

MILITARY GOVERNMENT - GERMANY  
UNITED STATES ZONE

July 1945

LAW NO. 52

## BLOCKING AND CONTROL OF PROPERTY

## ARTICLE I

## Categories of Property

1. All property within the occupied territory owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by any of the following is hereby declared to be subject to seizure of possession or title, direction, management, supervision or otherwise being taken into control by Military Government:-

- (a) The German Reich, or any of the Lander, Gaue, or Provinces, or other similar political subdivisions or any agency or instrumentality thereof, including all utilities, undertakings, public corporations or monopolies under the control of any of the above;
- (b) Governments, nationals or residents of nations, other than Germany which have been at war with any of the United Nations at any time since September 1, 1939, and governments, nationals or residents of territories which have been occupied since that date by such nations by Germany;
- (c) The NSDAP, all offices, departments, agencies and organizations forming part of, attached to, or controlled by it; their officials and such of their leading members or supporters as may be specified by Military Government;
- (d) All persons while held under detention or any other type of custody by Military Government;
- (e) All organizations, clubs or other associations prohibited or dissolved by Military Government;
- (f) Absentee owners of non-German Nationality including United Nations and neutral governments, and Germans outside of Germany;
- (g) All other persons specified by Military Government by inclusion in lists or otherwise.

2. Property which has been the subject of transfer under duress, wrongful acts of confiscation, dispossession or spoliation, whether pursuant to legislation or by procedures purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise, is hereby declared to be equally subject to seizure of possession or title, direction, management, supervision or otherwise being taken into control by Military Government.

## ARTICLE II

### Prohibited Transactions

3. Except as hereinafter provided, or when licensed or otherwise authorized or directed by Military Government, no person shall import, acquire or receive, deal in, sell, lease, transfer, export, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of, destroy or surrender possession, custody or control of any property:-

- (a) Enumerated in Article I hereof;
- (b) Owned or controlled by any Kreis, municipality, or other similar political subdivision;
- (c) Owned or controlled by any institution dedicated to public worship, charity, education, the arts and sciences;
- (d) Which is a work of art or cultural material of value or importance, regardless of the ownership or control thereof.

## ARTICLE III

### Responsibilities for Property

4. All custodians, curators, officials, or other persons having possession, custody or control of property enumerated in Articles I or II hereof are required:-

- (a) (i) To hold the same, subject to the directions of the Military Government and, pending such direction, not to transfer, deliver or otherwise dispose of the same;
  - (ii) To preserve, maintain and safeguard, and not to cause or permit any action which will impair the value or utility of such property;
  - (iii) To maintain accurate records and accounts with respect thereto and the income thereof.
- (b) When and as directed by Military Government:-
  - (i) To file reports furnishing such data as may be required with respect to such property and all receipts and expenditures received or made in connection therewith;
  - (ii) To transfer and deliver custody, possession or control of such property and all books, records and accounts relating thereto; and
  - (iii) To account for the property and all income and products thereof.

5. No person shall do, cause or permit to be done any act of commission or omission which results in damage to or concealment of any of the properties covered by this law.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### Operation of Business Enterprises and Government Property

6. Unless otherwise directed and subject to such further limitation as may be imposed by Military Government:-

- (a) Any business enterprise subject to control under this law may engage in all transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of its business activities within occupied Germany provided that such business enterprise shall not engage in any transaction which, directly or indirectly, substantially diminishes or imperils the assets of such enterprise or otherwise prejudicially affects its financial position and provided further that this does not authorize any transaction which is prohibited for any reason other than the issuance of this law;
- (b) Property described in Article I, 1 (a) shall be used for its normal purposes except as otherwise prohibited by Military Government.

#### ARTICLE V

##### Void Transactions

7. Any prohibited transaction effected without a duly issued license or authorization from Military Government, and any transfer, contract or other arrangement made, whether before or after the effective date of this law, with the intent to defeat or evade this law or the powers or objects of Military Government or the restitution of any property to its rightful owner, is null and void.

#### ARTICLE VI

##### Conflicting Laws

8. In case of any inconsistency between this law or any order made under it and any German law the former prevail. All German laws, decrees and regulations providing for the seizure, confiscation or forced purchase of property enumerated in Articles I or II hereof, are hereby suspended.

#### ARTICLE VII

##### Definitions

9. For the purpose of this law:

- (a) "Person" shall mean any natural person, collective person and any juristic person under public or private law, and any government including all political sub-divisions, public corporations, agencies and instrumentalities thereof;

- (b) "Business Enterprise" shall mean any person as above defined engaged in commercial, business or public welfare activities.
- (c) "Property" shall mean all movable and immovable property and all rights and interests in or claims to such property whether present or future, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, land and buildings, money, stocks/shares, patent rights or licenses thereunder, or other evidences of ownership, and bonds, bank balances, claims, obligations and other evidences of indebtedness, and works of art and other cultural materials;
- (d) A "National" of a state or government shall mean a subject citizen or partnership and any corporation or other juristic person existing under the laws of, or having a principal office in the territory of, such state or government;
- (e) "GERMANY" shall mean the area constituting "Das Deutsche Reich" as it existed on 31 December 1937.

