibor Baron von Collas died in Stuttgart last Thursday. He was born on 18 October 1892 in Nagy-Saros in Hungary, studied from 1912 to 1914 at the University in Koenigsberg, participated in WW I and received high decorations as a Rittmeister (rank of a captain). After the war he continued his studies at the University of Budapest and in 1928 passed the examination as lawyer and judge in Budapest. From 1928 to 1944 he was an attorney in Budapest. In December 1944 he fled to Austria, and there was captured by the Americans. The Americans turned him over to the Soviets where Baron von Collas was sentenced in Hungary to two years imprisonment. After serving the term he fled again to Austria in 1947. In 1953 he came to Germany and from August 1954 to April 1955 he worked as a judicial assistant in the Stuttgart Amtsgericht for training in the German legal system. From 1955 he was admitted as an attorney to the Stuttgart Amtsgericht and Landgericht.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 10 June 1961)

mitted a few hours

Case closed
Luik 20 June

224549

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File

18 2 '61 865

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AGENT REPORT
(SR 380-320-10)NC
XEC090290

1. NAME & SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT <u>von COLLAS, Baron Tibor (U)</u> DOB: <u>18 October 1892</u> POB: <u>Nagusaros, Hungary</u>	2. DATE SUBMITTED <u>4 February 1957</u>
	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OF FILE NUMBER <u>D-90898</u>

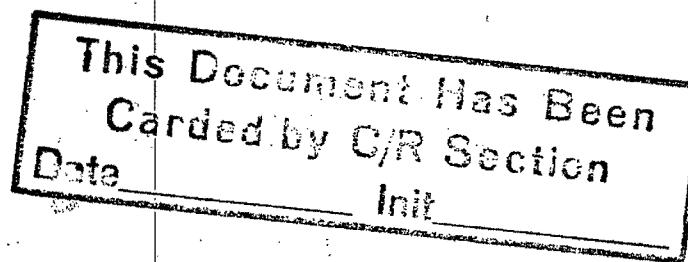
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

(SUBJECT INTERVIEW) On 4 January 1957, Doctor Doctor Baron Tibor von COLLAS, residing at Himmelsberg Strasse 16, Stuttgart-North (NV 1303), Germany, was interviewed by Source A-FOSTGT and stated substantially as follows:

SUBJECT was in Hungary in the last few months. He obtained a regular visa for this trip. SUBJECT intends to return to Vienna (nca), Austria, in the near future and also to visit the Hungary-Austria border. He is not concerned with the Hungarian refugee question as such, but is more concerned with other aspects of the Hungarian situation. (i.e. the situation inside Hungary). SUBJECT wants to send the Hungarian refugees back to Hungary (with weapons and food) so that they can continue the fight against the present regime. SUBJECT stated also that he aided in starting the present campaign against Radio Free Europe.

SUBJECT agreed to further talks with CIC; however, he wishes to speak with a higher official of CIC, stating that he is not the type of person to carry on transactions of this type through subordinates. He stated also that he has many friends in important positions. He mentioned, among others, Colonel Schmalschlaeger, Nurnberg (PV 5080), Buelow Strasse 8, Germany, as an important friend of his. Schmalschlaeger holds an important position in the intelligence field, having many years of experience in intelligence work. Schmalschlaeger is responsible for the south-eastern area of Germany. SUBJECT did not state if Schmalschlaeger was employed by a German or American intelligence agency; however, he implied that Schmalschlaeger should be well known to CIC.

SUBJECT stated that the Hungarian Freedom Fighter's Association, of which he is chairman, is not restricted to Germany, but extends to other countries in Europe. The address of this organization, Himmelsberg Strasse 16, Stuttgart-North, Germany, is the home of SUBJECT.



5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT <u>EARL KIRK, 66th CIC Grp.</u>	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <u>Earl Kirk</u>
--	---

DA FORM 1 APR 52 341

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

AGL (1) 12-52-200M-30093

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

SECRET One of the first actions of the 66th Military Intelligence Group was to set up a "watch group" to keep tabs on the activities of the Hungarian Intelligence Service (MOSI) in West Germany. This group, which included members of the US Army, US Air Force, US Navy, and US Marine Corps, was headed by Major James J. McComas, Jr., who had been a member of the Hungarian Resistance during World War II. The group's purpose was to monitor the activities of the Hungarian Intelligence Service in West Germany and to report any suspicious behavior to the appropriate US intelligence agencies. The group also monitored the activities of the Hungarian People's Army (HPA) in West Germany, as well as the activities of other communist organizations in the country.

TO: Mr. G. J. Bernath
Liaison Officer
American Consulate General [REDACTED]
APO 154, US Forces

RETURN TO OCE (B)

WARNING NOTICE - SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

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1. (U) Forwarded herewith, in triplicate, is Summary of Information, subject and file as above, dated 2 June 1961.

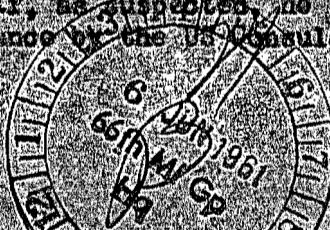
2. (U) Source of information is UNAMEM Central Registry, Headquarters, 66th Military Intelligence Group, APO 154, US Forces.

3. (C) Remarks:

a. SUBJECT's background and his activities since his return to the West in 1947, have been such that this Group suspects SUBJECT of possible association with hostile intelligence, specifically the Hungarian Intelligence Service (HIS). The fact he returned to the West without apparent difficulty, is in its self indicative of probable HIS approval. In addition, his association with known and suspected HIS agents and sympathizers adds to this Group's suspicion.

b. It has been brought to the attention of this Group that SUBJECT is on the American Consulate, Stuttgart, list of "approved attorneys". This places SUBJECT in a position wherein he can offer legal advice to, or to in the confidence of United States citizens. If, as suspected, he is cooperating with hostile intelligence, his acceptance by the US Consulate offers him excellent intelligence opportunities.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Inc1
msBEN C. MCCOMAS JR.
Major, AI (Inf)

Adjutant

EXPIRES 12 NOV 1961
GRADING
DOD DR 100-1000-1000-1000
THIS DOES NOT APPLY

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED

NOT LEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

RKL/Telephone: Sgt M1 8365

BY AUTHORITY OF DATE

MR: RKL/eir/vwa/1 June 61 SUBJECT has been known to this group for

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224551

RF319 IRR Reg.

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File

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years, he has on many occasions attempted to generate sufficient interest by this Group to obtain employment. He is well known by agents at F/S I, past and present, as an exaggerate and accomplished name dropper. His background smells and the allegations concerning his HIS connections are too numerous to mention. His name appears on the current list of lawyers recommended by ALCONGEN, Stuttgart for use by Americans. Above forwards info concerning SUBJECT to ALCONGEN and recommend that he be taken off the list. S/A Grabish, Fld Sta I, went ot him because he was on the list and then because of his attitude, dropped him. He told Fld Sta I personnel, who told this Ltrs. This ltr follows.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED INFORMATION - THIS INFORMATION IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT FOR THE NAME OF THE SOURCE WHICH IS UNCLASSIFIED (U).
EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (U) -
EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (U)

OF COURSE, THE SECURITY INFORMATION AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN
THIS INFORMATION IS UNCLASSIFIED (U) AND IS UNCLASSIFIED (U).
EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (U) -
EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (U)

EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (U)
EXCERPT FROM A REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (U)

REF ID: A67400

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RF319 IRR Reg.

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File

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Not Classified Unless Date Entered)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

24 June 1961

PREPARING OFFICE Headquarters, 66th Military Intelligence Group, APO 154, US Forces XE-090898

SUBJECT	CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION
COLLAS, Baron Dr. Tibor von (U)	OF SOURCE:
DOB: 18 October 1892	COMPLETELY RELIABLE A
POB: Nagysaros, Hungary	USUALLY RELIABLE B
	FAIRLY RELIABLE C
	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE . . . D
	UNRELIABLE E
	RELIABILITY UNKNOWN . . . F
	OF INFORMATION:
	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES.1
	PROBABLY TRUE 2
	POSSIBLY TRUE 3
	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
	IMPROBABLE 5
	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . . 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION WARNING NOTICE - SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

(C) Baron Dr. Dr. Tibor von COLLAS, aka Baron Tibor von COLLAS, aka Baron Tibor COLLAS, aka Tibor COLLAS, aka KOLLAS, aka KOLASZ, aka Tibor, aka Baron de SELLECOURT, aka Baron Tibor de COLLAS, aka Dr. Baron Tibor COLLAS de LINCOURT, born 18 October 1892 at Nagysaros, Hungary, has been known to US Intelligence since June 1945 at which time he was arrested by the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) in Austria. The reason for his arrest at that time was given as follows: "SUBJECT is Gestapo and SD suspect in Budapest, Hungary. SUBJECT also suspected of economic espionage work and of having had a hand in taking over, requisitioning or 'aryanizing' most of the large Jewish business firms in Budapest. SUBJECT also stated to have had a great deal of influence with the Gestapo in Vienna." Following HIS arrest he was returned to Hungary for trial as a War Criminal. (B-2)

Although SUBJECT denied having been a Gestapo agent or having been a member of the German Army during World War II, a check of the Berlin Document Center, dated 3 October 1951, revealed that HE was a member of the Waffen SS and held the rank of "Untersturmfuehrer" (Second Lieutenant) and served as a Rechtsanwalt (attorney) with the Waffen SS command in Hungary. (B-2)

There were varied reports concerning SUBJECT's trial in Hungary, ranging from two years imprisonment to a death sentence. However, a usually reliable source, who was imprisoned at the Marko Street Prison (believed to be a Budapest Prison) with SUBJECT during the early part of 1946, made the following statements:

During SUBJECT's confinement in the Marko Street Jail he was interned with war criminals, among whom were numerous well known personalities connected with the former Hungarian Government during German occupation of that country. According to source, the war criminals were notified through underground channels that SUBJECT was a police informer and that he was a common criminal charged with robbery of wealthy Jewish persons persecuted by the Germans. Source stated it was common knowledge in the jail that SUBJECT had received money from Jews to intervene in their behalf and then joined German police officials in the robbery of the same individuals. Source stated SUBJECT was permitted considerable freedom in the jail and allowed some luxuries, including cigarettes. At one time SUBJECT ordered Oedoen Malnassy, an inveterate smoker, to perform menial tasks in exchange for cigarettes. Count Victor Karolyi protested SUBJECT's internment with "honest war criminals" and the following day Karolyi was transferred to a single, dark cell. (B-6)

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED

NOT RELEASEABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

DISTRIBUTION

EXCEPT NoneBY AUTHORITY OF J. L. Bragdon DATE 2/6/61EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC RE-GRADING;
DOD DIR 5200.10 DOES NOT APPLYDA FORM 568 (Formerly Replaces WD AGO Form 568, 1 Jun 47,
1 Dec 1951 DA AGO) which may be used.

(Not Classified Unless Date Entered)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGL (1) 6-57-60M-59274

224553

RETURN TO OCE(B)
(B)

RG319 IRR Reg.
B34
File**CONFIDENTIAL**(Not Classified Un-
less Data Entered)**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION**

1 June 1961

(SR 380-320-10)

PREPARING OFFICE
Headquarters, 66th Military Intelligence Group, APO 154, US Forces XE-090898SUBJECT COLLAS, Baron Dr. Tiber von (U)
DOB: 18 October 1892
POB: Nagysaros, Hungary

CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION	
OF SOURCE:	OF INFORMATION:
COMPLETELY RELIABLE	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES .1
USUALLY RELIABLE	PROBABLY TRUE 2
FAIRLY RELIABLE	POSSIBLY TRUE 3
NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4
UNRELIABLE	IMPROBABLE 5
RELIABILITY UNKNOWN	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . . 6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Information obtained from other agencies reveal that SUBJECT has been under investigation at various times for suspected affiliation with hostile intelligence agencies, blackmail, and false documentation to obtain German citizenship. The results of these various investigations are unknown. (B-2)

SUBJECT, during 1960, is known to have associated with personalities who are known and suspected agents for the Hungarian Intelligence Service (HIS), and with known and suspected intelligence swindlers. The forgoing HIS agents and swindlers are also, in most cases, concerned with various illegal activities such as smuggling and counterfeiting. (Unevaluated)

Information dated April 1961, reveals that SUBJECT is openly critical of US Intelligence (USI) and from his remarks is decidedly anti-Semitic. SUBJECT claimed to have been employed by USI in 1948 and the majority of the USI agents with whom he had contact were Jewish. Further these individuals had left Hungary in 1938 and 1939, and were sent back to work against Hungary during World War II. SUBJECT stated he was mistreated by USI and is very bitter about this. He claims he was turned over to the Hungarian authorities (presumably in 1945) because he refused to cooperate with USI and this resulted in a prison term. As a means of retaliation, SUBJECT boasted he had caused a good deal of trouble for a USI agent in Salzburg, Austria. (B-2)

SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIRED
NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS
EXCEPT None
BY AUTHORITY OF AGL DATE 2/9/61

DISTRIBUTION

DA FORM 568 (Formerly Replaces WD AGO Form 568, 1 Jun 47,
1 Dec 1951 DA AGO) which may be used.(Not Classified Un-
less Data Entered)**CONFIDENTIAL**

AGL (1) 4-57-17M-56891

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RF319 IRR Reg.

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File

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AGENT REPORT

(SR 380-320-10)

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT COLLAS, Tibor (Baron) (C)	2. DATE SUBMITTED 10 May 1961
	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER XE-090898

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS WARNING NOTICE - SENSITIVE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

On 8 May 1961, A/H Richard M. Grabish, this headquarters, was interviewed concerning his knowledge of SUBJECT. Grabish stated substantially as follows:

On 17 April 1961, Grabish contacted SUBJECT by telephone to make an appointment to seek legal advice on a personal matter. Grabish obtained SUBJECT'S name from a list (EXHIBIT) of those lawyers in the court district of Stuttgart (NV 1303), GFR, recommended by the American Consulate, 7 Urbanstrasse, Stuttgart, as being capable of handling the legal problems of the Americans in this district. Grabish chose SUBJECT from the list because HIS name appeared first on the list and because Grabish noted that SUBJECT is Hungarian by birth. Since Grabish is also of Hungarian descent he felt he could maintain better rapport and therefore get more accomplished by speaking Hungarian with SUBJECT.

On 18 April 1961, Grabish contacted COLLAS in person and spent approximately two hours with HIM. SUBJECT was pleased to find that Grabish was of Hungarian descent and related many of HIS past experiences in addition to discussing Grabish's legal problem. SUBJECT claimed to have worked for United States Intelligence (USI) in Austria in 1948. HE said that at this time the majority of USI agents HE had contact with were Jewish. HE claims that these agents left Hungary for the United States in the period of 1938 and 1939 and were sent back to work against Hungary after the Second World War. SUBJECT feels that HE was mistreated by USI and is very bitter about it. HE claims that HE was turned over to the Hungarian authorities by USI because HE was not entirely cooperative. This resulted in a prison sentence. As a means of retaliation SUBJECT boasted that HE had caused a good deal of trouble for a USI agent named Kirk Mikner (phonetic) who operated in the Salzburg area in Austria. Grabish stated that as a result of SUBJECT'S experiences HE is decidedly anti-USI and anti-semitic.

After the above mentioned meeting with SUBJECT, Grabish checked the files of the Central Registry, 66th MI Group, APO 154, US Forces and found SUBJECT to be the subject of dossier XE 090898. Grabish has not contacted SUBJECT since that time.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT RIDLEY J. BROWN, 66th MI Group	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Ridley J. Brown</i>
---	---

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DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED.
DOD DIR 5200.10

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY DETACHMENT
APO 757

US ARMY

16 September 1958

XE-090898

SUBJECT: von COLLAS, Baron Dr. Dr. Tiber (U)

TO : Commanding Officer
Headquarters, 66th CIC Group
APO 154, United States Army
ATTN: Informant Control Division

1. Reference IRN 66-77-58 dated 11 August 1958, subject and file as above.

2. Carded information in DAD files show Subject as a journalist in Innsbruck, subsequently moved to Germany. Subject fled Hungary to Austria where he remained until 1945 when he was returned to Hungary as a war criminal. He was a former Hungarian lawyer. A memorandum dated January 1952 notes that Subject is allegedly in charge of the Hungarian IS in Austria.

3. BND files note that:

a. Subject, alias Baron de SELLECOURT, was associated with the Abwehr during WW II. He was interned by CIC, Bavaria and returned to Hungary for punishment as a war criminal. In 1947 he returned to Germany, allegedly as a refugee but possibly as a member of an Eastern IS. One report alleged that in 1947 he was connected with the French IS.

b. In 1955 he and a partner attempted to secure a patent for the production of artificial diamonds. Also in 1955 he accused other individuals of falsely claiming to be nobility. During the war he ousted Jews from flats in Budapest and gave them to SS officers. Circa 1955 he attempted to blackmail these SS officers by threatening to report them to the Allied and German authorities. Also in 1955 Subject produced documents to prove that he was a German national and with the aid of these papers established his status as a returnee. The papers were apparently forgeries and a court process was instituted against him. Also that in 1955 he was accused of having worked for the FIS and for some Eastern IS.

4. As of February, 1956 BfV was investigating Subject and attempting to determine how he obtained the false documents used to prove his German citizenship. As of April 1957 the investigation was still active. Subject was also accused of having been a member of the AIS and of the BND. BND advised the Stuttgart police in May 1957 that Subject had not been associated with them.

R. Wall

R. WALL
DAD Liaison Officer

Stgt Mil 8467

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Regn 1 (Stuttgart)
Log Nr. 23150
25 SEP 1958

224556

R6319 IRR Reg.
B 34 file

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Translation

Federal Agency for the Protection
of the Constitution
KIA 3-059-P-10001-5/58
V/3 - 158-11576- /58 VS-Vertr.

Cologne, 22 Aug 1958

Registered Letter

American Embassy, OCA
attn. Mr. T.C. HUGHES
Room III - 406
Mehlem

Subject: Baron Dr. Dr. Tibor von COLLAS, born on 18 Oct 1892 at Nagusaros/Hungary
Ref. : US VO -Bv-58-5345-, dated 12 Aug 1958

The Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution does not maintain contact with Dr. Tibor COLLAS.

The following information regarding COLLAS is available:

He was born on 18 Oct 1892 at Nagy-Saros/Hungary and resides at Stuttgart, Im Himmelsberg 16, bei Koetzel.

From 1912 to 1914 COLLAS studied jurisprudence at Königsberg, and from 1920 to 1924 at Budapest, jurisprudence and political economy. After he had passed the judicial examination in 1928, he worked as a lawyer in Budapest until 1944. During the war he was a member of the Waffen-SS and, on 1 Oct 1944, promoted Untersturmführer.

Since he had been a member of the German Counterintelligence Service (Abwehr) from 1940 to 1944, in December 1944 he fled to Austria, where, in 1945 he was arrested by the Americans and handed over to the Communist Hungarian Government. He was then sentenced to 2 years imprisonment because of his collaboration with the Germans.

After his release -possibly also escape- from prison, until March 1953, he lived as a journalist in Austria. On 1 Apr 1953, he moved from Innsbruck to Stuttgart, where he has been living since. He was recognized as an expellee and was granted a returnee certificate (Heimkehrerbescheinigung) by the Regierungspräsidium Nordwürttemberg.

After he had taken up residence at Stuttgart, at first, with

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B31 file~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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engaged in journalistic activities. From 2 Aug 54 to Dec 1955, he was employed with the Stuttgart Amtsgericht as a legal assistant, after which his admission as lawyer was recommended. In Jul 1955 he acquired German citizenship through naturalization. On 13 March 1956 his admission as lawyer was confirmed by decree of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Minister of Justice. His admission was granted on the basis of two sworn statements, submitted by Dr. Hans HERRING of Stuttgart, Augustenstr. 28, and Landgerichtsrat Dr. Ludwig SELIGER of Nuremberg, Albrecht Duerer Str. 3. COLLAS did not present any graduation certificates from a law school.