#### ARTICLE VIII

##### Penalties

10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction by a Military Government Court, be liable to any lawful punishment, including death, the Court may determine.

#### ARTICLE IX

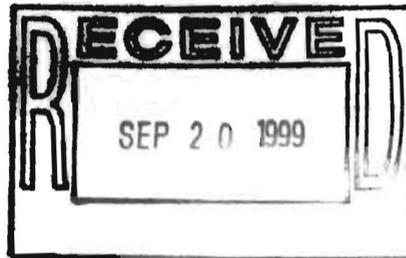
##### Effective Date

11. This law shall become effective upon the date of its first promulgation.

BY ORDER OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

NOTE: Vertical lines indicate revisions in law as it is printed in Financial and Property Control Technical Manual.

Wm Masurovsky Suite 350  
901 15th St NW  
WASH DC 20005



*Committee for Return of Confiscated Property  
Box 12, State - US Govt File  
(3 items)*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON



April 13, 1956

In reply refer to  
GER

*Jim if interested*

Dear Mr. Loughran:

Thank you for your letter of April 3, 1956, concerning certain bills pending in Congress for the return of vested German and Japanese assets. I was interested in your views and in the statements which you enclosed with your letter, and I appreciate your bringing them to my attention.

With respect to the Administration's proposed limit of \$10,000 on the amount of vested German assets to be returned to natural persons, the limited return program envisaged in our bill was proposed as a matter of grace. It was designed primarily to alleviate the circumstances of persons in Germany for whom the operation of the vesting program in the United States created particular hardship. It is considered that a return up to \$10,000 would conform to this purpose. Moreover, this action would result in a full return to more than ninety per cent of the former owners whose property had been vested. It should be noted, also, that the proposed legislation establishes a fund to permit payments on American war claims against Germany.

The policy of vesting and liquidation of former enemy assets in the United States and the use of the proceeds in the payment of war claims of American nationals was adopted by the Congress in the War Claims Act of 1948. As a result a total of \$225 million of enemy assets have been liquidated and devoted to that purpose. To reverse this policy now and support a full return would cost close to a quarter billion dollars of Treasury funds and would also eliminate the only funds to which American war claimants against Germany may look for the satisfaction of their claims. In these circumstances, it is held that the adoption of full return would not be warranted.

In presenting our draft bill to the Congress for legislative consideration, the Department has emphasized the desirability of taking early action to provide relief in hardship cases. You may be interested in the enclosed copy of the statement which Deputy

Mr. Clayton D. Loughran,  
1508 - 17th Street, N. W.,  
Washington 6, D. C.

230261

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HOOVER INSTITUTION  
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE

*for to  
save is  
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Under Secretary of State Murphy made before a Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which was considering the question of the return of German and Japanese vested assets and the related problem of the settlement of American war claims against Germany. In urging approval of the legislation prepared by the Administration, Mr. Murphy said:

"Many of these persons are in difficult personal circumstances and have waited a long time for relief. The relief will not be effective unless it is provided promptly. For these reasons, the Department hopes that Congress will give early and favorable consideration to these proposals."

Sincerely yours,

  
Eleanor Lansing Dulles

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230262

February 25, 1957

Honorable John Foster Dulles  
Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington 25

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At its annual meeting, the Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property passed a resolution requesting your department to come out for full return. We know that full return is consistent with the testimony which you have given before Congress and is consistent with the high principles to which our country is dedicated.

The Committee also, in the same resolution, requested you to include corporations as well as individuals in the list of eligible owners to whom return should be made. We see no difference in principle between a thousand dollars taken away from an individual and a thousand dollar loss sustained by a stockholder because of the dispossession to which his company was subjected under our Trading With the Enemy Act.

I think it is not necessary for me to call to your attention the fact that the Cairo government at the present time is using the American post World War II confiscations as precedent in defense of their vestings of French, British, and Israeli property.

I am sure that your task in the Middle East, as well as the property problems faced by our allies there would be greatly simplified if this precedent of American confiscation were expunged from our record.

Best wishes for success in your very difficult tasks.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick J. Libby  
Chairman

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jf rw

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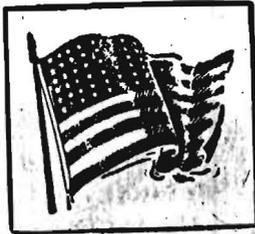
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ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE



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DULLES  
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# Sonntag

Blatt + Baltimore Conception

26. Jahrgang — Nr. 49

327 N. Gay St. Balti

## Deutschamerikanische Gruppe konferierte mit Dulles 17 Okt

Nationale und internationale Probleme mit Staatssekretär besprochen

Am vergangenen Donnerstagnachmittag sprach eine Gruppe von Deutschamerikanern in den Amtsräumen des Staatssekretärs John Foster Dulles in Washington vor, um mit ihm eine Reihe nationaler und internationaler Probleme zu besprechen, resp. die derzeitigen Beziehungen zwischen den Regierungen der Ver. Staaten und Westdeutschlands zu erörtern. Der Gruppe stand Herr Walter Boehm, Vorsitzender der Deutschen Gruppe der Nationalitätenabteilung des Republikanischen Nationalkomitees, vor.

Der Staatssekretär erklärte, dass er seit seiner Amtsführung mit Bundeskanzler Adenauer nicht weniger als zwölf Mal konferiert habe und dass die Beziehungen zwischen ihm und dem deutschen Kanzler recht herzliche seien. Er erging sich ausführlich über die Frage der deutschen Wiedervereinigung und über die politische Stabilität der deutschen Regierung. Die derzeitige Prosperität in Westdeutschland, so sagte er, sei auf den Fleiss der Deutschen wie auch auf die Hilfe zurückzuführen, die ihnen seinerzeit seitens der Vereinigten Staaten zuteil wurde.

### Das Problem der Wiedervereinigung

Das grosse Problem sei derzeit die deutsche Wiedervereinigung. Seitens der Vereinigten Staaten werde alles getan, um dieses Ziel zu erreichen. Der Vertrag, den die Russen mit Österreich abschlossen, kam plötzlich und völlig unerwartet, und es sei daher möglich, dass sich etwas Ähnliches auch mit Ostdeutschland ergeben mag — vor allem angesichts der Unrast in den Satellitenstaaten. Dr. Dr. Austin A. App aus Philadelphia fragte den Staatssekretär, ob es nicht möglich wäre, den "Displaced Persons Act" derart auszubauen, dass Visa für deutsche Einwanderer, die nicht in Anspruch genommen wurden, im nächsten Jahr würdigen DP's zugute kommen könnten. Dulles antwortete, dass diesbezügliche legislative Schritte dieses Jahr unternommen wurden, dass jedoch die Vorlage im demokratischen Kongress steckenblieb. Die Bemühungen, in dieser Richtung sollen jedoch fortgesetzt werden, sagte er. **Rückerstattung beschlagnahmten Eigentums**

Der hiesige Anwalt Bernard G. Peter richtete dann an den Staatssekretär die Frage, wie sich die

Administration zur völligen Rückerstattung deutschen und japanischen Eigentums stelle, das während des Krieges von der Regierung beschlagnahmt worden war. Herr Dulles erwiderte, dass er gern seine diesbezügliche Erklärung wiederhole, die er im Jahre 1954 abgab, laut welcher er für die Unantastbarkeit privaten Besitzes eintrat und dass jeglicher beschlagnahmte Besitz zurückerstattet werden sollte. Die frühere demokratische Administration habe jedoch gesetzliche Schritte unternommen, denen zufolge deutscher Besitz veräussert wurde; die resultierenden Einkünfte wurden zur Begleichung von Kriegsansprüchen verwendet, die sich aus dem Krieg mit Japan ergeben hatten und es sei daher derzeit unmöglich, alles beschlagnahmte Eigentum zurückzuerstatten, ohne dem US-Schatzamt erhebliche Summen zu entziehen. Aus diesem Grunde habe die Administration dem Kongress eine Interimsbill vorgelegt, laut welcher Ansprüchen in Höhe bis zu \$10,000 stattgegeben werden sollte. Seines Wissens nach, so erklärte der Staatssekretär, könnten damit etwa 90 Prozent aller Ansprüche befriedigt werden.

### Mitglieder der Gruppe

Die Gruppe war dem Staatssekretär von A. B. Hermann, dem Direktor des Nationalkomitees, vorgestellt worden und bestand aus den folgenden Herren: Walter Boehm, Philadelphia, Pa.; Heinz Heymann und Bernard G. Peter, Baltimore; Philip Korell und Dr. Austin A. App, beide aus Philadelphia; Wilhelm Zeh, Union City, N. J.; Theodore Leuthaesser, Newark, N. J., als Vertreter der Federation of American Citizens of German Descent; Arthur Kaegel und Hugo J. Junge, beide aus Chicago, Ill.; Otto E. Pfannkuch, Bridgeport, Conn.; August Steuer, New York; Robert Berwalde, Nationalpräsident der Steubengesellschaft, sowie Alfred F. Kierschner, New York, Präsident der American Turners.