According to information not yet checked by this office, COLLAS was granted a refugee certificate and returnee certificate, on the basis of incorrect data, and proceedings were instituted to deprive him of his expellee and returnee status. Moreover, in 1956, investigations proceedings were pending with the Stuttgart Amt fuer öffentliche Ordnung (Office of Public Order) as to his right to the title of "Baron" and prefix "von" COLLAS. Nothing is known regarding the outcome.

In addition to the Hungarian language, COLLAS speaks and writes German, English and allegedly French and Slovak. In various reports his demeanor is unfavorably criticized. He is described as a notorious brawler and wolf, as well as a dreaded duellist, who was involved in numerous affairs of honor. At Innsbruck he was fined three times to 300 S for slander. According to a report evaluated -/3, at Innsbruck he worked for the French Intelligence Service. Rumour also has it, that he worked for a Soviet Intelligence Service; however, there is no concrete evidence in proof of the latter. On 9 Sep 1950 COLLAS married the Hungarian citizen Katalin SZAMO, born on 7 Aug 1911 at Debrecen at Innsbruck. According to an unconfirmed report, in 1947 in Sweden, SZAMO met with members of the Soviet Intelligence Service; moreover, she is said to maintain connections with an Hungarian intelligence service. Until March 1950 she lived at Salzburg; up to this time she was employed with the EKO. While she was working there, she was repeatedly suspected of engaging in intelligence activities on behalf of the Soviets, however, no concrete evidence was acquired. At Innsbruck she was seen in the

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B31 file

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-3-

company of two Soviet officers of the repatriation committee. In the meantime the marriage was dissolved (-/3).

On the occasion of the King Stephan-Celebration of the Hungarian emigrants on 18 Aug 57 at Stuttgart-Degerlich, he (COLIAS), Janos von HEGOBY-KAPOMA, Dr. Stephan HAUZ, Johann MARTHAU and the former Hungarian Colonel Blemer KOWACZ were commissioned with the founding and guidance of a uniform national representation of the Hungarian emigrants.

According to a report received from another informant, during World War II, i.e. until 1942, COLIAS was a co-worker of Mr. MULLER, who at that time Referent VI of the SD-LA Vienna, and later with Section VI of the Office VI of the RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt) (B/R).

By order

Signature

CC - [REDACTED]

224559

RG319 100 Reys.
B 31
File~~Re~~ **ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CZAKO AND COLLAS**~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. When CZAKO's application for emigration to the U.S. was processed through the DP-48 Screening Section in July 1950, the following purported extracts of information from intelligence files were reported to the DP Commission by CIC:
 - a. "CZAKO is known to be associated with Baron Tibor COLLAS, former Gestapo agent, who was returned to Hungary as a war criminal in 1946, but 'escaped' from Hungary in 1948 and settled in INNSBRUCK, Austria. (B-2)"
 - b. "On 26 April 1949, CZAKO requested that the INNSBRUCK office hire her friend, one Mr. COLLAS, as an interpreter. This was declined. (B-2)"
 - c. "ODI Report: HIS agents in SEEFIELD (11-15-E 47-20-N), Austria, are under the leadership of COLLAS, Baron Tibor, formerly employed by the German SD and Gestapo as informer agent. COLLAS' present girl friend is the same CZAKO, Illy, with whom he was sent back to Hungary in 1945, where they stood trial as war criminals. Although COLLAS was sentenced to death in Hungary, he is now a free man living under his correct name. COLLAS appears frequently in the bars of KITZBUEHEL, entertaining Hungarians. (B-2)"
 - d. "CZAKO was in Sweden in 1947, allegedly meeting a Soviet personality."
 - e. "In April 1949, CZAKO was accompanied by two (2) Russian officers, members of the Russian Repatriation Mission in

REGRADED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
by *DeB* authority *PR 380-5 52B*
date *11/3/60*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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RF 319 IRR Reg.
B 3/ File~~CZAKO AND COLLAS~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Application for emigration to the U.S. was

~~SECRET~~

INNSBRUCK, Austria. (B-2)*

- f. "On 17 April 1949, a confidential informant had dinner with CZAKO at the Stiftskeller Cafe in INNSBRUCK along with a friend of CZAKO. CZAKO's friend admitted to the confidential informant that he worked for the Russian Repatriation Commission. With this statement, CZAKO became very angry and CZAKO's friend ceased talking. (B-2)"
2. Comparison by the undersigned of the foregoing report by CIC to the DP Commission with the actual reports of which the CIC letter purported to be an extract, disclosed the omissions, discrepancies, and errors noted below:

- a. Neither the source nor the basic report on which the information in Par. 1a above, evaluated B-2, is based, cannot be ascertained nor located.
- b. The information in Par. 1b above, is not derogatory; however, the COLLAS referred to is Deszoe, a brother of Tibor COLLAS.
- c. The information contained in Par. 1c and d above, evaluated B-2, is extracted from an ODI, USFA Form 17 Report, No. R-1900-50, dated 10 October 1950, Subject: "Hungarian Intelligence Service Personalities in Austria," which, in turn, is based on SOI, CIC, Upper Austria, Ref. No. L/9693, dated 28 September 1948, Subject: "HUNGARY-COLLAS Baron Tibor-HIS Agent, Tirol," which describes the source as an informant "who recently was in SEEFIELD." It is

RG319 IRRB
B31 file~~SECRET~~

to be noted that the original CIC evaluation and the ODI evaluation of this report was C-3, but the DP-48 CIC reported it as B-2.

d. The information given in Par. 1 e was taken from an inter-office letter memorandum of DP-48 Project to Lt. Col. SCHRANTZ, reporting a conversation held by S/A MC QUILLAN with a representative of the NCWC in INNSBRUCK, who related that a Hungarian DP, Otto ~~WAGNER~~, had told him that he had seen CZAKO with two Russian officers.

It is noteworthy that neither the information nor source or sub-source were evaluated in the original memorandum, but that the DP-48 report to the DP Commission evaluated this information as B-2.

e. Extract cited in Par. 1 f above, is from the same letter of S/A MC QUILLAN. The NCWC representative is again his source but his sub-source is one ~~Balma HUNYADI~~, another Hungarian DP. Although unevaluated in its original form, this information acquired a B-2 evaluation when processed by the DP-48 Project screening. The sub-source is referred to as a "confidential informant," giving an erroneous concept of the actual source and evaluation to be given to the information.

3. Not cited by the DP-48 Screening Section are the following reports and letters, which, if read together with the foregoing information in Par. 1 above, would have indicated the proper evaluation and credence to be placed thereon:

[Redacted]

RG 319 IRR Reg.
B 31 File

~~SECRET~~

a. Letter, 7970th CIC Det., EUCOM, dated 15 July 1948, Subject: "Mrs. (fmu) CSAKO," which states that one Baron KOLASZ, who was arrested by the Soviets in BUDAPEST and released after Mrs. CSAKO had intervened for him, was living at HMLS. The letter also reports "Mrs. CSAKO is allegedly well-known in BUDAPEST Soviet circles and apparently occupies a position of some importance and trust." EUCOM evaluated this report C-3.

The reply of CIC, SALZBURG, dated 13 August 1948, to the above charges, said, in part:

"1. Woman in basic communication is CZAKO, Emily, born 7 August 1911, in DEBRECEN, Hungary. Her father was CZAKO, Sigmund, born 30 November 1869, at MATESZAL, Hungary, a prominent gynecologist and leading citizen of DEBRECEN. Her mother, CZAKO, Maria . . ."

"2. Miss CZAKO attended schools in Hungary, Germany and Switzerland, and speaks, reads and writes Hungarian, German, French and English fluently. She has worked for 42nd Div. CIC and 430th CIC Det. since 1945, and is currently an undercover agent for this Section in the Tirol."

"3. COLIAS, Dr. Baron Tibor . . ."

"4. Both he and Miss CZAKO have been the source of information concerning the FIS in the Tirol and the activities of the Hungarian refugees in the INNSBRUCK area. They have repeatedly been approached by agents of TIB, EUCOM, to work

R6319 IRRB
B31 file~~SECRET~~

for Operation Rusty which they have refused to do. On one occasion they were threatened for their refusal with denunciation as Soviet agents if they did not agree to work. It is the belief of the undersigned that this is the basis for charges made in basic letter.*

6. This information is rated no good and about a year late.

b. SOI, CIC, Upper Austria, dated 5 December 1949, Ref. No. L/17002, Subject: "AUSTRIA - Alleged Soviet Agents Working with French Intelligence," evaluated P-6, which lists Baron Tibor COLLAS as one of a group including Miklos KORPONAI and others, as working for the Soviets.

Commenting on the foregoing report, in a letter dated 15 February 1950, S/A RINGER declared: "Numerous Hungarians living in the French Zone of Austria have been denounced as Communists, Titoists, former Gestapo agents, and French sympathizers. In many cases, these denunciations were disproved. Some others should have been thoroughly investigated but were not because of operational difficulties." RINGER also said: "KORPONAI is the 'Grey Eminence' of the Hungarian nationalist, anti-Communist Kopjas Movement headed by General ZAKO, Andras, with headquarters in INNSERUCK. . ." "It would appear that the Kopjas Movement has been confused with a 'Soviet network'."

c. Draft SOI, CIC, SALZBURG, dated 30 September 1948, Subject: "FIS Activity - French Zone of Austria," evaluated P-6 and marked [redacted]

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R6319 IRR Reg.
B3.1 file

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on its face "False," which reported that the French were surveilling one GOLASZ, Baron (fnu), a former Gestapo official, currently engaged in spotting anti-Communist activity in the local Hungarian emigration, and named SZAKO (fnu) as his mistress.

This report was never distributed by CIC because it was determined that the information was false and its sub-source unreliable.

224565

RF 319 IRR Reg.
B 31 file~~SECRET~~IV. INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF ALLEGATIONS

1. In order to determine the validity of the numerous charges, denials, incorrect evaluations of information, etc., involved in this matter, at the undersigned's request, Lt. Col. Melvin MILLER, Chief, CIC, SALZBURG, assigned S/A William B. RAYMOND to interrogate COLLAS and to interview numerous Hungarian refugee personalities.
2. Briefly summarized, S/A RAYMOND made a fairly extensive investigation, but found so little actual derogatory information that the report of his efforts was limited to an account by COLLAS of his own life history and the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment, which is incorporated in Section II above. S/A RAYMOND found nothing to substantiate the charges against CZAKO and COLLAS set forth in Section III above, and the only derogatory information he uncovered against COLLAS was the following:
 - a. "COLLAS intervened on behalf of wealthy Jews with German authorities. COLLAS was known to be the man to contact for intervention with German authorities." Source: POEZL, Dr. Istvan, former BUDAPEST lawyer, now an informant of S/A RINGER; IBZILAY, Denes, Hungarian lawyer refugee, employed by IRO, SALZBURG.
 - b. "I have been told that, in autumn 1943, COLLAS was seen in a German Army uniform." Source: BIBO, Denes, former Abwehr personality.
3. S/A RAYMOND concluded that the mass of allegations, and other information concerning COLLAS in the files of CIC SALZBURG should be analyzed by a competent analyst.

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RG 319 IRRB
B 31 File~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

4. On my own initiative, I queried COLLAS as to the last time he had worn any type of uniform, and he stated that he last wore a uniform prior to 1920 when he fought in the counter-revolution against the Bela KUN regime. In a subsequent conversation, I asked him about helping Jews get out of Hungary. He stated that he had tried to help many, including CZAKO's parents, but that the only thing that could help was the payment of enormous sums of money to corrupt German military authorities. He freely admitted that he had bribed German officers on several occasions with extremely large sums to allow wealthy Jews to escape. He said that he could not help the poor ones, because money was all that counted with these corrupt officers.

5. Concerning COLLAS' return to Hungary as a war criminal, after talking with Mr. ^X , who relayed a message to me from Mr.

Y , the individual who returned COLLAS to Hungary in 1945, I am convinced that his return was the result of an odd circumstance, in which HENNYEY was removed from the shipment because of his greater value to U.S. intelligence authorities in MUNICH than his return to Hungary. COLLAS, I am convinced, was just put in his place as a substitute to fill the plane. From my own knowledge of conditions in the fall of 1945, I can state that, due to the difficulty OSS had in getting into Hungary after the war, it was common practice to round up as many persons as possible to ship back in order to get more agents into the country with each shipment.

Mr. Y supports this statement, although he will not commit himself in writing.

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B31 file

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6. Concerning the charges against CZAKO and COLLAS set forth in
~~Par. 6a, b, c & d, of Stalfer captions "Allegations against CZAKO and
Section III, Par. 1 a, b, c, and d above, I have determined the~~

source to be one TAKACS, Dr. (fmu), who I recall as having been
in Camp Marcus ORR until his delivery to the French in the Tirol
where he was released and worked for the French Surete and BeDoc.
He was a member of the Hungarian Nazi organization, Pfeil-Kreuz
(Arrow-Cross). He approached CZAKO to work for the French and,
when she refused, denounced her and COLLAS to the French and to
S/A RINGER, according to the best information I can get. Later
he was cleared by the French for emigration and went to Argentina
where he is currently serving a prison sentence.

7. On the charge of having gone to Sweden in 1947 to intervene
with Soviet authorities, I can state that CZAKO has no legal
Hungarian passport as her old one expired in 1944 or 1945 and
has not been renewed. I know she did not make the trip because
CIC was in very close contact with her during that part of 1947
following her release from the sanitarium. The allegation that
CZAKO was seen with two Soviet Mission members is considered unre-
liable. She denies ever having been in their company and it appears
ridiculous to believe that they would compromise an informant if
she, in fact, were one. If she were in the employ of the HIS, there
would be no connection between it and the Soviets either.

8. As to the allegation in Par. 1 f, this is believed utterly untrue.
CZAKO denies emphatically that she ever had lunch or other meetings with
~~the sub-source,~~
~~HUMESKI, whom she describes as a tramp and with whom she wouldn't associate.~~

224568

RG 319 IRR Reg.
B 31 file**SECRET****C. CONCLUSIONS**

1. It is the conclusion of the undersigned, based on his own knowledge and on conclusions derived from the foregoing, that CZAKO and COLLAS were not and are not agents nor members of the ~~or other satellite~~ HIS nor of the Soviet Intelligence Service. This is supported by the fact that the allegations and charges date from only one period and from one individual, TAKACS, and nothing recent of a derogatory nature has been made against these people. If they had been or now are engaged in intelligence activity, it would have come to light through reports of interrogations of HIS persons taken into custody in the last four years, or their activity would have been marked and noted in the period since 1945.
2. That COLLAS assisted wealthy Jews by bribery of German military authorities is freely admitted by him. The charge of having been seen in a German military uniform in 1943 is a dubious one, and is denied by COLLAS. In this connection, it is to be noted that BIBO, Denes, was once denounced as having been a hangman of Jews in the Jewish pogrom in Hungary in 1919 led by one Count SALM. I might also comment that I have experienced hundreds of denunciations by one group of Hungarians against another. I know of no other people who can occupy themselves so much in this type of activity.
3. In summation, it is my opinion based on all of the foregoing that neither CZAKO nor COLLAS constitutes a security risk and I can foresee no reason for CZAKO's not being cleared by the DP Commission

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RG 319 IROC Reg.
B 31 file

~~SECRET~~

for admission to the United States. Neither were nor are members of any political party, group or affiliated organization whose aims were or are inimical to the best interests of the U.S. COLLAS' application for eligibility as a DP should receive favorable reconsideration from IRO.

224570

R6319 IRR Ref.

B31 file

~~SECRET~~I. BACKGROUND OF CZAKO, EMTLY

1. Subject is a Hungarian of part-Jewish ancestry, born in Hungary on 7 August 1911. Her father, a half-Jew, was a wealthy BUDAPEST physician, whose clients included the parents of Colonel KOVACH, later a U.S. officer with ACC, Hungary, who knows the family including Subject well. Subject received much of her education in private schools in Switzerland, is well-travelled and speaks German, Hungarian, French, Italian and English with equal facility. Her parents and close relatives were seized and put to death by the Germans in 1944. Subject escaped through the assistance of Baron COLLAS and made her way to VIENNA and ultimately, in April 1945, to ST. GILGEN, Land Salzburg. There she remained with COLLAS and other Hungarian refugees until COLLAS' arrest by CIC on 20 June 1945.
2. Following COLLAS' arrest, Subject came to SALZBURG, where, on the basis of her language ability, she secured a position with the UNI DP office, SALZBURG, which handled the resettlement and repatriation of refugees in this area. When this work phased out in October 1945, Subject was unemployed for a month until she found a place with UNHRA, SALZBURG, which she held from November 1945 to February 1946.
3. Subject resigned her job at this time due to poor health (indications of tuberculosis) and was sent by UNRRA to a sanitarium near HOCHZIRL, Tirol, where she remained until discharged as cured in February 1947. She resided from that time until November 1947 at

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RF319 IRR Ref.
B31 file~~SECRET~~

a pension at ZIRL, Tirol, and then moved to IBLS, Tirol, where COLLAS, who had returned from Hungary was residing. She lived at IBLS until September 1948 when she moved to INNSBRUCK.

4. Subject obtained a job with IRO, INNSBRUCK, in September 1948 and resided in IRO-requisitioned quarters until she was discharged on 15 November 1948 following a complaint filed against her by Special Agent RINGER, CIC, SALZBURG. Following the loss of her IRO job, Subject returned to IBLS, and then moved to SALZBURG, upon obtaining a post with the American Consulate, SALZBURG. She held this position from April to early July 1949 and was discharged upon complaint of Special Agent RINGER.

5. During July and August 1949, Subject resided in SALZBURG, unemployed with the exception of minor translating jobs, until she was hired by IRO, SALZBURG. She held this post from September 1949 until March 1950 when she was discharged following complaint by Special Agent RINGER.

6. From March 1950 to date, Subject has resided in IBLS and/or INNSBRUCK. She and COLLAS were married in October or November 1950.

7. CZAKO's application for emigration as a DP to the U.S. was rejected by the DP Commission in 1950.

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R6319 IRRB
B31 file

ALLEGATIONS

1. Baron Tibor COLLAS is former Gestapo agent who was returned to Hungary as a war criminal in 1946 but escaped from Hungary in 1948 and settled in Innsbruck, Austria

Remarks: COLLAS acted as intermediary between wealthy Jews attempting to leave Hungary and Gestapo authorities in Hungary during the war, according to informant of S/A Ringer. COLLAS admits to bribing German officers on several occasions with extremely large sums of money to allow for escape of Jews.

2. CZAKO, Emily requested that the Innsbruck IRO office hire her friend, one Mr. COLLAS, as an interpreter. The request was declined.

Remarks: The above refers to Deszoe COLLAS and there was no derogatory information on him.

3. COLLAS is the leader of HIS agents in SEEFIELD, Austria and is a free man although he was sent back to Hungary in 1945 with CZAKO to stand trial as Gestapo war criminals.

Remarks: Source (TAKACS, Dr. fnu) not reliable and was a member of the Hungarian Nazi organization who denounced both COLLAS and CZAKO when CZAKO refused to work for the French. Source is now in jail in Argentina.*

4. EZAKO was in Sweden in 1947 allegedly meeting a Soviet personality.

Remarks: CZAKO has no legal Hungarian passport at the time as her old one had expired in 1944 or 1945. In addition she was in contact with CIC during this period.

5. In April 1949 CZAKO was accompanied by two Russian officers, members of the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Innsbruck, Austria.

Remarks: Allegation considered unreliable; CZAKO denies having been in their company and it is believed ridiculous that she would be a compromised informant if she in fact were one. If she were in the employ of the HIS, there would be no connection between it and the Soviets.