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Millionenerbschaft für deutsche

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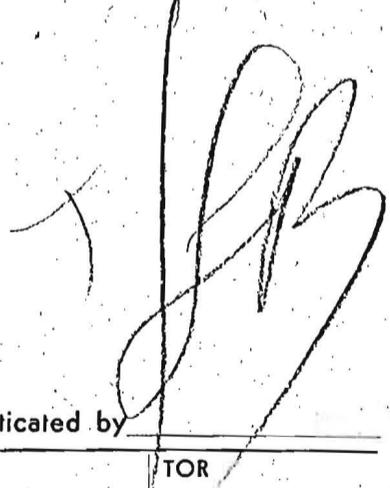
**2677<sup>TH</sup> REGT.**  
**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
**OUTGOING MESSAGE FORM**

Date	30 JULY 1945	<b>#92</b>	Routine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>SECRET</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
To	WISNER and MROZ, AMZON		Priority		<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>
Confirmation			Information		

KUHN WOULD LIKE TO VISIT HEIDILBERG AND GOTTINGEN SOONEST TO OBTAIN IMPORTANT UNPUBLISHED PAPERS AND INTERROGATE DOCTOR KIEWE, GERMAN BAKER WILLIAM EXPERT. REQUESTS MROZ ACCOMPANY HIM. LARGE CACHE OF SUGAR SUGAR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTS LAST REPORTED IN FOREST SOUTH OF BERLIN. HAVE THESE BEEN OBTAINED? IF NOT KUHN SUGGESTS SEARCH BE MADE THIS AREA SOONEST. IF PERMISSION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR END FOR KUHN AND MROZ TO ENTER THIS ZONE.

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**SECRET**



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230265

SECRET



Paris, January 23, 1946

REFERENCE: No. 14

SAFEHAVEN REPORT

SUBJECT: Dr. Hambuechen

There is transmitted herewith a translation of a report received by the Foreign Office from its Consul General at Basel with respect to a Dr. Hambuechen. The present whereabouts of this person is unknown to the Foreign Office.

"Dr. Hambuechen, a German national, is the son-in-law of the banker James Loeb, who died in 1923 or 1934 at Mornau, Bavaria. The latter had interests in the Warburg-Loeb and Company Bank which, during and after the last war, engaged in certain more or less curious affairs for the purpose of enabling Germany to arm itself.

"Although half Jewish, and married to a Jewess from whom he is perhaps divorced at the present time, he was able, in Hitlerian Germany, to maintain his personal and commercial relations. He kept up those notably with the "Rockefeller Foundation" certain persons belonging to which did not hide their sympathy for the National-Socialist regime. Thus this institute invited Dr. Gaupp, Jr., member of SS organizations and quite certainly an agent of the Intelligence Service of the SS, to make a trip to America for prolonged study.

"It is very probable that Dr. Hambuechen has hidden German capital abroad; he has without doubt confided it to various enterprises, notably to the First Boston Corporation, 100 Broadway, New York City."

A copy of this report is being transmitted to the American Legation at Bern for its consideration and possible action.

*efm*  
ISMason/gp  
Original and hectograph to the Department  
2 copies to American Embassy, London  
1 copy to American Legation, Bern

7113

*WWS*

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 775121  
By R. F. WARA Date 6/5/97

230266

M. H. (DR)

EMBASSY OF THE  
OF AME

JAN 2 46

7 Janvier 1946.

PARIS

N° 22.

LE CONSUL GENERAL DE FRANCE à BALE  
à SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR HENRI HOPPENOT  
AMBASSADEUR DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE  
à B E R N E.

A. S. du nommé HAMBUECHEN. -

Le Dr. Hambuechen, ressortissant allemand, est le gendre du banquier James LOEB, décédé en 1933 ou 1934 à Murnau (Haute-Bavière). Ce dernier avait des intérêts dans la banque "Warburg-Loeb & Cie" qui, pendant et après la dernière guerre, se serait livrée à certaines affaires plus ou moins singulières en vue de procurer à l'Allemagne les moyens de s'armer.

Bien que demi-juif et marié à une juive dont est peut-être divorcé maintenant, il avait pu, dans l'Allemagne hitlérienne, maintenir ses relations personnelles commerciales. Il en entretenait notamment avec la "Rockefeller Foundation" dont certaines personnalités ne cachent pas leur sympathie pour le régime national-socialiste. C'est ainsi que cet institut avait invité le Dr. Gaupp junior, membre des formations SS et très vraisemblablement

/...

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agent du service de renseignements des SS, à faire un voyage d'études prolongé en Amérique.

Il est fort probable que le Dr. Hambuechen ait mis en sécurité des capitaux allemands à l'étranger; il en a sans doute confié à diverses entreprises et notamment à la "First Boston Corporation", 100, Broadway, New-York City./. (La)

January 30, 1945

Dear Mr. Grew:

My staff has been informally advised that your World Trade Intelligence Division proposes to send Alfred W. Barth, formerly associated with the Chase National Bank, to the neutral countries to establish contacts with the banking interests with the aim of facilitating our joint efforts to uncover secreted German assets.

I am enclosing for your information a photostatic copy of a letter concerning Mr. Barth, recently received by this Department from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This letter describes Mr. Barth's participation in the violation of the freezing order for which the Chase National Bank has been indicted. It also indicates that Mr. Barth played a prominent role in the sale of Ruckwanderer marks in this country. I am sure that you will want to consider the proposed employment of Mr. Barth in the light of this information. Will you please inform me of your decision with respect to this matter?

Very truly yours,

(signed) H. Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Treasury

Mr. Joseph C. Grew  
Under Secretary of State,  
Washington 25, D. C.

230269

1/23/45

Secretary Morgenthau

FOR ACTION

Mr. White

As you know, we have been actively engaged, together with State and FEA, in dealing with the problem of uncovering secret German assets throughout the world, particularly in the neutral countries.

We were recently advised that State plans to use Alfred W. Barth, formerly Second Vice President of the Chase National Bank, as an intermediary in establishing contacts with the banking interests in neutral countries of Europe in connection with this problem.

In our opinion the employment of Barth for this purpose would not be in the best interests of this Government. He was directly involved in the Anton Smit transactions which formed the basis of the pending indictments against the Chase National Bank for violation of the freezing Order. Moreover, Barth played an important role in the ruckwanderer mark business carried on by the German Government in the United States to raise foreign exchange.

I do not believe that the responsible persons in the State Department are aware of Barth's activities while he was employed by the Chase Bank. It seemed desirable to have a third-party statement concerning Mr. Barth. Accordingly, we obtained a letter on the subject from the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

I recommend that this matter be called to Mr. Grew's attention and that he be furnished with a photostatic copy of this letter. If you approve, there is attached for your signature a letter of transmittal.

Attachment

230270

IMoskovitz:joc 1/23/45

January 15, 1945

Mrs. Shwartz

B. I. Feig

*Alfred*  
George Barth - U. S. Commercial Corporation

Re

For your information, I was advised of the following by Covey Oliver concerning State Department's plans for Mr. Barth of the U.S.C.C.:

(1) State proposes to hire Barth to visit Madrid, Lisbon and Bern.

(2) Barth will travel as a State Department employee, and will not be attached officially to the Foreign Service or any of the Missions.

(3) His principal function will be to establish contacts for Mission representatives with banking interests.

(4) He allegedly will not engage in any official negotiations or discussions. (Note: Oliver stressed this continually during our conversation.)

(5) In response to a specific inquiry concerning Barth's proposed activities in Bern, Oliver stated it is intended merely that Barth circulate in Swiss banking circles to learn all he can about the Swiss banking situation and to determine where and how our Government can best exert its efforts to overcome existing difficulties in this field. Barth is then to return to Washington where he will report his findings and make recommendations.

cc: Mr. Moskovitz

cc: 2/6/45 Messrs. Feig and Gilbert

230271

BIFeig:fb 1/15/45

January 15, 1945

: Mrs. Schwartz  
: B. I. Feig  
Re : <sup>Alfred</sup>  
: George Barth - U.S. Commercial Corporation

For your information, I was advised of the following by Covey Oliver concerning State Department's plans for Mr. Barth of the U.S.C.C.:

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cc: Mr. Moskowitz

230272

BIFeig:fb 1/15/45

8 January 1948

Dr. A/Ra

To  
Office of Military Government for Bavaria  
PROPERTY CONTROL BRANCH / Att. Mr. LENNON  
Tegernseer Landstrasse / Munich

Dear Mr. Lennon :

Owing to procedure against nazis I could state that the lawyer KNITTER, Tegernsee, who is employed at the bisonal Wirtschaftsamt Minden, brought large quantities of jewels, gold and other valuable things for Switzerland for Göring and Himmler.

Lawyer Knitter told me that he knows of very high amounts brought abroad for nazis and which could be restituted to German economy.

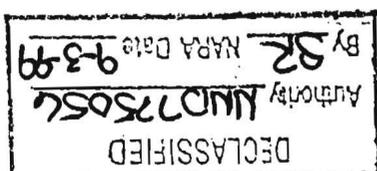
I listened to everything and collected proofs.

Lawyer Knitter first pretended to be a persecutee. Investigations made revealed that he was effectively arrested in 1945 by order of Göring and Himmler, this not for political reasons but because he had taken away for himself part of the goods brought abroad by Göring and Himmler. Political persecution is therefore out of question.

I feel it my duty to impart Property Control Branch hereof and I think it would be possible to trace this Jewish property by energetic action against Knitter, and, as far as non-jewish property is concerned, to convey it to allied nations.

Yours very truly.

Philipp AUERBACH  
State Commissioner.



RG  
Entry External Assets  
Dr. Knitter  
707  
Box

1472032

*file Dr. Auerbach*  
**(3)**

Finance Div.  
Investigation  
& Enforcement  
Branch.

SUBJECT: Jewish Property Possibly  
transferred to Switzerland  
and not reported.