6. On 17 April 1949, a confidential informant had dinner with CZAKO at the Stiftskeller Cafe in Innsbruck along with a friend of CZAKO. CZAKO's friend admitted to the confidential informant that he worked for the Russian Repatriation Commission. With this statement, CZAKO became very angry and CZAKO's friend ceased talking.

Remarks: Sub-source is one Dalma HUNYABI, Hungarian DP. Ezako denies emphatically ever meeting or lunching w/sub-source whom she describes as a tramp with whom she wouldn't associate.

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B 31 File

* In June 1945 COLLAS was arrested by CIC, detained for 4 weeks and returned to Soviet authorities because he was an alleged war criminal (see para 1). COLLAS' return to Hungary is believed to be a result of odd circumstances. Subject was to have been returned with HENNYEY, another alleged war criminal, who at the last minute was detained by U.S. authorities because of his greater value to U.S. intelligence. It was believed that COLLAS was put on the plane to fill up space. When COLLAS got to Budapest he was questioned by the Chief of the Hungarian Political Police who told him they were not interested in him but in HENNYEY. Subject was tried however and accused of being a war criminal because of his previous association with Count Festertich (Remark: Subject acted as legal adviser in the early 30's to Festertich a Parliament member in the HORTHY cabinet until 1938. Subject admits to having had close ties with FESTERTICH, a self-styled Socialist and referred to as the "crazy Count FESTERTICH". He was known by such a term because he advocated a form of Socialism in Hungary and at the same time owned approx. 40,000 acres of Hungarian soil and was considered one of the wealthier men in Hungary). COLLAS was sentenced to two years imprisonment and released after two years in 1947.

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RF 319 / RRC Rec.
B 31 file

7. CZAKO intervened when one Baron KOLASZ was arrested by Soviets in Budapest. CZAKO is allegedly well known in Budapest in Soviet circles and apparently occupies a position of some importance and trust. Report evaluated C-3.

Remarks: CZAKO has worked for 42nd Div CIC and 430th CIC Det. since 1945 and is currently an undercover agent for this section in the Tirol. (CIB) Both she and COLLAS have been the source of info concerning FIS in Tirol and the activities of Hungarian refugees in the Innsbruck area. Information is rated no good and about a year late.

8. Both COLLAS and CZAKO are alleged Soviet agents working with French Intelligence. Collas as one of group including Milos KORPANAI and others working for Soviets.

Remark: Allegation unreliable. KORPANAI is "Grey Eminence" of Hungary, nationalist, anti-communist KOJAS movement which appears to have been confused as a Soviet network.

9. COLLAS was in German uniform in Austria in 1943.

Remark: COLLAS states last time he was in uniform was prior 1920 when he fought counter-revolution against Bela KUN regime. Source of allegation is Denes BIBO, once denounced as having been a hangman of Jews in the Jewish pogrom in Hungary in 1919.

RF 319 IRR Reg
B 31 file

CONCLUSIONS

In April 51 a re-investigation of both subjects was concluded and the results indicated that neither subject was a security risk. The allegations it was decided were not based upon fact. Subjected had applied for visa at the DP Commission and had been turned down on the basis of these allegations.

The re-investigating officer concludes that neither COLLAS nor CZAKO were nor are members of HIS or of the Soviet Intelligence Service. This is supported by the fact that the allegations and charges date from only one period and from one individual, TAKACS (see Remarks - 3). If these ~~allegations~~ reports were true, it would have come to light more recently through other channels.

224576

RF 319 IRR Reg.
B 31 file

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE
ORGANIZATION



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REF. No.:

23rd July 1951

To: Chief, Eligibility Officer
Dr. A. Bedo
Field Office, Salzburg

SUBJECT: COLLAS Tibor - CM/1: 1067.771

1. Reference is made to your letters of June 26 and July 19, 1951.
2. Petitioner's request for revision has been rejected upon receipt of photostat copies from the Berlin Document Center which revealed COLLAS' service in the Waffen SS with the rank of Lieutenant.

for V.A. Tennensoff
V.A. Tennensoff
Review Board

V.A. Tennensoff
V.A. Tennensoff

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B31 File

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

LUX - 5-76

R-4259

9 July 1946

TO: Budapest

FROM: Amzon

SUBJECT: Baron Tibor von COLLAS, Hungarian War Criminal

REF: R-4015

1) In August, last year, a certain Baron COLLAS of Hungarian nationality was delivered at 3rd US Army Interrogation Center in Freising, Bavaria, where he was interrogated at length by Lt FLEX, Chief Interrogator of the Center. Information had come to hand to the effect that COLLAS had been an ardent follower of PALFY, boss of the Hungarian Nazi Party (not to be confused with SZALAZI's Arrow Cross), that he had advanced the cause of the Hungarian SS placing himself at the disposal of SS Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER, one of the ranking officers in the SS Fuehrungshauptamt, in whose behalf he laid on certain financial schemes designed to defray the expenses involved in activating Hungarian SS units.

2) In the course of his interrogation, COLLAS, in brazen defiance of carefully substantiated evidence bearing out most of the accusations raised against him, kept protesting his innocence. He was finally confronted with SS Ostubaf Dr. Wilhelm HETTL and one SS Hauptsturmfuehrer URBAN alias AMTMANN, official representative of the SD in Budapest. They both confirmed that COLLAS had worked as an informer for the SD and that his relations with the German occupational authorities, in particular with the SS, had been very close. They were at one in stating that COLLAS, a notorious shyster and frequently involved in scandalous affairs, had managed to turn his political affiliations and connections to good financial account.

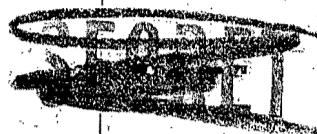
3) In view of the fact that COLLAS could hardly be rated a very important case, his interrogation was cut short, when an opportunity offered to have him returned to Hungary through OSS/Austria repatriation channels. In the final disposition issued by the 3rd Army Interrogation Center due emphasis was placed upon the fact that COLLAS had been found to be a most despicable character, that he constituted a serious security threat and it was requested that

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under no circumstances should he be released.

4) The following information has now been brought to our attention by SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Wilhelm HOETTL, who was the special representative of Amt VI in Hungary after that country's occupation by German troops in 1944, and who is presently being held in the Nuremberg jail as a material witness in KALTENERUNNER's trial.

5) "First Lieutenant FLEX told me (Ed: at the time of COLLAS' interrogation in Freising) that so many aggravating details had been revealed during these interrogations that COLLAS would never be released again. Believing that he must attribute all these difficulties to me, COLLAS declared that he would manage to get himself released again through his connections with the Hungarian Committee in Salzburg and would then take his revenge on me. In fact, he was later transferred to an internment camp in the neighborhood of that city. Through some coincidence I have now just heard that he was actually released and is back in Hungary, where he declared that I was an American agent, because he had seen with his own eyes that I was free and on the best terms with American officers. He would take steps to inform Nuremberg of these facts through a Hungarian with direct relations to the International Tribunal".

6) Dr HOETTL now claims to be able to add to "the many charges drawn against COLLAS by CIC" and states as follows:

"I now found out that it was he (Ed: COLLAS) who proposed to HIMMLER, as early as the Spring of 1943, the action against the Jews in Hungary with a view to using the confiscated Jewish property for the financing of the Waffen SS in that country. It was only owing to the fact that Herr WISLICENY was given the respective letter to express his opinions on its contents, and was thus able to inform the interested Hungarian Government Departments, that the plan did not materialize at the time". A marginal note, apparently written by CIB USFET through whose offices HOETTL's letter was routed before reaching us, reads: "Corroborated by WISLICENY, 15 May 46". Presumably WISLICENY is identical with a person of that name who was assigned to the staff of EICHMANN's infamous "Sonderkommando" which specialized in the rounding up of Jews in German occupied countries.

7) We would be interested in learning more about COLLAS' present status, especially if it is true that he has been freed. At the time, he was turned over to OSS/Austria with the distinct understanding that he would be passed on to the Hungarian authorities for trial as a war criminal and,

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as far as Lt FLEX is concerned, in the devout hope that he would be hanged.

8) We have also reason to believe that COLLAS is familiar with some personalities and incidents related to the "MOUNT" operation in which HOETTL was the key figure. Presumably, COLLAS, whose treatment in the Freising interrogation is unlikely to have intensified his affections for the United States, is harboring unfriendly designs not only against HOETTL and if it should be established that he managed "to beat the rap", you would be well advised to keep tabs on his activities.

Distribution:

1 - Budapest
1 - Washington
1 - Registry
1 - Ops

1 - Austria

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B31 File

Arrested
Name: COLLAS, Tibor. Baron von

Alias:

Nationality: Age: Born at: Date:

Occupation (Civil): Peace-time:
War:

Home Address:

Address of any close Relative:

PHOTOGRAPH

DESCRIPTION:

Apparent age: 45

Height: 165-170 cms.

Build: Slim with broad shoulders

Eyes: Grey

Hair: Dark, going grey

Face: Full, with several duelling scars.

Nose: well defined.

Complexion:

Peculiarities: Wears glasses or monocle for reading.

Languages: German, English, Hungarian, French,

Slovakian.

Passport &/or Identity Card details:

DATE	SOURCE	INFORMATION
9-16 Dec.44	S.I.M.E. Report No 2 GOTZ PF-623	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>S.D. LEITABSCHNITT (REFERAT VI) VIENNA</u> (1941 - summer 1942)</p> <p>Although he belonged to no political party he always busied himself with politics. He had sympathies with the IMREDY group. He gave GOTZ political reports and introduced him to a number of well known Hungarian politicians e.g. SZALLASY, IMREDY, Lt. Colonel Paul von PRONAY, Count FESTETICH etc. COLLAS was also friendly with Major PASCHELL and BERCHTOLD and is believed to have worked for them. According to GOTZ's belief he recruited the Hungarian Military Attaché in TURKEY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, to work for BERCHTOLD. After the summer of 1942 he was in direct contact with VIENNA and after November 1942 with the S.D. BERLIN, through URBAN. At that time he also had contact with S.S. Gruppenfuhrer MULLER, chief of IV BERLIN.</p>

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B 31 File

COLAS, Baron Tibor

Born:	
At:	
Res:	
OCC:	
Nat:	
Po:	

Identical with Baron KELASZ; former Gestapo Informant, living in French Zone of Austria; working for DEUX TETE Bureau.

RD 23761, 1st Ind, Reg TV. SHU: KR. PM CSKU, 29 July 48

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B31 File~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
30th Army Detachment
LAND SALZBURG SUB-DETACHMENT
APO 541 U.S. ARMY

Appendix "A" to MOIC, CGC Land Salzburg, dated 15 Dec 1946, Subject: "BANG
Yozsef (George) - First Lieutenant, Hungarian Political Police".

EXTRACT

The following personalities, listed in alphabetical order, were mentioned by Subject in the course of interrogation on his activities. Detailed information concerning these personalities were obtained from Subject, supplemented by information from the files of this office:

COLIAS Baron Dezo -- According to Subject, COLIAS was director of the Gold Exchange Section of the former Hungarian National Bank. He is considered guilty of transporting gold, foreign currencies, and stocks belonging to the Hungarian National Bank, out of the country. COLIAS ignored requests of the present Hungarian regime for him to return to Hungary. His residence is St. Gilgen, Bezirk Salzburg, Land Salzburg.

REFRAGDED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
by R. S. Brady
auth'd by HR 3505 1-59 B
date 1/13/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

264383

R6319 IRR Reg.

B31 File

~~SECRET~~

S. I. FILE

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE COR

(430th CIC Detachment)

LAND SALZBURG SECTION

APO 541

U.S. ARMY

CIO Salzburg
Ref. No. S-2975~~CONFIDENTIAL~~S.I. Section
30 September 1948SUBJECT: FIS Activity, French Zone Austria - Surveillance
of an Alleged Soviet Espionage GroupSUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The following information was submitted to the undersigned Agent by an informant with sub-sources in the French Zone of Austria:

"Surete" (French Security and intelligence agency), personnel in Innsbruck, Land Tirol, are currently engaged in the surveillance of several personalities living in the Hotel "Tirolerhof", Igls, near Innsbruck, whom they believe to be engaged in Soviet espionage. The following personalities are specified:

GOLASZ Baron (fmu), alias METZGER (fmu), a former Gestapo official; he is currently engaged in spotting anti-Communist activity in the local Hungarian emigration.

CZAKO (fmu), the mistress of GOLASZ Baron (fmu), mentioned above; she was formerly with UNRRA.

BEITZ (fmu), a resident of Land Tirol since 1944; he has lived in the "Tirolerhof" for the past year, and is reportedly a Soviet agent although in close contact with Admiral MORTHY in Bavaria.

The files of this Section indicate that the Hotel "Tirolerhof", mentioned above, reportedly served as the temporary quarters of one BIRNBAUM Siegfried, an alleged intelligence personality with possible Soviet connections (early 1948, evaluation: F-6).

APPROVED:

JOHN B BURKE
CHIEF CIC
Land Salzburg Section

JACK E BREWER
Special Agent, CIC

224584

Informant: "Jackpot"

Evaluation: F-6

REFRAGED _____
by *E. B. R.* (initials)
authority *FR 380-512-9-B*
date *11/3/60*

DISTRIBUTION:

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- 1 - HQ, 430th CIC Det., USAFA
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- 1 - File

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ARREST REPORT

Surname COLLAS/de LINCOURT First Name(s) Tiber, Dr. BaronAlias noneNationality Claimed HungarianADDRESS of Last Residence St.-Gilgen, AustriaOccupation RechtsanwaltIdentity Documents Hungarian PassportDetails of Arrest: (a) Place St. Gilgen(b) Date 19 June 1945 (c) Time 1300Unit Making Arrest CIC Det. Third Division,Reason for Arrest Subject is Gestapo and SD suspect in Budapest-Hungaria. Subject also suspected of economic espionage work and of having had a hand in taking over, requisitioning or "aryanizing" most of the large Jewish business firms in Budapest. Subject also stated to have had a great deal of influence with the Gestapo in Vienna.Witnesses: Names and Addresses noneStatement after Arrest: denies above reasons for arrest but admits having contacted inspector TIEL of the Gestapo in Vienna twice in order to protect an allegedly Jewish girl he was hiding from arrest.Property: (Property taken from prisoner to be listed on back, together with description and whereabouts of any other property relevant to the case.) 5,500 Marks — accompany prisoner.Military or Civil Authorities Taking Custody of the Prisoner to 15 AG CIC for incarceration in SALZBURG prison where Subject is to be placed at disposal of SCI/A for interrogation.Signature of Person Authorizing Arrest Frank O. Porte, Rank Sp. AgentDate 26 June 1945CONFIDENTIAL
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CARDED

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Richard F. Quandt
119 E. 84 St.
New York 28, N.Y.

CERTIFICATE

I undersigned, Richard F. Quandt, on the strength of personal observation and experience, hereby certify that Baron Desider de Collas, former Councillor in the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Finance, had served for almost 25 years in that Government Department.

From 1922 to 1924, he had been working in the Foreign Exchange Control Section of the Ministry, where he took an active part in organizing the first post World War 1 Foreign Exchange Control in Hungary and also in the preparation of the Financial Reconstruction of Hungary carried out in the years 1924-1926 under the auspices of the League of Nations.

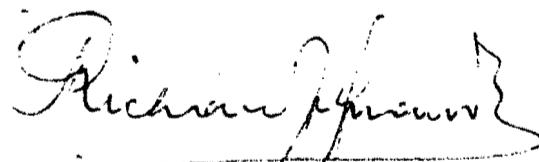
During the years 1924-1926, Baron Collas was working in a special Department of the Ministry of Finance organized for the purpose of directing and supervising the financial reconstruction of Hungary. Within that Department and later in the Customs Department to which he was assigned as from 1926, Baron Collas specialized in the Customs Tariffs Policy and industrial development. He frequently took part in international Trade and Customs negotiations and acquired a substantial knowledge and practice in matters of Customs Tariff policy and its practical execution.

In the late Autumn of 1944, within the evacuation of Hungary ordered and carried out by the German Military Authorities, Baron Collas was compelled to leave Hungary for Germany and from early 1945, he has lived in Austria as a Refugee. He could not return to Hungary without exposing himself to Bolshevik persecution.

Baron Desider de Collas is a gentleman of mental and moral qualities far above average. His personal integrity stands above question. He is utterly reliable and has a very highly developed sense of responsibility. The undersigned, who has known Baron Desider de Collas for 26 years can vouchsafe for him in every respect.

The undersigned refers to the Bank of England for information on himself.

New York, N. Y. April 25, 1950



Richard F. Quandt
General Manager (ret'd) of the National Bank
of Hungary and Chief Councillor to the Royal
Hungarian Treasury.

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B31A File7771 DOCUMENT CENTER, REAM
DARMSTADT SUBPOEFA
APO 175 US ARMYDCR/530/49/ADM/1ea
Darmstadt, 18 July 1949

SUBJECT: KONRAD, Franz

TO : HQ, European Command, Intelligence Div.
Special Projects, Documents & Photo Section
APO 403, US Army
Attn: Capt. BERNHARDT

1. The following information is available at the Denazification Section, Records, HQ, USPA from the files of the subject:

a. Letter from 1st Inf. Div. Civilian Internant Incl. No. 22 Counter Intelligence Corps, dated 20 September 1946 addressed to A.G. of G-2 (C.I.) USPA signed by Paul C. Gendall, 1st Lt. TO. Subject Franz KONRAD. The letter contains the following information: Subject is interned in CIC Regensburg. Request documents in Austria S.C. 580, dated 5 Jan 46, subject Franz KONRAD, Hauptsturmführer Waffen-SS, concerning his confession of subjects activities GHETTO, Appendix A, a statement concerning of the destruction Warsaw Ghetto.

b. According to a G-2 teletype message form dated 20 Sep 46 addressed to CIC Salzburg, Attn: Weber, Origin: CIC, pictures submitted with the confession referred to as "Appendix B" that were supposed to be also available are being requested from Salzburg, if available.

c. There is a letter available dated 8 Jan 46, Origin CIC Salzburg, a memo of the Officer in Charge, subject KONRAD, Franz concerning the confession. The letter states, subject was arrested on 26 Aug 1945 and was sent to Camp Orr on the 10 Sep 1945. He had pictures showing the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, in his position. The letter also reveals, that the subject has attended school at Mittendorf, Bad Aussee, Steiermark. His occupation is given as salesman. From 1933 to 1938 he had duty with the SS in a Concentration Camp in Germany. In 1939 he was Untersturmführer in the Allgemeine SS. In Dec 1939 he was drafted into the Waffen SS, Berlin. His rank then was Obercharfuehrer; he was in the Totenkopfverband. Same year he was sent to Lodz. The letter also states that subject was willing to testify at the Nuremberg trials to reveal various atrocities and to reveal information on other SS Officers, SD and Gestapo Agents. On the bottom of the letter the agent notes a suggestion that the confession and the pictures to be sent to the Nuremberg trials.

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d. There is another letter available from Salzburg OIC with the following information:
The following witnesses were available:

SZULMAN, Abraham, living at Martinstrasse 7 in Salzburg, born 5 Feb 1904, at Serokolna near Lublin.

KOLNIKOWSKI, Josef, living at Mozartstrasse 25, born 15 July 1914 at Warsaw.

MIRNIK, Gedalje, living at Mozartstrasse 25, born 15 July 1922 at Warsaw.

GRANAS, Abraham, living at Salzburg Porsch, Block "3", New Palestine" settlement, born 16 June 1907 at Unicew near Lodz.