Prop Cont Br  
JHL/GED/ri  
16 Jan 48

1. Attached copy of letter of Dr.  
AUERBACH is forwarded to your office for  
any action you deem necessary.

J. H. LENNON  
Land Property  
Control Chief

1 Incl.:  
Cy ltr State Commissioner for Racial,  
Religious and Political Persecutees,  
dtd 8 Jan 48

Tel.: 330  
Room: 128

230273

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Authority: NND775056  
By: SR NARA Date: 9-3-99

RG 260  
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Box 707  
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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.2

NWD 856013  
By SDT/V6W Date 2/28/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Capt. ANDERSON & File

IV-16059

15 Dec 1949

Political/JOHNSON

3 Feb 1950

Capt. ANDERSON

S/A GRISER

*Information copy to FISCHER*

GUDERIAN, Heinz Re: Possible  
Contact with the "NEHL GRUPPE" (Nationalist Underground Organization), ERLANGEN

1. Reference is made to subparagraph 4. c. (1) of Region VI Agent Report, Subject: Nationalist Underground Organization, File VI-507.3 (Filed in IV-16075), dated 5 Dec 1949.

2. GUDERIAN is alleged to be associated with the "NEHL GRUPPE" (Nationalist Underground Organization), led by Rudolf NEHL of Bohlenplatz 4/6, ERLANGEN. It is desired that you attempt to procure further information on this through O-5001-IV and your other sources.

3. In addition, subparagraph 4. b. (2) of referenced report, states that the NEHL Group has been distributing copies of a booklet entitled "DEUTSCHLAND UND EUROPA" by Sven HEDIN, a Swede who is a known advocate of German nationalism. In reference to this I seem to recall that you have had information from O-5001-IV that WEISSNER and the DDB are in contact with HEDIN. Should you procure further information on DDB contacts with HEDIN or distribution of HEDIN's publication in our area, it would constitute the Subject of another Agent Report, besides the main action requested in paragraph 2. above.

4. FISCHER is working on the other "angles" of referenced report, so you might coordinate with him.

F. G. JOHNSON, Jr.

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DECLASSIFICATION  
DATE 10/10/2001  
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NWD 856013  
By SDT/V6W 2/28/00

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WGJ/jls

10802

15 December 1949

GUDERIAN, Heins  
RE: Possible Affiliation with Der Deutsche Block  
(DDB)

IV-16059

1. Reference is made to the following:

- a. Sub-paragraph 2.A, Sub-Region FRANKFURT, Region III Agent Report, Subjects: Dr. PRINGSHEIM, Frau, Sueddeutsche Zeitung MUNICH (M49/Y85), RE: Possible Political Subversion, File 2090/151, dated 7 March 1948.
- b. Sub-paragraph 2.A, Region IV Agent Report, Subjects: ROTHENBERGER, Oskar, RE: Project HAPPINESS/16, File 754, dated 20 April 1948.
- c. Region IV Agent Report, Subject: SCHULZE-PFAELZER, Gerhard, File 5874, dated 2 September 1948.
- d. Paragraphs eight (8) thru fifteen (15), Region IV Agent Report, Subject: SCHULZE-PFAELZER, Gerhard, File 5874, dated 16 November 1948.
- e. Paragraphs two (2) and three (3), Region IV Agent Report, Subject: German Nationalist Underground, File 751, dated 28 January 1949.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

*Remaining Copies in D 219163*

Previous reports have indicated that during the first half of December 1948, General GUDERIAN took an active part in establishing a nationalistic underground movement with himself (GUDERIAN) as one of the leaders. A meeting of former high ranking SS leaders was planned to be held in HAMBURG (L84/S55) under the cover "Jul Feir" (Yuletide). The purpose of this meeting was to organize the entire underground. It was suggested that former Lt. General GUDERIAN be the head of the organization, being especially responsible for it's foreign policy. The aforementioned meeting was held on 20 December 1948 and the entire project was temporarily set aside. Since then no further meetings have been held. GUDERIAN is allegedly in contact with a US Intelligence organization, is described as a man who presents himself well and is influential enough to head an entire nationalist movement. GUDERIAN presently resides at the estate of the late Reich President HINDENBURG in DIETRAMZELL (M48/Y82) near WOLFRATSHAUSEN (M48/Y75), is allegedly an old peoples home.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

- a. Known personality data on GUDERIAN is as follows:

Name: Heins GUDERIAN	Birthdate: Approximately 61 years old.
Birthplace: Unknown	Occupation: Unknown
Nationality: German	
Present Address: Resides at the estate of the late Reich President HINDENBURG in DIETRAMZELL near WOLFRATSHAUSEN.	
Height: Unknown	Weight: Unknown
Identifying Marks: Unknown	Build: Unknown
	Hair: Unknown

DOWNGRADED AT 5 YEAR INTERVALS;  
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DATE 01/13/2010

RUDOLPH J. GRISER, S/A, 66th CIC Det Reg IV  
OPE

*Rudolph J. Griser*  
*10/27/49*

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Agt Rpt. IV-16059 Sub: GUDERIAN, Heins RE: Possibl. Affiliation with Der Deutsche Block (DDB) 15 December 1949 Continuation Page 2

**Military History:** Generaloberst in the Wehrmacht; date of rank: 19 July 1940; Chief of Army General Staff in March 1945; Chief of Mobile Troops in 1938; XIX Corps in Poland and France; Second Panzer Army in Russia (to late 1941); Inspector General of Panzer Troops (1943); Chief of Staff in July 1944 and Commander in Chief East (Summer 1944).

**SOURCE:** Order of Battle of the German Army, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, dated March 1945. (EVAL: B-2)

4. On 1 December 1949, Karl MEISSNER informed Dietrich STEIFENSAND-SCHWUCHOW and Source in strictest confidence that he (MEISSNER) was in contact with the former German Army Generaloberst Heins GUDERIAN, the well known German "Panzer-General (tank leader). MEISSNER also told STEIFENSAND-SCHWUCHOW and Source that liaison between GUDERIAN and himself is being carried out by Engineer E. JANUS, presently residing at DIETRANSEZELL near WOLFRATSHAUSEN where GUDERIAN is also living at present. MEISSNER showed Source a letter, dated 26 or 27 November 1949, which JANUS had written to him (MEISSNER), and which stated that GUDERIAN, after having been approached by him (JANUS), had shown great interest in the DDB and agreed with the aims of the DDB as far as they were known to him. JANUS now wanted MEISSNER to give him more detailed information concerning the leading functionaries of the DDB and especially the ultimate aims of the DDB. Furthermore JANUS stated that GUDERIAN had requested not to be mentioned publicly in connection with the DDB since he (GUDERIAN) had just recently been denazified and had no desire of having his name associated with any political movement at this time.

**SOURCE:** (EVAL: B-3)  
**SUB-SOURCE:** (EVAL: F-3)

5. MEISSNER also informed Source and STEIFENSAND-SCHWUCHOW that he (MEISSNER) would meet GUDERIAN on 15 December 1949 in DIETRANSEZELL in order to talk things over with him. At 2000 hours, 15 December 1949, there will be a small meeting of persons interested in the DDB at the Restaurant "Schlossschenke" in DIETRANSEZELL. In addition, MEISSNER told Source that he (MEISSNER) would take Source with him to DIETRANSEZELL since Source holds the highest rank (1st Lieutenant) among the former officers on the DDB staff and if it is acceptable to GUDERIAN, Source would be present during the interview with GUDERIAN.

**SUB-SOURCE:** (EVAL: F-3)  
**SOURCE:** (EVAL: B-3)

6. On 1 December 1949, MEISSNER also informed STEIFENSAND-SCHWUCHOW and Source that he (MEISSNER) had learned during a conversation with JANUS, that GUDERIAN had been approached by the Americans some time ago, and had been asked whether he (GUDERIAN) would be willing to co-operate on the organization of ten (10) German divisions, a secret matter at that time. GUDERIAN allegedly refused.

**SOURCE:** (EVAL: B-3)  
**SUB-SOURCE:** (EVAL: F-3)

*See Dossier 219163 for Source and Sub Source*

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By SDT/V6W Date 2/25/00

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 Agt Rpt. IV-16059 Subj: GUDERIAN, Heinz RE: Possible "Filiation with Der Deutscher  
 Block (DDB) d December 1949 Continued 8

## 7. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

- a. Further information on Engineer E. JANUS in connection with General GUDERIAN. To be developed through Sources of this Headquarters.
- b. Further personality data on General GUDERIAN. Will be transmitted by Personality Report within the near future.
- c. Further personality data on Engineer E. JANUS. Will be transmitted by Personality Report within the near future.
- d. Further information on the planned meeting of General GUDERIAN and Earl WEISSNER. To be developed through Sources of this Headquarters.
- e. General GUDERIAN's interest in the DDB or in other right wing elements. To be developed through Sources of this Headquarters.

## 8. AGENTS NOTES:

- a. Background Information: None
- b. Comments and Opinions:

Judging from previous reports and present information it is the belief of the undersigned that General GUDERIAN is showing some interest in right wing political parties, especially the DDB. It is believed that, in the near future, he may become active in a right wing party. In the event that he becomes active along anti-occupational lines, his activities will be observed. If General GUDERIAN associates himself with the DDB, it is possible that the DDB may become one of the strongest right wing political parties licensed. GUDERIAN could become a possible Source of funds which the DDB so desperately needs. It is believed that General GUDERIAN has numerous followers.

- c. Recommendations: None
- d. Investigation continuing.

APPROVED:

*Karl G. Anderson*  
 KARL G. ANDERSON  
 Special Agent, CIC  
 OPS

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NW 856013  
By SDT/VSW Date 2/28/00

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12 FEBRUARY 1950

T-8699

*[Handwritten signature]*

TO : SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. Reference is made to the report letter, dated [illegible], regarding the activities of [illegible], et al., dated 3 February 1950, and the report of [illegible], dated [illegible], and the report of [illegible], dated [illegible].