The letter further states that the subject was a member of Staff of Gruppenfuehrer Hermann Fegelein. The subject was active of Chief of the "Waerte-Erfassung" at the Warsaw Ghetto and later in the SS Remonten-Amt in Fischhorn near Zell am See.

e. All witnesses named above are former inhabitants of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Subject was known as "Ghetto-Konrad" as differentiation as another man of the SS cavalry, who had no connection with the Ghetto.

f. According to the witnesses subject had ordered the execution of seven men in 1942. These men were members of a working crew at the Waerte-Erfassung and were found by subject to have stolen some jewelry during their work in a house at Nowolipki Street No. 1 in Warsaw. It was rumored in Warsaw that subject possessed more gold than the Reichsfuehrer-SS himself. The witnesses were brought to Zell am See in 1944 as carpenters and tailors for Fegelein, Hauffer and the subject.

g. It is also stated in the letter that SS Rottenfuehrer DROLEFF (2nd) and the SS Hauptsturmfuehrer GSKOW, Ullrich, told witnesses, that on the 6 May 1943 the subject urged SS leaders in Fischhorn to kill 8 Jews and 44 Poles who were working in Fischhorn. Furthermore, witness SZUCHMAN stated that he was present at the beating and slaying by subject of a Jewish boy at Nalewki Street in Warsaw in September 1942. The same witness further stated that he saw the subject to beat an old Jewish woman to death in front of the house, Leszno Street 72 at Warsaw, also in September 1942.

h. A certain KARTON, Max residing, Munich, Johann Sebastian Bach Street 20, (Fegelein House) has known the subject since the fall of Warsaw to the Germans, in 1939. The letter states at the time when written that KARTON was located at Camp Orr.

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2. According to further check there was an indication of a certain Franz KOMAL living in Steiermark near Graz as a Schulungaleiter. The British occupation authorities have been requested to check the correct identity of the person, the result of this check will be forwarded to this office by mail by the Denazification Office, USFA.

3. The Austrian Ministry of Justice has been checked whether subject has been requested by the Government of Poland for extradition for war crimes committed in Poland, with negative results.

4. The Denazification files of the Austrian Denazification Ministry is being checked whether or not subject has been denazified in Austria at any time or not or whether subject is being still detained in Austria. Results of this check will be sent to this office by mail by the Denazification Section, USFA.

5. An extract of information of the originals NIDAT Fragebogen available at USFA is enclosed herewith, also a copy of the confession of subject contained in 67 typewritten pages classified as "Confidential", designated as Case No. 3-C-572, "AB endix A" of Counter Intelligence Corps, Salzburg Det. USFA AFO 777, dated 2 Jan 1946, at Zell am See.

6. The copy of the confession is a certified true copy of the original, on loan over the signature of the undersigned from the Denazification Section, USFA.

ARTHUR S. ENGEL
US CIVILIAN
CHIEF OF BRANCH

Tel: Dermatadt 211 or 361
Ext. 0285
0285

Incl - 2

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EN AUTRICHE

Y6/6

Annexe C.D. du Tyrol Est
N 265

DECHARGE

des sommes et objets ci-dessous :

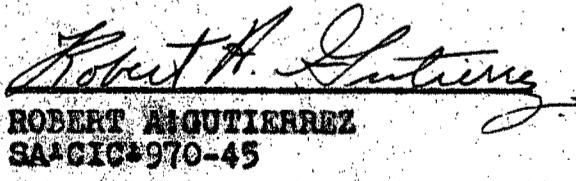
<u>Argent allemand</u>	trois cent soixante cinq mille huit cent quatrevingt dix huit Reichsmark
<u>Argent américain</u>	cent quarante dollars en or six cent quinze dollars papier
<u>Argent canadien</u>	un dollar
<u>Argent suisse</u>	six mille cinq cents francs
<u>Argent anglais</u>	dix livres Sterling
<u>Argent suédois</u>	cent couronnes
<u>Bijoux</u>	deux bagues or avec brillants
<u>Timbres-poste</u>	divers.

provenant des biens pris dans l'affaire KONRAD (arrestation
épérée en liaison avec pc B.Dee 721 le 22/8/45) par Robert
A.GUTIERREZ, agent spécial du C.I.C., 7th American Army à
HEIDELBERG le 24/10/45.

Kitzbühel, le 24 Octobre 1945

Jean G.GUYONNET, Chef de Btm
Cdt l'Annexe Dee Tyrol Est.

True Copy



ROBERT A.GUTIERREZ
SAC-CIC-970-45

~~SECRET~~

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RECEIVED
GENERAL INSPECTORATE OF THE
SALVATION DOCUMENTARY
UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA

KFO 777

WFO:IK

Zell am See Section,
8 January 1946.

Case No: S-2-581

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: KONRAD Frank, Hauptsturmführer Waffen SS

RE: Confession of Subject's activities in the Warsaw Ghetto.

Pursuant to instructions from the Officer in Charge this Agent interrogated Subject between 2 January and 8 January 1946 at Zell am See, Austria; Zell am See, Land Salzburg, Austria. Subject had been arrested on 22 August 1945 and was sent to Camp Marcus V, OSE on 10 September 1945. At the time of his arrest Subject had in his possession a group of pictures of scenes in the Warsaw Ghetto depicting its destruction. Interrogation of Subject revealed the following information:

Subject was born in Vienna, Austria on 1 March 1905. He attended school for 9 years in Mistendorf, Bad Aussee, Land Steiermark. Subject was a salesman by profession. Subject became politically active in 1925 when he joined the Social Democratic Party. He was employed from 1917-1934 during which time he joined the NSDAP. In March 1932 he joined the Allgemeine SS. In July 1934 he took part in the unsuccessful Revolution against the Austrian Government and was placed in a concentration camp until December 1934. In 1935 he fled to Germany and was active in SS circles until 1938. In 1938 he was transferred to Bruck an der Leitha, Austria, in the Steyrland LVI/54 as an administrative official. When the war broke out Subject was an Untersturmführer in the Allgemeine SS.

In December 1940 he was drafted to the Waffen SS and was sent to Berlin to be trained for an administrative post. Because of his insufficient knowledge of German he was transferred to the 1st Deaths' Head Cavalry Squadron as an Oberstabschafer who would be report to FRITZ DEIN Hoffmann, Standardsturmführer at Lodz. In January 1942 Subject was sent to FRITZ DEIN's Headquarters in Warsaw where his

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duties were to furnish with furniture the quarters and offices of the SS Officers. From January 1941 until December 1941 Subject was also in charge of requisitioning property from the Jewish Ghetto. He witnessed the entire destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto. Subject's memory for dates, names and incidents is fantastically good and has expressed the desire to testify at the Nurnberg Trials as to what took place during the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto.

Subject made a statement to this Agent which is attached to this report as Appendix A in which he confesses to the part he played in the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto. In it he also offers a great deal of condemnatory evidence against other members of the SS, SD, and Gestapo. His statement was dictated in German and an attempt at translation has not been made for fear of altering his meaning. It is only submitted in its original form, word for word exactly as he dictated it. As he signed each page of the statement, this Agent allowed him to make minor corrections with pen and ink as he saw fit.

The group of pictures to which Subject refers in his statement is attached to the report as "Appendix B".

AGENT'S NOTES:

It is the opinion of this Agent that both Subject and his statement with photos should be sent to the Nurnberg Trials immediately.

William F. Brandt
William F. Brandt
Special Agent CIC

APPROVED:

Gerald J. Weber
SAC, CIC
Land Salzburg

DISTRIBUTION:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Part 1~~ ~~Appendix A~~
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
SALZBURG DETACHMENT
UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA
APO 777

Case No. S-2-572

WFB: gf
 Zell am See Section
 2. Januar 1948

Betrifft: Aussage von KONRAD Franz, betreffend seine vergangene
 Bestattigung in dem Warschauer Ghetto.

Diese Schilderung, die ich zu Papier gebe, wollte ich zu Anfang des
 Jahres festhalten, um ueber die Zustände und Ereignisse im war-
 schauer Ghetto in der Zeit eine Woche vor Ostern bis Pfingsten 1943
 ueber den SS-Gruppenfuehrer WECKLIN Hermann, dem Fuehrer
 Adolf HITLER selbst, Kenntnis zu geben ueber die Dinge, die sich
 in grauenvoller menschlicher Verirrung und satirischer Befriedigung
 ereignet und abgespielt haben.

Ich will die Eindrücke so schildern, wie ich sie erlebt habe, der
 Wahrheit zu seinem Recht verhelfen, ohne Schonung meiner Person
 oder Schonung anderer Personen, die dem Ablauf dieses Dramas beteiligt
 waren.

Meine Auffassung war die, dass der Fuehrer dieses Handlungsweise
 niemals geduldet haben würde und die Verantwortlichen zur Rechenschaft
 gefordert hätte. Dass ich nicht dazu gekommen bin, den vorgehabten
 Plan auszuführen, scheiterte an dem Umstand, dass eine Person, die
 schriftgewandt war und zugleich mein Vertrauen hatte, aus meinem Gesichts-
 kreis entfernt wurde.

Zu meiner Person selbst; Ich bin der Sohn von mehreren Geschwistern
 einer Bergarbeiter Familie, die sich recht und schlecht, zum Schluss von
 einer Rente lebend, die auf Grund einer erlittenen Verletzung (die zur Ver-
 stummung der linken Hand und Verlust eines Auges infolge einer Explosion
 führte), meinem Vater ausgezahlt wurde. Der Wunsch in meiner Jugend
 war Musiker zu werden. Auf Grund der materiellen Verhältnisse konnte
 dieser Wunsch leider nicht erfüllt werden, sondern nach Vollendung
 der Sekundärschule ging mein Vater mit mir eines Tages in den
 nahegelegenen Marktflecken, wo man mich bei einem Kaufmann als Handlungs-
 lehrling in die Lehre steckte. Das erste Jahr musste ich auf Garten und
 Feld im Geschäft, in dem sehr viel zu tun war, arbeiten. Im zweiten
 Jahr meiner Lehrzeit kaufte sich mein Chef der kinderlos war, zu seinem
 Vergnügen ein kleines Auto, das zur weiteren Betreuung und Pflege mir übergeben
 wurde. Im dritten Jahr

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Franz Konrad
 Subject's signature
 appears on each page
 of the original document

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erst wurde ich in dem Beruf, in den ich gestellt wurde, praktisch zur Arbeit herangezogen und ausgebildet und erwarb mir so viel Kenntnisse in diesen Dingen, dass ich meine Prüfung als Handlungshelfe, wenn nicht gerade als Vortragsschüler, so doch mit einem gewissen Erfolg bestand. (Gesellenprüfung). Im letzten Jahr meiner Lehre, lernte ich Schach spielen, schloss mich einem Club an, um die Welthilfssprache Esperanto zu erlernen. Heute habe ich diese Sprache zur Gänze vergessen, da ich nicht in Übung blieb. Damals aber war ich so weit vorgeschritten, dass ich stolz das Abzeichen der Esperantisten - grüner Stern auf weißem Feld - trug und auch ansonsten zur Verbreitung dieser Sprache durch Propagandamaterial wirkte. In diese Zeit fassilt folgendes Erlebnis. Dieser Marktrocken wirkte viel zur Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs und waren zur Unterhaltung 2 mal wöchentlich abends Platzkonzerte. An einem dieser Abende, ich trug das Esperantocabzeichen, sprachen mich zwei ältere Damen in Esperanto an und waren sehr erfreut in einem so verlassenen Gebirgsort einen Gleichgesinnten zu finden. Ich glaube es war damals der erste Esperantokongress in Moskau, von dem die beiden Damen (Engländerinnen) kamen. Im Laufe der Unterhaltung luden sie mich ein, nach Budapest mitzukommen, wo eine Art Nachkongress stattfinden sollte. Ich wollte ja garne dieses Angebot annehmen, wurde aber von meinem Chef mit meiner Mitte, mir für diesen Zweck Urlaub zu geben, abgewiesen.

Eines Tages wurde mir von meinem Chef eröffnet, das ihm die Zahlung eines Gehilfen zu teuer kommt, er sich wieder einen Lehrjungen nehmen muss, und mich entlassen muss. Ich bewarb mich um eine neue Stelle und es gelückte mir, in der damals schon beginnenden Arbeitslosigkeit, eine neue Stelle, in einer Lebensmittelgrosshandlung und Spezereigeschäft zu erreichen, wo ich es so weit brachte, dass ich die Exportabteilung des Grosshandlungsgeschäftes für 3 Jahre leitete.

Allmäglich machte sich auch im Geschäftsladen, die Arbeitslosigkeit immer mehr bemerkbar, so dass sich mein Chef, der mit mir immer zufrieden war, entschliessen musste, als Kratz für mich einen Lehrjungen einzustellen. Der zur damaligen Zeit freigewordene Lehrjunge, musste meine Stelle übernehmen. Nun war es so, dass diese Firma am Bahnhof ein Magazin hatte, dass in der Nähe eines anderen Magazins lag, dass einer Verteillergenossenschaft (Consumverein) gehörte. Durch das ständige Zusammenarbeiten, freundete ich mich mit dem Magazinur dieser Verteillergenossenschaft an und als ich ihm eines Tages gesprächsweise erzählte, dass ich nun auf der Abbauliste stehe, sagte er mir, dass er mich in meiner korrekten und gewissenhaften Arbeitsweise beobachtet und kennengelernt hatte und bei der nächsten Aufsichtsratssitzung des Consumvereins den Vorschlag und den Antrag stellen wird, dass ich

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in seiner Abteilung aufgenommen werde. Bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt war ich politisch nirgends taetig, obwohl mein Vater, wie er mir erzaehlte, mit dem heutigen oesterreichischen Regierungschef, Dr. Karl Renner in seiner Jugend eng befreundet und ein politischer Mitarbeiter dessen war, so war ich doch, wie schon gesagt bis dahin politisch uninteressiert. Die Stalle, die mir dieser Magazinieur versprach, habe ich tatsaechlich bekommen. Natuerlich musste ich mich von diesem Zeitpunkt an zur sozialdemokratischen Partei bekennen und der sozialdemokratischen Gewerkschaft beitreten, ebenso dem Republikanischen Schutzbund. Ich wurde aber bei meiner Abstellung vorerst nicht im Magazin verwendet, sondern als Urlaubshilfe bei dieser Konsumgenossenschaft mit ihren 12 Filialen. Ich habe mich so gut eingesarbeitet, dass nach 2 Monaten, mir der Antrag gestellt wurde, selbststaendig eine Filiale zu uebernehmen und zu fuehren. Dieses Angebot habe ich mit Freuden angenommen. Diese Filiale habe ich im Laufe von 3 Jahren so gefuehrt, dass ich den monatlichen Umsatz verdoppeln konnte. In politischer Hinsicht war ich so weit taetig, dass ich als Kassenleiter fuer die sozialdemokratische Partei fungierte.

Im Jahre 1931, als die ersten Anzeichen, der in Deutschland angelaufenden Idee des Nationalsozialismus durch Versammlungen, die abgehalten wurden bemerkbar wurde, erhielt ich von der dortigen Ortsgruppe der sozialistischen Partei, den Auftrag einige dieser Versammlungen zu besuchen. Ueber das gesprochene musste ich in einer kleinen Vertrauensmaennereitzung die wichtigsten Punkte berichten.

In diese Zeit faellt nun folgendes Ereignis. Die Filiale, die ich führte, war in einer alten Muschle mit ihrer Verkaufsstelle untergebracht, die etwas abseits des Marktfleckes lag. Durch den Erwerb eines der groessten Hauses in diesem Ort durch die Konsumgenossenschaft, sollte dort die Filiale untergebracht werden. Nun aenderete sich mit einem Schlag meine Stellung, indem ich mehr in den Vordergrund trat, dadurch, dass das Haus auf der Hauptstrasse lag. Zu gleicher Zeit erfuhr ich durch Kameraden, dass sich um diese Filiale, die jetzt mehr zur Geltung kam, ein Kamerad bewirbt, der schon jahrelang als Aushilfsverkäufer von einer Filiale zur anderen versetzt wurde. Die Art und Weise wie er sich bewarb war nicht korrekt, da er durch einflussreiche Leute im Ausschuss versuchte, Stimmung gegen mich zu machen. Dies gelang ihm aber nicht, da ich zu keiner Klage Anlass gab. Die nun folgende Begebenheit muss sich nach meiner Meinung folgendermassen abgespielt haben:

Einige Zeit vorher unternahm der Starhemberg Heimatschutz einen Putschversuch (Herbst 1931), der sich von Oberoesterreich herueber bis in die Steiermark auswirkte, aber von der damaligen

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Esekutivgewalt zum Scheitern gebracht wurde. Nun waren bei dem damaligen Gendarmerieposten, wie mir von einem Vertrauenmann der sozialdemokratischen Partei erzählt wurde, der in dem Hause, wo die Gendarmerie untergebracht war arbeitete, dass sich im Keller der Gendarmerie abgenommen Waffen des zusammengebrochenen Heimat-schutzes befinden. Jedenfalls wurde an mich das Ansinnen gestellt und mit dem ~~Arbeitsmann~~ herangetreten, nachts mit einigen andern Genossen, die Waffen aus dem Keller herauszuholen, um diese der sozialdemokratischen Partei (Republikanischen Schutzbund) einzurütteln. Ich habe mich zu dieser Tat bereit erklärt, da durch diesen Genossen, der die örtlichen Verhältnisse genau kannte, unter anderem mir versicherte, dass alles gut vorbereitet sei. Der Versuch, in den Keller vorzudringen - in der Nacht von Sonntag auf Montag - gelang, doch musste ich feststellen, dass keinerlei Waffen vorhanden waren. Am nächsten Morgen, - an einem Montag - als ich das Geschäft in Gegenwart eines anderen Partei-funktionärs, der zufällig anwesend war, öffnete, musste ich feststellen, dass das Handsafe geöffnet war und die Tageslosung vom Sonntag Vormittag gestohlen wurde. Laut Abrechnungsblock war dies eine Summe von ca. 900,- Schilling. Erwähnen will ich, dass es in meinem Ermessen lag, wann ich das Geld dessen Verrechnung durch Einzahlung an die Bank erfolgte zur Aufgabe beim Postamt bringen kann. Jedenfalls habe ich am Sonnabend vor Kassaschluss des Postamtes die bis dahin eingelaufenen Einnahmen in der Höhe von ca. 3.000,- Schilling zur Einzahlung gebracht. Ich habe sofort den Leiter der Konsumgenossenschaft, sowie die Polizei von dieser Tat benachrichtigt, mit dem Resultat, dass diese Tat mir zur Last gelegt wurde und ich vom Gericht zu einer dreimonatlichen Freiheitsstrafe verurteilt wurde. Durch einwandfreie Zeugen wurde bei Gericht festgestellt, dass dieser Angestellte, der sich für meine Filiale interessierte, in dieser Nacht des Diebstahls in diesem Ort anwesend war. Für mich liegt es klar auf der Hand, dass ich aus meiner Wohnung durch den Auftrag, die Waffen zu entfernen, herausgelockt wurde, sodass der mich in meinem Urlaub vertretende erwähnte Angestellte, beim Einbruch leichte Arbeit hatte. Ich verlor meine Stelle und war arbeitslos. Bei der Bevölkerung hatte ich viel Sympathie. Ich war auch beim deutschen Männergesangsverein, der von meiner Verdächtigkeit nicht überzeugt war. Die NSDAP bewarb sich Anfang 1932 um mich. Derselbe bin ich erst 1933, nachdem ich von Seiten dieser Organisation materielle Unterstützung erhielt, beigetreten. Ebenso hatte mich der, in diesem Diebstahlprozess vertretende Rechtsanwalt,

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der dann spaeter die Aufstellung und Fuehrung der SS im Jahre 1933 uebernahm, fuehr die SS geworben. Arbeitslos war ich, Arbeit konnte ich keine finden. Von Seiten der Nationalsozialisten bekam ich Unterstuetzung, so bin ich der Partei und der SS-Gliederung beigetreten.

Im Frushjar 1934 bekam ich als gewoehnlicher Strassenarbeiter bei einem Strassenbau eine Stelle. 1934 wurde von Seiten der Sozialdemokraten geputscht. Diesem Putsch brachten die Nazi viel Sympathie entgegen. Andererseits war es so, dass beim Juliputsch im Jahre 1934 viel Sozialdemokraten sich mit den Nazis gegen die Exekutivgewalt stellten.

Ich verlor damals wieder meine Arbeit und wurde bis Dezember 1934 in das Anhaltelager (KZ) Woellersdorf eingewiesen. Meine Beteiligung beim Juliputsch war nicht als SS-Mann, sondern ich habe mich von meiner Arbeitsstelle (Strassenbau) mit einem Trupp Sozialdemokraten zur Verfuegung gestellt.

Im Sommer 1935 war die Verfolgung so weit, dass ich mich entschliessen musste, nach Deutschland zu fluechten. Als Angehoeriger der SS kam ich ein ein SS-Sammellager, wo ich ab Herbst 1936 bis Herbst 1938 in der Verwaltung taetig war. Von dort aus erfolgte meine hauptamtliche Versetzung als Verwaltungsfuehrer nach Oesterreich Bruck an der Mur, Sturmbann III/94. Bei Ausbruch des Krieges war ich Untersturmfuehrer der Allgemeinen SS. Meine Einberufung zur Waffen SS erfolgte anfangs Dezember 1939 nach Berlin zur Umschulung auf die Verwaltunglaufbahn bei der Waffen SS. Auf Grund meiner Vorkenntnisse im Verwaltungswesen, wurde ich mit noch drei Kameraden, nach einer drei woechentlichen Kursdauer zur 1-SS Totenkopf Reiterstandarte, Meldung bei Standartenfuehrer FECKLEIN Hermann, nach Lodz (Litzmannstadt) als Oberscharfuehrer der Waffen SS uebernommen und versetzt. Ich hatte mich als Sachbearbeiter fuer Unterkunftsweisen zu melden.

Und nun komme ich zu dem Punkt, ueber den ich mich innerlich lange befasste.

Anfangs Januar 1940 bekam ich von Standartenfuehrer FECKLEIN den Befehl mit ihm nach Warschau per Auto zu fahren, um dort die Unterkuenfte einzurichten. Dort meldete ich mich seinem Adjutanten, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Franz FRIEDRICH, der mir Befehl gab, naechsten Tag wiederzukommen, um meine Taetigkeit aufzunehmen. In Warschau, Aleja Ujadowskawar, die Dienststelle und der Sitz des Reiter-Regiments (Standartenfuehrer FECKLEIN). Am naechsten Morgen meldete ich mich befehlsgemaess auf der Dienststelle. Nach langem Warten wurde ich vom Adjutanten in meine kommenden Aufgaben eingewissen und wurde mir der Befehl erteilt,

1) Wohnungen fuer die SS-Fuehrer einzurichten und auszugestalten,

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2) die Dienststelle als solche einzurichten.

Meine Antwort war, nachdem noch keine Verwaltung eingerichtet war: "Wieviel Geld steht mir zur Verfuegung. Auch muss ich Zeit haben die Unterkunftsgegenstaende aus dem Reich herauszuholen." Nachdem der Eindruck bei mir, als ich mit dem Auto durch Warschau fuhr, der war, dass Warschau selbst kaum eine Firma 3 Monate nach Beendigung des Krieges arbeiten wird.

Ich wurde mit folgendem belehrt:

Sie gehen in die Judenwohnungen von Warschau und nehmen den Juden das weg, was wir fuer uns benoetigen. Meine Antwort darauf war; "Ja, das kann ich doch nicht. Ich kann doch nicht in einer fremden Stadt, wo kein Mensch deutsch spricht, Judenwohnungen ausrauben." Darauf wurde mir zur Antwort gegeben: "Sie bekommen, nachdem Sie zu uns als Referent fuer das Unterkunftswezen gekommen sind,

1) eine Vollmacht vom Chef der Sicherheitspolizei ausgestellt und unterschrieben, (es war dies der damalige SS- Standartenfuehrer MEISINGER) dass Sie die Dinge beschaffen, die wir zum Einrichten benoetigen, sowie

2) einen Dolmetscher, der ein gebuertiger Warschauer ist, er weiss wo die reichen Warschauer Juden wohnen und Sie einweisen wird. Er hiess Julius JAEGER.

Als Mensch, aufgewachsen im Gebirge, ohne Vorbildung, ohne Kenntnis der Grossstadt, konnte ich mich mit dem Gedanken allein nicht vertraut machen, einen anderen Menschen und wenn es auch die juedische Rasse war, etwas wegzunehmen. Mein ganzes Innere empörte sich und lehnte sich dagegen auf.

Ich sprach bei Franz FRIEDRICH vor und stellte das Ansinnen, die Aufgabe einem anderen zu uebertragen. Ich erhielt zur Antwort, wenn ich dem Befehl nicht nachkomme, werde ich wegen Befehlsverweigerung zur Verantwortung gezogen, ich wurde verspottet und als Feigling gestempelt und außerdem von den Kameraden verhoeht, dass ich als SS-Mann nicht den Mut aufbringe, den Juden etwas wegzunehmen.

Frueher habe ich mich als SS-Mann mit dem juedischen Rassenproblem nicht befasst. Ich habe die Juden in ihrer Gesamtheit nie kennengelernt, mit Ausnahme eines einziges Mannes, den ich wahrend meiner Lehrzeit kennengelernt habe und den ich als arbeitsamen und fleissigen Menschen kannte. Ich kam zu der Erkenntnis, als ich den Befehl in meinem Innern verarbeitete, dass alles Unrecht, was einem anderen zugefuegt wird, sich in einer Form wieder raechen wird. Dieser Gedanke war bei meinen spaeteren Handlungen immer mein Leitgedanke, war ausschlaggebend und mitbestimmend, dass ich alle Befehle von der menschlichen Seite aus durchfuehrte. Dieser Julius JAEGER, der mir beigegeben wurde, entpuppte sich - zu der Erkenntnis kam ich schon in den ersten Stunden - als Gangster ganz grossen Stiles. Der Vorgang, Judenwohnungen ausfindig zu machen, ging folgender Weise vor sich. In Warschau besitzt

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jedes Haus den sogenannten Doocorza (Hausmeister), ausserdem ist in jedem Haus die Liste der Mietparteien sichtbar und im Treppenhaus ausgeschaut. Dieser JAEGER ging nun zum Hausmeister hin und fragte ob hier Juden wohnen. Wurde die Frage verneint und auf der Aus haengetafel ein juedischer Name festgestellt, daa wurde bei der betreffenden Wohnung das Geffnen verlangt, was in allen Faellen, wenn jemand in der Wohnung war, ohne Anstand erfolgte. Die Frage wurde nun an die betreffenden Wohnungsinhaber gerichtet, ob sie Juden sind. War das der Fall, dann wurde die Wohnung in Augenschein genommen und brauchbare Gegenstaende wie zum Beispiel Bueroeinrich tungen, Eisenbetten, Teppiche, Bilder, Glaswaren und verschiedene andere Gebrauchsgegenstaende sichergestellt. Der Abtransport erfolgte in der ersten Zeit folgendermassen: wie ich nachtraeglich erfuhr, wurde die Totenkopf Reiter Standarte von Berlin aus mit Pferden nach Austruck des Polenfeldzuges nach dem Osten, nach Polen ver laden. In den Kaempfen selbst nahmen sie meines Wissens nicht teil, wohl wurden sie als Polizeitruppe spaeter eingesetzt. Da sie nur mit Pferden nach dem Osten kamen und nicht motorisiert waren, wurde zum Abtransport der requirierten Gegenstaende seitens des Adjutanten Franz FRIEDRICH mit dem Fuehrer des Postschutzes, Oberfuehrer von SCHULZE, vom Hauptpostamt Warschau C 1 der deutschen Post im Osten die Vereinbarung getroffen, dass die deutsche Post im Osten taeglich ein LKW zum Abtransport der beschlagnahmten Gegenstaende zur Verfuegung stellt. Als Entschaeidigung dafuer wird ein Teil der beschlagnahmten Gegenstaende zur Einrichtung eines Postschutzheimes abgegeben.

Ich habe nach einigen Tagen des Einfuehrens und der Zusammenarbeit mit Julius JAEGER erklaert, dass ich diesen JAEGER, der teils in SS-Uniform und teils in Zivil kam, nicht mehr bencetige; mir war seine Art und Weise wie er die Juden in ihren Wohnungen behandelte zuwider und habe ihn auch verwahrnt, dass in meiner Gegenwart derartige Ausschreitungen nicht mehr passieren duerfen und ueber haupt nicht dulde. Er hatte seine Freude daran, dass er vorwiegend Maenner an die Wand stellen liess, sie lascherlich machte, indem er z.B. einem die haelfte der Barthaare abschnitt, eine brennende Kerze in die Hand gab und die andere Hand einen aufgespannten Regenschirm drueckte. Dieser Mann ahnte dann aller lei komische verrenkte Stellungen einzunehmen mit der Weisung, zwei Stunden so zu stehen. Oder er trieb die Einwohner einer Wohnung zusammen, liess diese abermals an die Wand stellen, er selbst nahm dann eine Anzahl Glaezer oder Porzellan und schleuderte sie unmittelbar neben den an der Wand stehenden. Bei diesen Szenen gab es wohl Geschrei, aber ohne irgendwelche weiteren Widerstand oder Verletzungen der Juden. Auch habe ich gleich in den ersten Tagen, den Eindruck bekommen, dass dieser JAEGER das Eindringen in den Wohnungen fuer seine persoenlichen

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Zwecke (sanktionierter Raubzug) ausnutzte. Er hatte seine Befriedigung bei diesen Handlungen besonders, wie er mir erzählte, dass sein Vater in Praga (einer Vorstadt von Warschau) eine Gummifabrik hatte, die aber im Konkurrenzkampf gegenüber den Juden nicht recht standhalten konnte. Er sagte mir zum Beispiel bei den Juden, dem er die Kerze und den Regenschirm in die Hand gab, dass sein Vater durch diesen Juden vor dem Krieg wirtschaftlich bekämpft wurde.

Nachdem ich mich des JAEGERS entledigt hatte und unter den dort anwesenden SS-Angehörigen einen ruhigen und stillen vernünftigen Volksdeutschen namens MASON aus Lemberg kennengelernt habe, der, polnisch und russisch perfekt beherrschte, bat ich um Abstellung dieses Mannes, zu den mir übertragenen Aufgaben.

Dieser Bitte wurde mir stattgegeben. Ich habe dann die Herbeischaffung und Beschaffung so durchgeführt, dass ich in erster Linie mit den Hausmeistern verhandelt habe, um mir zu zeigen, wo Wohnungen in seinem Bereich sind, die vor Ausbruch des Krieges verlassen wurden und nicht bewohnt sind. Ich habe in der Hauptsache durch einige Monate hindurch, bis der grosse Bedarf an Unterkunftsgegenständen, bzw. Einrichtungsgegenstände für Wohnungen gedeckt war, die benötigten Gegenstände aus diesen verlassenen Wohnungen beschafft. In den wenigen Fällen habe ich aus bewohnten jüdischen Wohnungen Gegenstände requiriert. Ich habe im Laufe der Zeit jüdische Familien kennengelernt, die mich nicht aus Angst, dass ich ihnen etwas wegnehme eingeladen haben, sondern aus rein persönlichem Verständnis Kontakt gesucht haben. In einigen Fällen bin ich bis zum Ausbruch des Russlandfeldzuges, wo ich dann abrücken musste, in freundschaftlicher Verbindung gestanden.

Während der Zeit meines Einlebens in Warschau, habe ich auch gesehen, dass grosse Lager angelegt waren von allen möglichen Dingen des täglichen Lebens an Gebrauchs- und Genussmitteln und Luxusartikeln die durch die Angehörigen der SS-Totenkopf Reiter Standarte requiriert worden sind. Mit derartigen Dingen habe ich mich nicht befasst, sondern habe mich streng in dem Rahmen und den Aufgaben gehalten, die mir innerhalb meines Arbeitgebietes gestellt wurden.

Diese Beschaffungen die durch mich durchgeführt wurden, vollzogen sich meistens im Inneren der Stadt, also in dem Teil, der nicht in der Hauptsache von Juden bewohnt war. Es war dies oft eine mühselige Arbeit, die Straßen entlang, Haus zu Haus systematisch durchzuarbeiten. Ich ahnte aber insofern Genugtuung darin und konnte es vor meinem Gewissen verantworten,

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dem ich - wie schon erwähnt - mich mit viel Muskel auf verlassene Wohnungen spezialisierte. Vor meinem Gewissen konnte ich mich insofern verantworten, da ja nicht nur die SS Totenkopf Reiter Standarte Requirierungen und Beschlagnahmungen durchführte, sondern von der Dienststelle des Gouverneurs angefangen, bis zu den vielen Zivilbehörden, die sich in Warschau auf diese Art und Weise mit Möbeln eindeckten und nicht im Guten vorgingen, wie ich, sondern einfach in eine Wohnung, wo brauchbare Möbel waren, eindrangen, die Juden aus der Wohnung herauswurfen und die Wohnung leermachten.

Wenn die Gestapo arbeitete, die ja die besten Vertreter an der Hand hatte und auch der grösste Bedarfsträger war, mit der Einrichtung ihrer vielen Beamten und der Einrichtung der sogenannten V-Männer (Verbindungsmänner), dann war es meist so, dass die Wohnungsinhaber von der Gestapo eingesperrt wurden, um nie wieder zu erscheinen und die Wohnung restlos leer gemacht wurde. Ich entsinne mich da eines Ausspruches des EIGELEIN, der mit dem schon erwähnten Gestapo-Chef MEISINGER, beide Männer, gut befreundet war, MEISINGER soll gesagt haben, seine Tätigkeit in Warschau begann damit, dass er in erster Linie die jüdische Intelligenz an Hand des Telefonbuches und des verächtlichen jüdischen Namens (Dr. ROSENZWEIG, Dr. GRUENBAUM usw.) verhaften und einsperren liess, um den Inhalt der Wohnungen durch den Sachbearbeiter der Gestapo sicherstellen zu lassen.

Durch die gute Belohnung der V-Männer - Gelegenheit zur Einrichtung der Wohnungen - war dies der Anfang, dass eine grosse Organisation von V-Männern durch die Gestapo aufgestellt wurde, die später in den Bestrebungen der polnischen Bevölkerung in ihrem Freiheitsdrang, den verhassten deutschen Eindringling zu schlagen, wertvolle Spitzeldienste für die Deutschen lieferte.

Ich habe die Millionenstadt Warschau kennengelernt, in der sehr viele Juden wohnen. Soweit ich mich entsinne, wurde im Sommer 1940 durch Erlass des Generalgouverneurs Dr. Hans FRANK aus Krakau bestimmt, sogenannte Wohnbezirke für die Juden (Ghettos) einzurichten, um ihnen damit einen Lebensraum zuzuweisen.

Durch die grosse Anzahl von Juden, die in der Stadt Warschau wohnten, (ich glaube es waren vor dem Krieg annähernd 900,000) reichte der geschaffene jüdische Wohnbezirk bis weit in das Herz der Stadt hinein. Trotzdem waren die Wohnverhältnisse für die Juden sehr knapp bemessen und dementsprechend auch Fälle von Seuchen zu verzeichnen. Die Versorgung der jüdischen Bevölkerung mit Lebensmitteln war nicht einmal für das

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Noetigte in ausreichendem Mase zur Verfuegung gestellt. Es herrschte Hunger. Ein Beispiel dafuer sei folgende Schilderung: Eines Tages kam ich in eine der belebtesten Strassen Leszno (Gerichtsstrasse). Eine Juedin fuhr auf einer Droschke und hatte Brot sichtbar bei sich. Da sprang ploetzlich eine zerlumpte juedische Gestalt auf die Dame zu, riss ihr das Brot w.s., und hat es auf der Stelle hungrig gegessen. Mitleid unter den juedischen Passengernosen habe ich nicht beobachtet koennen, wohl aber festes Zusammenhalten der Sippe, dass sich auch einer fuer den anderen opferte.

Die Schaffung des Ghetto erfolgte derart, dass grosse Stadtteile in denen Juden wohnten, durch Umzaeunung (zunaechst mit Holzpfloecken und einer Bretterwand, dann mit einer Steinmauer) gegen die uebrigen Stadtteile abgeschlossen wurden. Die Mittel hierzu mussten von den Juden selbst aufgebracht werden. Der juedische Rat hatte die Ghettoeinwohner zu erfassen und zu registrieren. Es haben sich jedoch immer mehr Juden eingeschlichen, die sich nicht registrieren liessen, dies trug zur Vergroessierung der Hungersnot bei, da die fuer die registrierten Juden zur Verfuegung gestellten Lebensmittel bereits kaerglichst bemessen waren und noch fuer eine groessere Bevoelkerung ausreichen mussten. Im Ghetto waren etwa 1000 Pferde zum Transport der noetigsten Gueter vorhanden. Ich sah da einmal folgenden Zwischenfall: ein Pferd stuerzte infolge Entkraeftung zusammen. Der Kutscher musste es Aussenpannen und im Nu war eine grosse Menschenmenge um das Tier versammelt und hat sich Fleisch aus dem lebendigen Leib herausgeschnitten.

Das Ghetto bildeten eine Stadt fuer sich. Fabriken, Geschaefte, Rohstoffe, Maschinen, Arbeitskraefte, alles war vorhanden. Die hier erzeugten Waren wurden noch im freien Handel im Austausch gegen Lebensmittel und event. Rohstoffe durch eine ins Leben gerufene Transferstelle ausgetauscht. In den Hauptzugangstrassen zum Ghetto wurden Tore errichtet, die unter Kontrolle standen. Der Austausch ist anfangs reibungslos vor sich gegangen, bis die deutsche Verwaltung festgestellt hat, dass die Juden, ausgehend von der Erkenntnis, dass die Deutschen beschlagnahmen werden, Wertgegenstaende, (Bilder, Porzellan, Moebel, Teppiche), an die Polen verschoben, bzw. in irgend einer Weise auf die polnische Seite in Sicherheit brachten. Teilweise haben sie sich auch ihren Lebensunterhalt durch Eintausch solcher Waren in Lebensmittel gesichert. Die Transferstelle als solche richtete eine Abteilung ein in der auch ein Referat fuer Beschlagnahmungen, Requirierungen etc. vorhanden war. Der Leiter dieser Abteilung war ein gewisser SA-Standartenfuehrer SCHNEE, der,

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glaube ich, gleichzeitig Reichstagsabgeordneter war. Ich wurde im Juli 1941 zum SS Obersturmfuehrer befördert. Bei Ausbruch des Krieges zwischen Deutschland und Russland bin ich mit dem 1. SS Totenkopf Reiterregiment unter dem Kommandeur SS Standartenfuehrer Hermann FEGELEIN als Führer einer Verpflegungskompanie für das Regiment mit der Truppe ins Feld gezogen. Das Reiterregiment ist hervorgegangen aus der Totenkopf Reiter Standarte. Ca 3 Tage nach Ausbruch der Feindseligkeiten ist das Regiment über Bialystok nach NO gehend bis Munki vorgedrungen, wo erstmals Feindberührung war. Bei Umbenennung der 1. SS Totenkopf Reiter Standarte und Aufstellung als 1. SS Totenkopf Reiter Regiment wurde im Frühjahr 1941 das 2. SS Totenkopf Reiterregiment und der Befehl von der SS Feld Kdo Stelle aufgestellt. Nachdem das 1. SS Totenkopf Reiterregiment bei Munki die erste Feindberührung hatte, wurde es herausgezogen, um sich mit dem 2. SS Totenkopf Reiterregiment, das dahin noch nicht im Einsatz war im Raum Aris-Lyck zu einer Brigade zu vereinigen. Nach Aufstellung dieser Brigade gingen die beiden Regimenter nach ca 4 Wochen neuerdings gegen Russland in den Einsatz mit der die Pripjet-Suempe, als nördliche Grenze die Rollbahn Bialystock-Slonin-Baranovice-Bobruisk bis Rogatscheff, als östliche Grenze den Dnjepr und als südliche Grenze den Pripjet selbst bis zu dem sogenannten nassen Dreieck, bis zur Stadt Mossir, zu durchkommen. Ich selbst habe die Verpflegung für Mann und Pferd mit den LKWs bis zu den einzelnen Schwadronen bzw. sogar bis zu den Feldküchen vorgebracht. Wie ich dabei aus Erzählungen entnehmen konnte (ich selbst habe es nicht gesehen) wurde bei diesem Einsatz alles, was als Juden erkennbar war, als Partisanen erschossen. Ich habe auch festgestellt, dass unmittelbar hinter der Front Kommandos von der Gestapo (Sicherheitsdienst) in den grösseren Städten tätig waren, um die Juden zu erfassen, zu sammeln und ebenfalls zu erschiessen. In der Stadt Bobrusk, (Stabsquartier von Hermann FEGELEIN) wurde mir erzählt, dass bei dem dort angelegten Feldflugplatz in der Nähe der Stadt, ca 40-50.000 Juden erschossen und begraben worden sind. Nach Erreichung des gesteckten Ziels, wurde die SS Kavallerie Brigade auf Befehl von höheren Dienststellen in den neuen Raum nach Norden über Rogatscheff bis Orscha mit der Eisenbahn transportiert, von dort zu Fuß über Nitebsk, Newel, Welikiluki, Toropjez, ungefähr 350 km, verlegt. Inzwischen wurde es November 1941. Im Januar 1942 erfolgte die Offensive der Russen über Kalinin, (Twer), Richtung Toropjez, und von dort Richtung Welikiluki einerseits nach Westen, nach Süden Richtung Passari und etwas weiter östlich, Neliowa. Dabei wurde die Kavallerie Brigade arg zerstört und zersprengt. Ich hatte damals einen Stützpunkt

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in Wilikiluki mit der Aufgabe Rauhfutter und Hafer fuer die Pferde, die noch bei den verschiedenen Regimentern waren, herbeizuschaffen. Nachdem die Lage in Wilikiluki als solche unhaltbar war, bekam ich den Befehl mit den noch verbliebenen Resten des Stabes die Verbindung zu den Schwadronen herzustellen, die ostwaerts lagen, durch den Einbruch des Feindes ist der einzige Nachschubweg ueber die Eisenbahnlinie Wilikiluki-Passari-Nelidova-Olimin-Rzew durchschnitten worden. Daher musste ich bei 35 - 40 Grad Kaelte einen Umweg von ca. 1000 km ueber Witebsk - minsk - Autobahn Smolensk - Jarzowo - Wjasma und dann nach Norden nach Rzew durchfuhren, um von dort, von Osten nach Westen kommend, die Verbindung mit den dort kaempfenden Schwadronen herzustellen. Dies war mir anfangs Maerz 1942 gelungen. In der Zwischenzeit bekam SS Standartenfuehrer Hermann FEGELEIN fuer die hervorragendem Haltung anlaesslich des Auffangens dieses teilweise gelungenen russischen Offensivstosses und der damals drohenden Einkliessung von Rzew in einem schwungvoll gefuehrten Stoess von ca 150 km von Osten nach Westen, das Ritterkreuz. Mit der Verleihung dieser Auszeichnung wurde er von seinem Posten abberufen, um in Berlin das damals, ins Leben gerufenen Amt fuer Reit- und Fahrwesen als Leiter zu uebernehmen.

Anlaesslich von Verpflegungsempfang in Rzew traf ich unterwegs zwei an die Front gehende SS-Offiziere, die mir erzaehlten, sie haetten gehoert, dass FEGELEIN mich und noch einen Kameraden zur Verwaltung eines im Kaukasus zu errichtenden Remonteamtes der Waffen SS bestimmte, das dem Amt fuer Reit- und Fahrwesen unterstand. Bis ich von der Truppe wegsehen konnte, wurde es Juni und ich meldete mich anfangs Juli 1942 in Warschau beim dort verbliibenden Stab der SS Kavallerie Brigade zur Entgegennahme weiterer Befehle. Inzwischen war die militaerische Lage im Osten derart, dass von der geplanten Errichtung eines Remonteamtes im Kaukasus Abstand genommen werden musste, so dass ich fuer andere Aufgaben frei war.

Warschau.

Durch meine bereits geschilderte Taeigkeit vor dem Ausmarsch nach dem Oster interessierte ich mich, wie sich inzwischen die Lage der Juden in Warschau gestaltet hatte und habe festgestellt, dass verschiedene deutsche Firmen sich in den letzten Monaten im s. Chatto sesshaft gemacht hatten, um die juedische Arbeitskraft fuer die Ruestung heranzuziehen und zu organisieren. Die Transferstelle als solche war der Mittelpunkt

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ueber die alles geregelt wurde. Zu dieser Zeit wurde auch von der deutschen Reichsregierung durch einen Erlass bekanntgegeben, dass zur Ausnutzung dieser im Generalgouvernement ins Leben gerufenen Ghettos Reichskredite jenen Firmen zur Verfuegung gestellt werden, welche die im Warschauer Ghetto vorhandene Arbeitskraft, Maschinen, Rohstoffe etc. fuer Ruestungszwecke auszu nutzen wollten. Gleichzeitig wurde um diese Zeit herum in hoeheren Kreisen davon gesprochen, dass eine beginnende Aussiedlung, Dezimierung der Juden im Warschauer Ghetto vor sich gehen soll, all dies waren aber nur Geruechte ohne Anhaltpunkte, Formen und Gestaltung noch nicht erkennbar.

Meine Arbeitskraft war, wie gesagt, unausgenutzt. Durch meine Beziehungen und Verbindungen zur juedischen Bevoelkerung (diese musste durch einen Erlass des damaligen Polizeifuehrers in ihrer Gesamtheit im Ghetto wohnen), die ich noch von fruher her hatte, wurde an mich seitens einiger juedischer Firmen die Bitte herangetragen, einen solchen Betrieb zu uebernehmen. Angeregt durch die Geruechte ueber eine drohende evtl. bevorstehende Aussiedlung von Juden, wofuer jedoch bestimmte Anhaltpunkte nicht zu erhalten waren, ist das an mich herangetragene Angebot der beiden juedischen Firmeninhaber KOHN und HELLER wohl von dem Gedanken ausgegangen, die Uebergabe ihres Betriebes an seinen SS Angehoerigen vielleicht ihr Leben retten zu koennen. Ich erklarte mich zur Uebernahme ihres Betriebes bereit und habe nach Ruecksprache mit dem SS Standartenfuehrer Hermann PEGELEIN dessen Zustimmung eingeholt. PEGELEIN versicherte mir, dass er die Hindernisse, die sich evtl. seitens der deutschen Behoerden in den Weg stellen wuerden, beseitigen wollte und zwar in der Form, dass er sich von dem hoeheren SS- und Polizeifuehrer in Krakau, SS-Gruppenfuehrer KRUEGER, die Erlaubnis geben liess, dass ich mit Zustimmung derselben 2 oder 3 Betriebe uebernehmen kann. Die Mitteilung, dass ich uebernehmen darf, bekam ich telefonisch seitens des damaligen Adjutanten, SS Sturmbannfuehrer Kurt BECKER, uebermittelt. Folgende Beweggruende leiteten mich zur Uebernahme der mir angebotenen Betrieb:

Ich stellte nach Einstichtnahme in den Buechern fest, dass KOHN und HELLER eine Art Trust bildete; diese Firma machte ca 30 kleinere Betriebe fuer sich nutzbar, welche auf Grund der vorhandenen Rohstoffe und Maschinen fuer die NSV, Abteilung Lazarettbetreuung Gebrauchsgegenstaende erzeugten; die produzierten Gueter wurden KOHN und HELLER uebergeben, die wiederum fuer den Absatz und die Bezahlung ueber die NSV sorgten. Es

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handelte sich, dabei um Gebrauchsgegenstaende des Haushalts, Toilett- und Parfumerieartikel, Lazarettpantoffel etc. Ich stellte fest, dass der monatliche Umsatz bei Berechnung der erzeugten Waren unter Zugrundelegung der deutschen engros Preise einige Millionen Zloty monatlich ausmachte. Die Erzeugnisse, die vor allem als Marketenderware in Frage kamen, wollte ich fuer die kaempfende Truppe im Osten nutzbar machen. Als Verpflegungs-offizier sowie als der, fuer die Heranschaffung der Marketenderware zustaendige, markte ich, dass schon viel Mangelware zu verzeichnen war. Es gab oft kein Briefpapier, kein Zigaretten-papier, keine Taschenlampenbatterien, Schuh-cramen etc., alles Dinge also, die der Soldat verne im Graben nicht mehr hatte und entbehen musste. Ich wollte daher die Betriebe, die diese Dinge erzeugten, mehr ausbauen, um ueber das in Warschau vorhandene HWL (Hauptwirtschaftslager) der Waffen SS das saemtliche im Mittelabschnitt liegenden SS-und Polizeiverbaende mit Marketenderware zu beliefern hatte, die Waren abzusetzen und eine gerechte Verteilung der erzeugten Güter in die Wege zu leiten.

Ich wollte weiters und hatte schon saemtliche Uhrmacher und Handler mit Ersatzteilen fuer Uhren organisiert zu dem Zweck, diese wertvolle Arbeitskraft in den Betrieb KOHN und HELLER einzubauen, um in erster Linie fuer die Front reparaturbeduerftige Uhren zu richten. Ich wollte sie mir feldpostweise zusenden lassen, um sie repariert wieder der Einheit zu-kommen zu lassen. Ich entsinne mich da der Fa. SCHKNEIDER und Bruder. Ich besass das Vertrauen des juedischen Inhabers. Er erzahlte mir, dass er bis zum Ausbruch des Polenfeldzuges Uhrengehaeuse und seinen vorhandenen Spezialmaschinen erzeugte und von der Fa. OMEGA schriftlich die Ermächtigung hatte, die in Warschau erzeugten Uhrengehaeuse auf Grund der Praezisen Arbeit mit dem Namen der Fa. OMEGA zu versehen. Weiters erzahlte er, dass er noch genuegend Edelmetalle besitzt und er auch evtl. auftretende Sonderwuensche in jeder Hinsicht befriedigen kann.

Mit der Uebernahme und der Reorganisierung der Betriebe, fiel die erste Aussiedlung der Juden zusammen. Aus diesem Grunde, kam ein Sonderkommando von Lublin her, abgestellt von dem dortigen SS-und Polizeifuehrer und zwar unter dem Kommando von SS Sturmbannfuehrer HOEFLER (ihm beigegeben waren SS Hauptsturmfuehrer MICHAELSEN, SS Obersturmfuehrer GLASEN als Verwaltungsbeamter, noch 2 oder 3 Untersturmfuehrer und ca. 5-10 Unterfuehrerdienstgrade, deren Namen ich aber nicht kenne). Dies Sonderkommando hatte fuer die Zeit der Umsiedlung die gesamte Polizeigewalt im Ghetto unter sich. Um die in der Reorganisation begriffenen Betriebe zu schuetzen, liess ich mir

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nachdem ich HOEFLER erkltaert hatte, wie die Dinge stehen, einige grosse Haesuserblocks, die ein geschlossenes Ganzes darstellen, zuweisen, um dn diesem Block, die unter der Fa. KOHN und HELLER vereinigten kleinen Betriebe mit Maschinen, Rohstoffen und Menschen aufzunehmen und zu schuetzen. Buchdruckerei und Buchbinderei war ebenfalls damit verbunden. In der fuer die Firma arbeitenden Buchdruckerei liess ich sofort Ausweise anfertigen, aus denen klar hervorging, dass der bei der Fa. KOHN und HELLER unter der Nr. ... laufende Betrieb mit dem Arbeiter Name vor der Umsiedlung geschuetzt ist, und die Erzeugnisse des Betriebes ausschliesslich fuer Lazarettbetreuung Verwendung finden. Als Verantwortlicher zeichnete ich diese Formulare mit meinem Namen und Dienstgrad; dazu kommt, dass kurz vor Beginn dieser ersten Umsiedlungsaktion ein neuer SS-und Polizeifuehrer, SS Oberfuehrer von SAMMERN-WALDEGG nach Warschau versetzt wurde.

Fuer mich stand fest, dass bei normalen Verhaeltnissen fuer die Verwaltung des Ghetto die Transferstelle zustaendig ist, sowie fuer die sicherheitspolizeilichen Aufgaben ein kleines Kommando vom Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD in Warschau unter Fuehrung des SS Untersturmfuehrers Karl ERAND verantwortlich war. Wahrend der Zeit der Umsiedlung war meine Meinung dass das Sonderkommando aus Lublin die Befehlsgewalt ueber das Warschauer Ghetto habe. Nun stellte sich folgendes heraus:

Eines Tages merkte ich, das s der damalige SS-und Polizeifuehrer von SAMMERN, nicht nur fuer die polizeilichen Aufgaben, sondern auch fuer die gesamten Ghettoangelegenheiten zustaendig war. Ich wurde zu SAMMERN befohlen, erkltaerte ihm meine Ideen und Beweggruende, weiters dass ich auf Grund der Mitteilung von Kurt BECHER die Genehmigung zur Uebernahme der Betriebe habe und bat um seine Zustimmung, die mir verweigert wurde. Von SAMMERN, der vielleicht im Zivilberuf einen guten Rechtsanwalt abgeben mochte, aber von Dingen des praktischen Lebens keine Ahnung hatte, brachte vor allem fuer die in diesem Moment in Frage kommende Erhaltung der Werte fuer die Allgemeinheit, kein Verstaendnis auf. Vor Beginn der Aussiedlung wurde eine, dem SS- und Polizeifuehrer unterstehende Dienststelle (Werterfassung) geschaffen, um die herrenlos gewordenen Werte zu erfassen. Als Fuehrer dieser Werterfassung war ein SS Hauptsturmfuehrer GEIPEL eingesetzt, der fuer diese Zwecke vom Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und SD in Warschau abkommandiert war. Als ich in meiner Angelegenheit bei von SAMMERN war, stellte ich fest, dass dieser wohl ueber meine

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Taetigkeit im Ghetto unterrichtet war, und zwar die Information seitens des Leiters der Wetterfassung erhalten hatte. Er sah in mir jedoch scheinbar eine Konkurrenz. Der SS-und Polizeifuehrer gab mir Sonderkommando Befehl, dass bei der stattfindenden Umsiedlung gerade die Juden der Betriebe der Fa. KOHN und HELLER mit ihren Nebenbetrieben zur Umsiedlung gelangen mussten. Nachdem aber HOEFLER bereits seine Zusicherung zum Schutze gerade dieser Betriebe gegeben hatte, ist es zu dieser Umsiedlung nicht gekommen.

SAMMERN machte mir schwere Vorwuerfe, wie fah, als SS Fuehrer dazu komme, einen juedischen Betrieb zu schuetzen, noch dazu versehen mit meiner Unterschrift und Dienstgrad; er drohte mir sogar, mich an Ort und Stelle wegen meiner Handlungsweise verhaften zu lassen. Ich erklarte ihm nochmals sachlich meine Beweggrunde, aber ohne Erfolg. Der Einwand, dass ich ja letzten Endes von seiner vorgesetzten Dienststelle aus Krakau die Genehmigung zur Errichtung der Betriebe ueber FEGELEIN bzw. dessen Adjutanten erhalten habe, interessierte ihn nicht. Seine Antwort war: "Fuer die Warschauer Ghetto bin einzig und allein ich verantwortlich, hier bestimme ich ueber Leben und Tod und kann tun und lassen, was mir beliebt." Im Laufe der weiteren Unterhaltung mit von SAMMERN wurde er etwas ruhiger, fragte dann, woher ich stamme; als ich erklarte, dass ich Oesterreicher bin, sagte er, dass er ebenfalls aus Oesterreich stamme. Auf Befragung schilderte ich meinen Werdegang in der SS, die Not und Drangsal, die ich bis 1935 mitmachte; schliesslich sagte er mir: "Nissen Sie, KONRAD, wenn ich nicht sehe wuerde, dass Ihre Handlungsweise aus Idealistischen Grunden erfolgte und nicht, wie mir geschildert wurde, materielle Vorteile von Ihnen ins Auge gefasst werden, wuerde ich Sie verhaften lassen." Ich kaempfte fuer meine Idee, und ging, da ich sah, wie die Werte zerstoert wurden, mit meiner Angelegenheit zu dem damaligen Kommandeur der Ersatz Abteilung der Kavallerie Brigade, Hauptsturmfuehrer Franz FRIEDRICH und den Adjutanten von FEGELEIN, SS Sturmbannfuehrer Kurt BECHER, mit der Bitte, mich zu unterstuetzen; als Erfolg konnte ich verzeichnen, dass nochmals eine Ruecksprache bei dem SS-und Polizeifuehrer stattfinden sollte.

Am 30 Januar 1940 wurde ich zum Untersturmfuehrer befördert.

Bei der Schaffung des Warschauer Ghettos trat die Schwierigkeit auf, dass infolge der Groesse der den Juden als Wohnbezirk gewiesenen Flaeche lachend auf das oeffentliche Verkehrswesen wirken wuerde. Um diesen Umstand zu beheben, wurde die Chlodna Strasse sowie die Elektoro Allner, die durch das Warschauer Ghetto führten, fuenf den Durchzugsverkehr nach

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Westen freigegeben. Dadurch entstanden dass grosse und kleine Ghetto, die durch eine Ueberfuehrung fuer den Personenverkehr unter sich verbunden waren. Als das Ghetto geschaffen wurde, wurde auch der juedische Ordnungsdienst ins Leben gerufen, der in erster Linie dem seltesten Rat der Juden zur Unterstuetzung beigegeben wurde. Bei den einzelnen Toren zum Warschauer Ghetto waren Polizistennals Wach- und Kontrollorgane aufgestellt; nur gegen Vorweisung eines von der Transferstelle ausgestellten Ausweise konnten diese Wachen passiert werden. Ebenso wurden diese juedischen Ordnungspolizisten zum Dienst neben den deutschen Polizeibeamten bei den Ausfallstoren herangezogen.

Durch die Anwesenheit eines Sonderkommandos ahnte die juedische Bevoelkerung eine kommende drohende Gefahr einer Umsiedlung, der sie sich instinktiv dadurch entziehen wollten, dass sie ihre Arbeitskraft diesen Firmen anbot, die in der Masseder Bekleidungsindustrie fuer die Ruestung und zum Teil fuer Zivil Sektor taetig waren.

Als dann die erste Aus- und Umsiedlung begann, sah ich Szene, wo eine dichtgedraengte Menschenmasse vor dem Eingang dieser Firmen standen unter dem Arm einen Naehmaschinenkopf (obere Teil) einer Naehmaschine) in der anderen Hand Buendeln von Papiergeld, um mit diesen begehrlichen Mitteln sich zu retten. Warschau war ja dem groessten Teil dieser Menschen Heimat, wo sie erzogen und gross geworden sind. Trotz der schoenen Versprechungen dass die Aussiedlung, bzw. Umsiedlung nach dem Osten in die Pirjof Suempfe erfolgen soll, wo sie das gewonnene Land bewohnen und behausen sollten. Ein Teil der Juden, die die noetigen Mittel in der Hand hatten, sei es durch Freunde der polnischen Bevoelkerung im arisch-polnischen Teil, sei es durch Bestechung der deutschen Polizeibeamten oder indem sie den Sprung ueber die Mauer, die das Ghetto umfriedete, wagten, die ja durch Posten von aussen kontrolliert wurde, jedenfalls konnte sich ein Teil dieser Menschen durch die geschilderten Umstaende aus dem Ghetto entfernen. Zur Ausforschung und Erfassung dieser nach dem arischen Teil nach Warschau sich geretteten und dort wohnenden Juden, wurde spaeter, und zwar in der Hauptsache nach Pfingsten 1943 durch den Sachbearbeiter, der fuer die sicherheitspolizeilichen Aufgaben ehemals im Ghetto verantwortliche SS Untersturmfuehrer Karl BRAND (SD) eingesetzt. Dazu trat wieder dieses schon beschriebene V-Maenner Netz in Taeigkeit, denen 20 % des zustande gebrachten Vermoegens, uebergeben oder ausbezahlt wurde. Dieses Zugestandnis verfuegte der SS-und Polizeifuehrer Oberfuehrer von SAMMERN, bis zu dessen Abgang es in Kraft war.

Anlaesslich eines Gespraeches mit dem Leiter der Transferstelle

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den SA Standartenfuehrer Walter von SCHOENE erzahlte er mir, dass der aelteste des Judenrates - und zwar war dieses Angebot noch vor Beginn einer Umsiedlung - folgendes Angebot mache: Wenn der Leiter der Transferstelle die Genehmigung erteilt, dass die juedische Bevoelkerung, die im Ghetto lebt, taeglich in der Zeit von 14-16 Uhr einen unkontrollierten Ausgang in den arischen Teil der Stadt Warschau bekommt, wuerde der Aeltestenrat fuer dieses Zugestanden bis viele 100.000ds Dollar, zahlbar in Gold, an die Transferstelle, zahlen. Die Juden wollten sich damit eine bessere Lebensbedigung in erster Linie sichern, da ja wie schon geschildert, ein grosser Teil der Juden vom Aeltestenrat erfasst und registriert wurde, also mit Lebensmitteln versorgt wurden. Es gab aber eine beachtliche Menge nicht registrierter Juden, die von der sowieso geringen Lebensmittelzuteilung der gemeldeten Juden mitleben muosten. Warum ein beachtlicher Teil von Juden im Ghetto lebten und sich nicht registrieren lieessen ist die Ursache darin zu finden: Der Generalgouverneur gab Befehl, dass in den ihm unterstehenden Distrikten im Generalgouvernement, Ghettos zu errichten sind. So waren auch in Distrikt Warschau selbst bei Erstehung dieser Judenwohnbezirke - Ghettos - nicht nur in Warschau, sondern in allen grossen Staedten ebenfalls solche Wohnbezirke errichtet worden. Die kleineren dieser Ghettos wurden noch vor Beginn dieser ersten Umsiedlung aufgeloezt und die Menschen in das grosse Warschauer Ghetto abtransportiert. In der spaeteren Folge, nachdem in Warschau selbst die Juden umgesiedelt wurden, ging man auch daran mittels Eisenbahnzuegen, die in den uebrigen Distrikts liegenden Ghettos die Juden einem unbestimmten Ziel abzutransportieren. Diesem Leermachen der Ghettos in den Distrikten hatte zur Folge, dass sich ein Teil der Juden dem drohenden Zugriff durch die Flucht entzogen und sich in das grosse Warschauer Ghetto retteten. Ich habe Menschen getroffen, die nicht nur aus dem Distrikt Warschau sich vor der Umsiedlung durch die Flucht retten wollten, sondern die auch aus den uebrigen Distrikten, z.B. auch aus Lemberg die Zuflucht im Warschauer Ghetto suchten.

Bei der nun ersten Aussiedlung der Juden in Warschau selbst wurde folgendes durchgefuehrt:

Das schon laengere Zeit anwesende Sonderkommando (Bild 1) mit dem auch Hilfswillige (Bild 2) aus dem Osten, Ukrainer, Russen in schwarzer Uniform, sowie unter Mobilmachung des gesamten Juedischen Ordnungsdienstes sollte schlagartig an einem Tag in den fruehesten Morgenstunden erfolgen. Natuerlich war der vorher festgelegte Zeitpunkt der Umsiedlung durch das fabelhafte Nachrichtenwesen von den Juden zu den deutsehen Dienstatellen

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verraten und bekannt worden. Dieses Sonderkommando, das neu zusammengestellt war und seine Taeigkeit in Warschau scheinbar erstmalig aufnahm, war ueber diesen Verrat ziemlich ratlos. Der weitere Schritt war, dass der Judenrat die Anweisung und den Befehl bekam, dass er taeglich so und so viel tausenden Juden dem Sonderkommando zu stellen hat. Nachdem das damals gesteckte Ziel Aussiedlung von vielleicht 50.000 Menschen erfuellt war, rueckte dieses Sonderkommando wieder nach Lublin ab. Ueber den Verbleib der erstmalig aus dem Ghetto abtransportierten Menschen kann ich nichts Bestimmtes sagen, doch vermute ich, dass sie in das damals errichtete, als Straflager genannte Treblinka, das unter der Fuehrung des SS Sturmbannfuehrer von EUPEN stand, ueberfuehrt wurden. Nachdem nun die ersten Umsiedlung vorueber war, kehrte wieder, so weit man dies als geordnete Verhaeltnisse bezeichnen kann, Ruhe im Ghetto ein. Die Betriebe arbeiteten wieder, die Juden strengten sich an, um durch ihre Leistung und ihre neuen praktischen Ideen und Vorschlaege sich das Wohlwollen der deutschen Behoerden zu erringen und zu sichern und ihre Unentbehrlichkeit nachzuweisen.

Eine weitere Handlung des SS- und Polizeifuehrers war die, dass er, nachdem nun eine beachtliche Zahl von Menschen gewaltsam entfernt wurden, darin ging, das Ghetto zu verkleinern. Der Verkleinerung des juedischen Lebensraumes lag wohl der Gedanke zugrunde und der zwingende Bedarf fuer die in Warschau sich immer mehr bemerkbar machenden Deutschen, Wohnung und Unterkunft zu schaffen. Der Lebensraum der Polen war durch die Schaffung des grossen Ghettos beschrinkt, die auch noch aus dem geschaffenen juedischen Wohnbezirke ausziehen mussten.

Wohl wurde ein deutsches Wohnviertel geschaffen, um den Anforderungen der deutschen Wohnungsuchenden gerecht zu werden. Durch diese Umstaende war der Lebensraum der Polen ziemlich zusammen gedrueckt. Dazu kommt, dass die Polen zu diesem Zeitpunkt im verstarktem Masse fuer die deutsche Ruestung herangezogen wurde. Anderseits machte sich der Freiheitsgedanke der Polnischen Widerstandsbewegung langsam bemerkbar insofern, dass die fuer die deutsche Wehrmacht arbeitenden Polen zum passiven Widerstand aufgefordert wurden. Man muoste nun - der groesste Teil der Polnischen Bevoelkerung verhielt sich loyal gegenueber den Deutschen - ihnen Schutz und auch Hilfe geben. Aus diesem Grunde mussten die am weitesten der Stadt und im sogenannten kleinen Ghetto liegenden Strassenzuege durch Befehl des SS und Polizeifuehrers innerhalb 24 Stunden von der juedischen Bevoelkerung geraeumt werden.

In diesen leergewordenen Strassenzuegen trat nun die gogenannte Werterfassung auf und setzte mit ihrer Taeigkeit ein.

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Die Erfassung der Werte ging insofern vor sich, dass aus den leer gewordenen Wohnungen und Haushalten die verbliebenen Einrichtungs- und Gebrauchsgegenstaende sowie eventuell vorhandene Rohstoffe die durch die 24 Stunden gegebene Frist nicht in das grosse Ghetto abtransportiert werden konnten, zu erfassen. Zur Unterbringung dieser erfassten Gegenstaende wurden im Ghetto grössere, leerstehende Wohnblocks als Lagerhäuser errichtet. Erfasst wurde nur von dem damaligen Leiter von den Einrichtungsgegenstaenden das wirklich Brauchbarste. Alles nicht Begehrungswerte fuer die Wertefassung, blieb in den Wohnungen und es fand nun ein wüstes Plündern der polnischen Bevölkerung an, die sich in dem von Menschen leergewordenen Raum Zutritt verschafften, das sogar in einigen Fällen zu Totschlag führte. Zeitlich fällt nun die bereits gegebene Schilderung, Übernahme der Firma KOHN und HELLER und der Widerstand seitens des SS- und Polizeiführers zusammen. In einer nochmalig herbeigeführten Unterredung zwischen dem SS- und Polizeiführer und dem SS Sturmbannführer Kurt BECKER und dem SS Hauptsturmführer Franz FRIEDRICH, hat ersterer dem SS- und Polizeiführer bestätigt, dass der höhere SS- und Polizeiführer in Krakau dem SS Obergruppenführer Hermann BECKEIN die Genehmigung zur Übernahme jüdischer Betriebe erteilt hat. Die Antwort des SS- und Polizeiführers war, dass er den beiden SS Führern und mir bezüglich des Planes (Übernahme der Firma KOHN und HELLER) trotz dieser Zusagen nicht stimmen kann. SAMMERN machte aber den Vorschlag, dass ich von meiner Dienststelle aus, dem SS- und Polizeiführer zur Verfügung gestellt werde, um bei ihm Rahmen der Wertefassung tätig zu sein. Dies wurde ihm zugesprochen. Ich nahm nun meine Tätigkeit beim SS- und Polizeiführer auf. Ich hatte ein Judenkommando in Starke von 40 - 50 Mann erhalten, um ebenfalls die in den Strassenzügen verbliebenen Werte zu erfassen.

In diese Zeit fällt folgende Begebenheit:

Ein zielbewusster und energischer deutscher Kaufmann wollte die im Ghetto befindlichen Maschinen der gesamten Papierindustrie sowie die Rohstoffe und die Arbeiter dazu in einem Trust zusammenzuschliessen, um alles in einem Strassenzug im Ghetto unterzubringen. Die Genehmigung hierzu hat er wohl über das zuständige Amt in Krakau sich geben lassen, ohne den SS- und Polizeiführer von Warschau davon in Kenntnis zu setzen. Der Umzug der Maschinen und Rohstoffe wurde organisiert und mitten in diese Vorbereitung und Arbeiten hinein kam der Befehl des SS- und Polizeiführers von Warschau, dass diese Firma liquidiert wurde. Ich selbst bekam den Auftrag, die in erster Linie

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dorthin gebrachten Papiermengen - es handelte sich damals nach meiner Schätzung um ca 500 t Papier Friedensqualität - zu erfassen und in das vorbereitete Lager abzufahren. Der größte Teil der Maschinen war bereits in die neu vorgesehene Arbeitsstätte gebracht worden und lag nun zur Montage bereit. Was durch diesen Befahl des SS- und Polizeiführers allein für Werte an dem Maschinenpark zerstört wurden, lässt sich hier nicht beschreiben. Die Besitzer und Arbeiter bekamen es mit der Angst zu tun, daß sie vielleicht die Strafe einer Umsiedlung treffen könnte und waren nicht aufzufinden. Die Maschinen lagen aber in ihren einzelnen Teilen herum und man konnte nicht feststellen, was zu dieser oder jener Maschine gehörte. Wenn man bedenkt, daß allein in dem Raum des geschaffenen Ghettos 180 Buchdruckereien und Buchbindereien waren, nicht mitgezählt die kleinen Heimbetriebe, so kann man sich von der Größe des dort lagernden Maschinenparks ungefähr eine Vorstellung machen. Während der Erfassung der Papierlager und abfahren derselben wurde ich eines Tages zum SS- und Polizeiführer beföhren, wo er mir sagte, daß der Leiter der Werterfassung SS-Hauptsturmführer GEIPEL vom Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und SD in Warschau zurückgefordert werde, da die Sicherheitspolizeilichen Aufgaben es erfordern. "Sie übernehmen jetzt als Nachfolger die Stelle als Leiter der Werterfassung, machen Sie keine Einwendungen, erwidern Sie nichts darauf, ich weiß, daß Sie es fertig bringen, diese Stelle zu leiten und zu führen."

So mußte ich zusagen.

Während meiner Tätigkeit als Kolonnenführer unter GEIPEL beobachtete ich seine Arbeitsweise und wollte vieles besser und menschlicher machen als mein Vorgänger. Als Leiter der Werterfassung konnte ich meinen gefaßten Plan wieder ins Auge fassen und die Möglichkeit lag nahe, dieses Project zu verwirklichen. Ich wurde in dieser Angelegenheit neuerdings beim SS- und Polizeiführer vorstellig und erst nach längerer Debatte und Zugrundelegung von unumstößlichen Beweismaterial wie in erster Linie die vorhandenen Rohstoffe, Maschinen und Arbeitskraft, sowie der dringende Bedarf der erzeugten Waren gab mir die Genehmigung einen dieser Betriebe die unter der Firma KOHN & HELLER, die inzwischen ihren Export einstellte, wieder in Betrieb zu nehmen. Erwähnungswert sei vielleicht, daß beide Firmeninhaber KOHN sowie HELLER durch die bei der ersten Umsiedlung anwesenden Sonderkommando aus Lublin wegen angeblichem Devisen- und Brillantenschmuggels aus dem Warschauer Ghetto verhaftet und erschossen wurden. Der SS und Polizeiführer gab auch kurz vor Beginn der ersten Aussiedlung eine

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schriftliche Weisung, an sämtliche im Warschauer Ghetto arbeitenden Dienststellen und arbeitenden arischen Firmen, daß das gesamte jüdische Vermögen einschließlich der Arbeitskraft dem deutschen Staat zugeführt werden soll. Jeglicher Erwerb jüdischen Vermögens, sei es durch Kauf, Schenkung oder irgendwelcher Art ist verboten und wird von ihm aus bei Zuwiderhandlung als höchste Instanz geahndet und bestraft. In diesem Zusammenhang will ich folgende Schilderung geben:

Ein Deutscher (SCHLEGEL), der die Aktien der jüdischen Firma OSSAKA käuflich erwarb und unter diesem Firmennamen mit jüdischen Arbeitskräften weiterarbeitete, machte folgendes: Er hatte Waren, die nicht nur in seinem Betrieb produziert wurden aus jüdischem Rohmaterial, sondern auch Warenlager, die noch in jüdischem Besitz und von diesen versteckt waren, mit Hilfe von deutschen Polizeibeamten durch das Danziger Tor, das am weitesten in der Peripherie nach Norden (Richtung Danziger Bahnhof) lag und in der Nähe des Umschlagplatzes, auf den polnischen arischen Teil ziemlich große Mengen in Sicherheit gebracht. Zu dem Vertrieb dieser Waren hatte er eigens eine Agentenorganisation von Polen aufgestellt, die diese Waren verkauften. Über irgend einen Verbindungsmann wurde über diesen Vorfall direkt an den SS- und Polizeiführer Bericht erstattet. Die Folge davon war, daß der betreffende Firmeninhaber verhaftet und einem KZ-Lager eingewiesen wurde. Sein Sohn, der auch als Firmeninhaber aufschien und als vereidigter Beamter der Gestapo sich entpuppte, wurde flüchtig und später ebenfalls im Schnellzug Warschau-Wien mit seiner polnischen Braut und deren Säugling verhaftet. Er wollte mit einem Teil des Erlöses der bis dahin verkauften Waren, zu seinem Landgut in der Gegend von Tschenstochau flüchten. Das Landgut war ebenfalls aus dem Erlös dieser verkauften Waren erstanden. SCHLEGEL (sein Vater also war Deutscher, der lange Zeit als Exportkaufmann in Südamerika tätig war. Der Sohn SCHLEGELS wurde zur Gestapo Litzmannstadt gebracht.

Bei der Genehmigung, die ich bekam, einen Betrieb der ehemaligen Firma KOHN & HELLER arbeiten zu lassen, sagte mit der SS- und Polizeiführer, daß ich mit so wenig Arbeitskräften als nur möglich, arbeiten muß. Bei der Wiederaufnahme der Arbeiten dieses einen Betriebes handelte es sich um einen Bakelitbetrieb der komplett mit modernen Maschinen eingerichtet war. Ich hatte genügend Rohstoffe von Bakelit und Messing zur Erzeugung von Rasierapparaten. Diese Metallteile, die für die Rasierapparate notwendig waren, waren ebenfalls in dieser Fabrik hergestellt worden. In diesem Betrieb fing ich an zu erzeugen: außer Rasierapparaten: Seifenschalen, Etuis für Zahnbürsten etc!

Nachdem sich der SS- und Polizeiführer von der Zweckmäßigkeit

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und der tatsächlichen Leistungsfähigkeit dieses 1 Betriebes überzeugen ließ, gab er mir die Genehmigung weitere Betriebe, bei denen ich immer wieder seine Zustimmung einholen mußte, zum Anlaugen zu bringen. In ganz kurzer Zeit liefen somit ausserhalb des Rahmens der tatsächlichen Werterfassung eine grosse Anzahl leistungsfähiger Betriebe. Später handelte ich selbstständig und errichtete Werkstätten und Betriebe von deren Zweckmässigkeit ich überzeugt war. Zum Teil wurden die Rohstoffe aus der Werterfassung zugeführt. So wurden z.B. aus den gesammelten Altkleidern neue Schirmmützen erzeugt, Lazarettpanztoffeln usw.,

Die Arbeiter, die im Rahmen der Werterfassung arbeiteten und unter meiner Leitung sich auf 4000 Mann erhöhten, brachte ich in dem abgeschlossenen Straßenzug in der sich auch die Dienststellen der Werterfassung befanden, unter. Die soziale Betreuung der Arbeiter regelte ich so, daß ich dem von mir ernannten und bestimmten Personalchef, Herrn GUTGOLD, eine Sanitätsdienststelle einrichtete. Kranke Arbeiter selbst wurden in das jüdische Krankenhaus geführt. Die Verpflegung wurde von den "engen, die für die Warschauer Juden bestimmt waren, für die Angehörigen der Werterfassung abgezweigt und alle 4000 Mann aus einer großen Küche mit Kochkesseln durch die Juden verköstigt. Durch diese Einrichtung hatte ich die Möglichkeit erstens eine eigene Küche zu besitzen und konnte die Arbeiter besser verpflegen. Wie schon geschildert hatten die Polizeibeamten, Bei den einzelnen Ausfallstoren, den Befehl den Juden ausser den mitgeführten Wertgegenständen auch die ins Ghetto hereingeschmuggelten Lebensmittel abzunehmen. Da täglich viele Kolonnen mit vielen 10.000den Arbeitskräften, die außerhalb des Warschauer Ghettos arbeiteten, morgens das Ghetto verließen und abends wieder einpassierten, fiel eine beachtliche Menge von Lebensmittel täglich an. Ich erwirkte unter Hinweis, da die gesamte Exekutivgewalt in Händen des SS - und Polizeiführers liegt, daß die beschlagnahmten Lebensmittel der Werterfassung eben der Hauptache zum Verköchen in die jüdische Großküche zugeführt werde. Es handelte sich im den meisten Fällen um Fleisch und Fett, Geflügel, Eier und Fische (Karpfen). Ich ließ zwei Verteiler Genossenschaften (Konsumgenossenschaften) errichten, wo ich beschlagnahmtes, geschmuggeltes Gut, (Mehl, Zwiebel, Getreide, Bier und Eier, sobald dies größere Mengen waren) zur Verteilung brachte. Es waren auch Arbeiter unter meinen Leuten, (Juden),

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die nur mehr das zum Anziehen hatten, was sie am Körper trugen. Nach Überprüfung durch meinen Personalsachbearbeiter und der sich daraus ergebenden Notwendigkeit, habe ich dem Lager II Anweisung gegeben, dem betreffenden Bittsteller, die nötige Bekleidung auszufolgen.

Über die Wintermonate 1942/43 durften sich die Räumkommandos die in dem immer mehr verkleinerten Ghettos aus den leergewordenen Stadtteil täglich beim Einrücken mittags und abends aus den Wohnungen, die vorgefundene Kohle und das Holz zum Heizen der Wohnungen, und evtl. daß sie sich selbst Essen zubereiten, mitnehmen.

Die Räumung selbst der leergewordenen Straßenzüge, vor allem des sogenannten kleinen Ghettos wurde von mir folgendermaßen organisiert. Alles Brauchbare inclusive Papier und Lumpen wurde zu den vorgesehenen Lagern, durch den von mir ins Leben gerufenen Fuhrpark von ca 100 Pferden abgefahrene. Weiters mobilisierte ich Pferdefuhrwerke von der Zivilverwaltung der Straßenverkehr GmbH, bei der ich gegen Bezahlung täglich bis zu 50 1.2spännige Fahrzeuge zur Abstellung erlangte.

Diese Fahrzeuge hatten die Aufgabe, die in den einzelnen Wohnungen verbliebenen Möbel und übrigen Gegenstände in die zu diesem Zeitpunkt bereits aus dem Warschauer Ghetto herausgesparte Synagoge unter Begleitung des jüdischen Ordnungsdienstes zu fahren. Die Verwertung der Möbel ging so vor sich, daß durch eine einmalige Ankündigung in der Warschauer Zeitung hingewiesen wurde, daß in der Synagoge an die polnische Bevölkerung Möbel zum Verkauf kommen. Dazu muß ich folgendes hinzufügen:

Für das gesamte jüdische Vermögen in Form von Grundstücken und Häusern für den gesamten Distrikt Warschau, war die im ersten Besatzungsjahr ins Leben gerufene kommissarische Verwaltung sichergestellter Grundstücke unter der Leitung des Rechtsanwaltes Dr. EITNER als deutschen Beamten zuständig. Als ich mit dem Leiter der KVSG (Kommissarische Verwaltung sichergestellter Grundstücke) in Verbindung trat und im Laufe der Zeit dann dienstlich mit ihm in Verbindung blieb, musste ich feststellen, daß diese KVSG ein sehr beachtlicher Apparat war, mit ca 600 hauptsächlich polnischen Beamten, nur die Spitzen waren von Deutschen besetzt. Diese KVSG zog ich zum Verkauf dieser Möbel heran.

1. hatte ich nicht die nötigen Arbeitskräfte, um den Verkauf durchzuführen,
2. wollte ich mit Bargeschäften nichts zu tun haben und
3. wollte ich der bereits in Warschau beginnenden Inflation dadurch entgegentreten, daß ich durch die Polen, die

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Möbel dem Wert nach abschätzen ließ, unter Zugrundelegung des tatsächlichen, normalen Verkaufspreises. Die Abrechnung erfolgte durch Einzahlung des Erlöses zugunsten des SS- und Polizeiführers des Distriktes Warschau, Abteilung Werterfassung, an die Immisionsbank, Zweigstelle Warschau in Polen.

Erwähnenswert ist, daß nicht genug Möbel sei es in jeder Verfassung herangebracht werden konnten, um die Nachfrage und den Bedarf zu decken. Außerdem waren, wie schon gesagt, die billigsten Preise zu berechnen. Die Einnahmen waren zum Abschluß annähernd 5,000.000 RM. Die übrigen erfaßten Werte wurden in die vorgesehenen und die schon bereits erwähnten Fabriksgebäude und Wohnblocks untergebracht.

Pölgende Lager befanden sich:

Lager I In dem gleichzeitig meine Dienststelle mit den jüdischen Angestellten war, 1 Großtischlerei, die in der Hauptsache Radiogehäuse und Radios erzeugte (Einheitstyp). Es wurden dort, die an die Dienststellen abzugebenden Möbel, die auch im Lager gestapelt und repariert wurden, aufpoliert usw. 1 Lager für ca 200 Klaviere und Flügel, Musikinstrumente und Zubehör.

Lager für Pelze und Felle, dieselben wurden an die Reichszentrale in Leipzig im Wert von 1,2 Millionen RM abgegeben.

Teppiche und Knüpfereien im Werte von Tausenden RM. Eine ausgesuchte jüdische Literatur.

Ölgemälde und Reparaturen derselben.

Uhren und Reparaturwerkstätten mit riesigen Lagern von Ersatzteilen.

Briefmarken.

Lager II Lager für Textil, Bekleidung, Silber Glas, Porzellan, Kurzwaren, Posametrie, Knöpfe (eine Firma wollte mir für diese Knöpfe ein Angebot von 100.000 RM machen)

Lager III Chemikalien, Farben, Drogen, Medikamente, Leder, Hanf.

Lager IV Möbel - wertvolle Bücher und Kunstgegenstände (van DELFT)

Lager V Wäscherei in der die gesammelte Wäsche gereinigt wurde und dem Lager II einverleibt wurde.

Lager VI Papier, Bürobedarf und Spielwaren.

Lager VII Kosmetische Artikel, Zahnpasta, Schuhcreme, Fliegenfänger, Schirmmützen, Bastschuhe.

Lager VIII Möbellager, Rohhaar, Seegras.

Lager IX Möbel- und Bücherlager.

Lager X Möbel- und Bücherlager.

Lager XI Bettfedern

Lager XII Bakelitbetrieb

Lager XIII Metallgießerei

Lager XIV Metallwerkstätte

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Lager XV Buchbinderei, Buchdruckerei, Bücherlager, Lager von Maschinen.

Wenn ich von einem grossen Pelz im Werte von 1,2 Millionen RM erzählte, so darf dies nicht den Eindruck erwecken, daß das Hörten dieser Gegenstände durch das Erfassen aus den Wohnungen erfolgt ist. Es handelt sich um versteckte und vergrabene Waren, eines Tages kam ein arischer Betriebsführer zu mir und meldete der Werterfassung, daß auf seinem Gebiet im Ghetto bei Umbauten im Keller die Arbeiter auf Kisten gestoßen sind. Nach Öffnung der Kisten kam der größte Teil, der nachher in die Lager erfaßten Pelze zum Vorschein.

Es erfolgten noch einige Aussiedlungen von Juden, das zur Folge hatte, daß innerhalb des großen Ghettos ein Restghetto gebildet wurde, neuerdings mit einer 4-5m hohen Mauer umzogen, daß dann eben als Restghetto bezeichnet wurde. Des weiteren bekamen die noch verbliebenen großen Firmen (ca 5) die außerhalb dieses Restghettos im Ghetto mit ihren Betrieben lagen, die Aufgabe mit eigenen Mitteln ihren Betrieb mit einer hohen Mauer zu umgeben. Inzwischen war das sogenannte kleine Ghetto jüdenfrei und von der Werterfassung wertmäßig geräumt und von mir in eigener Selbständigkeit an die polnische Zivilverwaltung (Herrn OSCHINSKI) zur Wiederbesiedlung für die Polen übergeben.

Es sind so manche Fälle vorgefallen, daß aus Grund des organisierten Befehles des kurzfristigen Räumung einer Straßenzile durch die Räumkommandos Leichen gefunden wurden, die entweder alleinstehende waren, krank oder durch Selbstmord aus dem Leben geschieden sind. Die Nachfrage nach Wohnraum seitens der polnischen Bevölkerung wurde durch den Zugang immer mehr Deutscher die die besten Häuser und Wohnungen beanspruchten, immer mehr in den Vordergrund gestellt. Mit der bis jetzt durchgeföhrten Räumung, konnte ich nicht so schnell die einzelnen Straßenzüge freibekommen und führte, um eine rasche Übergabe zu erwirken, die Erfassung der darin verbliebenen Werte in der Art durch, daß ich durch die Schätzungscommission der KVSG die darin verbliebenen Werte an Ort und Stelle schätzen ließ. Mit dem polnischen Wohnungamt andererseits arbeitete ich dann so zusammen, daß die zum Schluß zur Wiederbesiedlung vorsehenden Straßenzüge im kleinen Ghetto, in die Antragsteller (meistens Firmen, auch die polnische Stadtverwaltung selbst) die geschlossene Unterbringung ihrer Gefolgschaftsmitglieder plante. Mir wurden die Angaben bekanntgegeben und wurde nun die Schätzungssumme von dem Antragsteller durch die KVSG eingehoben.

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Am 18 Januar 1943 war eine Aussiedlung von Juden aus dem verbliebenen Restghetto durch den SS- und Polizeiführer festgesetzt worden. Im Gegensatz zu den übrigen Aussiedlungen, die immer den Juden vorher bekannt waren, erfuhrn sie von dieser Aussiedlung vorher nichts und haben sich dementsprechend nicht vorher vorbereitet. Diese Aussiedlung wurde nicht durch das vorher schon erwähnte Sonderkommando aus Lublin, sondern in eigner Zuständigkeit des SS- und Polizeiführers in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD von Warschau organisiert und durchgeführt. Trotzdem der jüdischen Bevölkerung diese Umsiedlung geheim blieb, war auf Grund der Unfähigkeit des SS- und Polizeiführers in der Führung der Befehlgebung in der Exekutive ein kläglicher Versager. die seinerzeit von ihm gegebenen Befehle, daß sich die Juden auch Luftschutzkeller ausbauen müßten, wurden so geschickt ausgeführt, daß sich ein sehr großer Teil in diesen angelegten Luftschutzkellern, deren Zugang so schlau angelegt war, oft nicht gefunden wurde. Bei den einzelnen Häusern wurden die Verbindungsmauern durchbrochen, es wurde auf diese Art durch ganze Straßenzüge innerhalb der Häuser ein Durchgang geschaffen, der unterirdisch in den nächsten Straßenzug führte, um dort wieder seine Fortsetzung in der beschriebenen Weise zu finden. Die hier geschilderte Umsiedlung war die vorletzte des kommenden großen Ereignisses in denselben Jahr, das sich zwischen Ostern und Pfingsten dann in grauenvoller Weise abspielte. Die jüdische Bevölkerung ist bis nachdem geschilderten Zeitpunkt ziemlich stark durch die Umsiedlungen dezimiert worden. Das wirkte sich bei einem Teil der Menschen aus, die ihren niederen Instinkten freien Lauf ließen. Verbrecherorganisationen, Geheimbünde, die durch Maueranschläge den Kampf gegen die Juden, die ihre Kenntnisse den Deutschen zur Verfügung stellte, ansagte, gründeten sich.

Die dieser Umsiedlung vorausgegangenen früheren Umsiedlungen verliefen bis zu der Zeit ohne Widerstand seitens der jüdischen Bevölkerung. Erst wohl in Zusammenhang mit dem Geschilderten, daß sich Organisationen gründeten, wurde bei dieser Umsiedlung das erstmal, obwohl für die jüdische Bevölkerung unvorbereitet kam, seitens der Juden schwach aufkommender Widerstand entgegengestellt. Es waren damals die ersten Toten seitens der deutschen Polizeitruppen zu verzeichnen und zwar nicht durch Widerstand bei der Gefangennahme erfaßter Juden, sondern beim Abtransport derselben durch die Straßen zu dem sogenannten Umschlagplatz. Da wurden die Wachmannschaften von irgend woher beschossen, ohne der Täter habhaft

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zu werden. Diese Verbrecherorganisationen gewannen den darauf folgenden Wochen rasch an Bedeutung und lenkten die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich. So wurde eines Nachmittags der Kassier des Judenrates von einer Bande überfallen und gezwungen, die ganzen Bar beträge auszufolgen.

Gut situierte Familien, wo man einen Anhaltspunkt auf Geld vermuten konnte, wurden nachts in ihren Wohnungen aufgesucht, terrorisiert und womöglich ihrer gesamten Habe beraubt. Erwähnen möchte ich, daß zu gleicher Zeit im öffentlichen Leben in Warschau selbst (im polnischen Teil) die Preise für Bekleidung und Gebrauchsgegenstände fantastische Höhen erreichte. Der Schmuggel setzte im verstärkten Maße ein und mit Hilfe der polnischen Widerstandsbewegung, die wie ich gerüchteweise hörte, ihren Sitz im Ghetto selbst hatte, wurden Waffen und Munition in das Warschauer Ghetto gebracht. Dies alles war der Sicherheitspolizei bekannt, ohne irgend welchen Einhalt diesen Ereignissen entgegenstellen zu können. Juden, die ihre wissenschaftlichen Kenntnisse den Deutschen zur Verfügung stellten, in politischer und rassenpolitischer Hinsicht, wurden ebenfalls aufgesucht und erschossen. Ich möchte hierbei eine Begebenheit schildern, die ich selbst erlebt habe:

Ein gewisser Professor BALLABAN, ein schmächtiger, alter grauhaariger Mann (Echologe), der auf Grund seiner jüdischen Rassenzugehörigkeit aus Berlin ausgewiesen wurde (seine langjährige deutsche Sekretärin ging mit ihm) und nun im Warschauer Ghetto, trotzdem er seine Arbeit den Deutschen zur Verfügung stellte, wurde von einem der genannten Geheimbinden um die Mittagsstunde erschossen. Ich bekam Meldung von einem Kolonnenführer, der in unmittelbarer Nähe wohnte. Gleichzeitig wurde ich darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß dieser Professor, in Kisten verpackt viel Material und Schriften über Ausgrabungen aus Griechenland besaß und ich diese Gegenstände in Gewahrsam zu nehmen habe.

Ein Beauftragter von der Dienststelle, dem ich den Befehl gab, sich der Sache anzunehmen, meldete mir Vollzug und brachte mir einen Aufsatz, den dieser Professor als Aufruf für die jüdische Bevölkerung gemacht haben möchte und noch in der Schreibmaschine war, betitelt: "Vor dem letzten Akt", ca 6 Maschinenseiten umfaßte dieser Aufruf. Professor BALABAN wollte mit diesem Bericht Aufschlüsse geben, über das um sichgreifende zugelose Leben gewisser jüdischer Elemente. Er hatte eingangs angeführt, daß die jüdische Bevölkerung ihre ganze Intelligenz, ihr ganzes Können, den Deutschen zur Verfügung gestellt hat, damit sie auf diese Art und Weise, ihr Leben erhalten, den Krieg überleben und in Warschau bleiben

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könne. Weiters schilderte er die Umsiedlungen, die jeweils krassere Formen angenommen haben. Durch dieselben wurde das von den Juden inzwischen geschaffene Kultur- und öffentliche Leben des Ghettos zerrüttet und dunkle Gestalten bekamen die Oberhand. Juden, die sich deutschen zu Dienstleistungen zur Verfügung gestellt hatten, wurden durch Schreibmaschinenschriften öffentlich angeprangert. Zum Schlus gibt der Professor der Ansicht Ausdruck, daß die nächste Umsiedlung (Zeitpunkt unbekannt), das Ende der Juden im Warschau bringen müsse. Er schließt mit der Ermahnung zu Ruhe und Ordnung; wenn sie schon aus den von ihnen seit Jahrhunderten bewohnten Bezirken abtreten müssen, sollen sie der Welt gegenüber, einen geordneten Abtritt zeigen und sich nicht gegenseitig totschlagen, ausplündern, sondern zeigen, daß sie auch zu sterben wissen.

Überall im Generalgouvernement wurden zur Durchführung von Umsiedlungen - bekannt unter dem Namen Aktion "Reinhard" - Sonderkommandos von Lublin hingeschickt. Anfangs 1943 wurde von SS-Gruppenführer GLOBOCNIG, der damals SS- und Polizeiführer in Lublin war, der Gedanke aufgegriffen, die jüdischen Arbeitskräfte, vor allem Facharbeiter, in Lublin und Umgebung zu sammeln, um sie produktiv einzusetzen. Das Sonderkommando, das einzig und allein für Umsiedlungen im gesamten Generalgouvernement zuständig war, hat in den einzelnen Distrikten die Aktionen in folgender Weise vorgenommen: die Juden wurden zunächst erfaßt, mit der Eisenbahn zu einem Sammelpunkt gebracht und schließlich in den Distrikt Lublin befördert. Dort wurden alsdann die Professionisten aussortiert, um dann in Rüstungsbetrieben als Facharbeiter zugeführt werden. Ihre Familie und Gepäck konnten sie mit sich nehmen.

Leute, die körperlich noch arbeitsfähig waren, wurden umgeschult. Dadurch kam es vor, daß beispielsweise ein Arbeiter der Schusterie gelernt hatte, in diesem Fach jedoch nicht benötigt wurde, nun etwa auf Korbblecherei umlernen mußte und in diesem Zweig verwendet wurde. Die Juden, die wegen Krankheit, Altersschwäche etc. in den Arbeitsprozess nicht eingeschaltet werden konnten, wurden einer sogenannten Sonderbehandlung den Vernichtungslagern zugeführt (Vergasung).

Soweit ich informiert bin, hatte GLOBOCNIG zur Durchführung der Umsiedlung durch die Sonderkommandos vom Reichsführer SS die Anweisung erhalten, sämtliche Juden den Vernichtungslagern zuzuführen. GLOBOCNIG hat aber von sich aus den Befehl des Reichsführers missachtet und Betrieben die jüdischen Arbeitskräfte zugeführt. Derart hat er Betriebe geschaffen und z.B. in Lublin eine Holzverarbeitungsfirma so ausgebaut, wie ich selbst im Reich keinen Betrieb in solch moderner Gestaltung

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kennengelernt hatte. Laufendes Bandsystem in 3mal 8 Stunden, vom Stapelplatz auf der einen Seite ging das Material durch modernst eingerichtete Trockenöfen in die erste Werkhalle, von dort in die Maschinenhalle; in der dritten Halle wurden schließlich die erzeugten Gegenstände, 50.000 Wohnungseinrichtungen, fix und fertig laufend zum Abtransport bereitgestellt. Die Möbelgarnituren habe ich erwähnt, da GLOBOCNIG in seiner Eigenschaft als Reichskommissar für Wiederbesiedlung den Distrikt Zamocz von der polnischen Bevölkerung freimachen ließ und Deutsche zur Ansiedlung brachte, für die die Möbel benötigt wurden. Aus Anlass eines Besuches des Reichsführers SS wurde ihm dieser Betrieb gezeigt und er war damit einverstanden, daß unter Ausnutzung der jüdischen Arbeitskraft ansehnliche weitere Betriebe im Distrikt Lublin geschaffen werden sollten.

Alle im Osten mit jüdischer Arbeitskraft errichteten Betriebe sollten in einer Gesellschaft unter dem Namen "OSTI" (Ostindustrie GmbH) zusammengeschlossen werden. Am 18.2. 43 nahm ich an der Gründungsversammlung in Berlin beim W-u.V. Hauptamt (Wirtschaftsverwaltungshauptamt) teil, da die Betriebe die ich in Warschau aufbaute und leitete, der OSTI einverleibt werden sollten. Bei der Gründungsversammlung waren anwesend: der Leiter des W- und V. Hauptamtes, SS-Gruppenführer POHL, GLOBOCNIG, von SAMMERN, der Leiter der Standortverwaltung Lublin, Sturmbannführer WIPPERN, Obersturmführer Dr. HORN und außer mir, Obersturmführer Franz KONRAD noch SS-Brigadeführer LÖRNER, sowie einige SS-Führer, die für KZ zuständig waren, deren Namen ich nicht mehr erinnere, da ich sie zum ersten Mal sah. POHL war der Meinung, daß die OSTI nach dem Prinzip der KZ aufgebaut werden sollte. GLOBOCNIG nahm jedoch dahingehend Stellung, daß er die Betriebe in eigener Verantwortung überwachen lassen wollte, und daher konnten sich die KZ-Führer entfernen. Soweit ich mich entsinnen kann, wurde die OSTI mit einem Gründungskapital von 2 Millionen RM ins Leben gerufen, Sitz der OSTI: Lublin, erster Geschäftsführer GLOBOCNIG, zweiter Geschäftsführer Dr. HORN. Die in den OSTI-Betrieben arbeitenden Juden erhielten als Entgeld keinen Gehalt, sondern nur Unterkunft und Verpflegung und Bekleidung für sich und ihre Familien. Der Erlös der Fertigwaren wurde an den SS- und Polizeisturmführer eingezahlt, der andererseits wieder für die Verpflegung der Juden aufkommen mußte. In diese Zeit hinein, Frühjahr 1943, fällt der unerwartete Besuch des Reichsführers SS, in Begleitung eines kleinen Stabes, im Warschauer Ghetto. Auf Befehl von von SAMMERN sollte ich damals dem Reichsführer die Warenlager zeigen; in

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