2. It is noted that [illegible] is a member of the [illegible] and is active in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in New York City. It is noted that [illegible] is a member of the [illegible] and is active in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in New York City.

3. It is noted that [illegible] is a member of the [illegible] and is active in the [illegible] of the [illegible] in New York City.

BY ORDER OF SAC, NEW YORK:

Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of [illegible]

on 5/21/92 by [illegible]

L.E. Phillips 2011 DROS

REGRADED AT [illegible]

DATE 8 FEBRUARY 50

TELETYPE UNIT 700  
L.A. KEMPATICE

Classification Corrected (or changed) to [illegible] by Authority of [illegible]  
Date 2-6-50

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NW 856013  
By SDT/VSW Date 2/28/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMERICAN REVEALS NAZI SECRET SERVICE

HERMANN GÜNTHER PUT IN CHARGE  
Telegraph Special Correspondent      BRAGUE, Monday

HERMANN GÜNTHER, HITLER's first tank marshal and personal darling, has been assigned to a new job assigned to him by the United States authorities. GÜNTHER, who is 51 and ranks high among German militarist war criminals, has been interrupted in writing his war memoirs at GAMBACH, near Garmisch, and entrusted with reconstituting Germany's Secret Service, the 'Abwehr.'

The ex-marshal has already organized a skeleton staff of former Abwehr agents.

He is now studying American-acquired files of the German secret service, and trying together the broken net of the service both in Germany and abroad.

A headquarters has been established at ALLENHOF, in the US zone of Germany.

The chief of staff is a Major SCHNEIDER, a mysterious German - who, American claim, was their agent in the Abwehr during the war.

The Germans, the Abwehr knew better, say that SCHNEIDER betrayed the Abwehr chief, General OBER, to the Gestapo in 1944 for opposition to the HITLER regime.

OBER was later executed.

The secret service programs presented by the Americans to GÜNTHER is understood to have the following tasks:

- Infiltration and co-operation with the underground Fascist organizations in Europe.
- Infiltration into the working-class movement wherever possible.
- Revival and re-organization of the former Abwehr positions wherever possible.

Allen DILLON, brother of the powerful Republican leader John Foster DILLON, and formerly agent of the United States Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland, is said to be the inspirer of the GÜNTHER secret service venture.

Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of  
Col W. S. Helms by M.P.S.  
on 5/21/86 L.E. Phillips et al.

Classification ~~Cancelled~~ (or changed) to  
by Authority of Col.  
BA-70 by the [unclear]  
Date 20-6-57 [unclear]

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No. 7-5572

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6

NND 856013  
By SDT/vsw Date 2/25/00

COMMUNICATIONS CORPS REPORT

APR 22 1951  
27 January 1951

REPORTING OFFICER: [Name]

REPORTING OFFICE: COMMUNICATIONS CORPS REPORTING OFFICE  
4001 MC DEL, APO 757, U.S. ARMY

- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION
- FOR INVESTIGATION
- REPORTS OF INVESTIGATORS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SUPERVISOR
- FORWARDED

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

DATE: 27 Jan 1951

CLASSIFICATION: [ ]

[Redacted Signature Area]

REPORTING OFFICER: [Name]  
COMMUNICATIONS CORPS REPORTING OFFICE  
4001 MC DEL, APO 757, U.S. ARMY

6 February 1951

To: Commanding Officer, GIN 575, HARRIS, APO 757, U.S. Army (Action on Report)

1. Attached GIN 575 Subj: [Name] [Rank] [Grade] [Branch] [Service No.]  
27 January 1951 is forwarded for your information.

2. The subject is being held at this report.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]



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NINW 856013  
By SDT/VSW Date 2/28/00

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
HEADQUARTERS  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO ~~XX~~ 175  
27 January 19 48

III-D-1525/9.91

SUBJECT: HEINZ GUDERIAN

TO : COMMANDING OFFICER, COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III,  
970TH CIC DET., APO 757, U.S. ARMY

- FOR YOUR INFORMATION.
- FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION.
- FOR INVESTIGATION.
- REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THIS OFFICE.
- FORWARDED.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Incl: MOIC, subj: same as above, (6 copies) dtd 27 Jan '48.

TEL: DARMSTADT ~~XX~~ 182

Regraded CONFIDENTIAL by authority of  
C. W. Leiby by [Signature]  
5/21/51 Lt. Phillips 2d Lt. ORDO

*Thomas M. Baisley*  
THOMAS M. BAISLEY  
SPECIAL AGENT, CIC

OPERATIONS OFFICER

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NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED  
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1st Ind.

Headquarters, Counter Intelligence Corps Region III, 970th CIC  
Detachment, APO 757, U.S. Army

6 February 1948

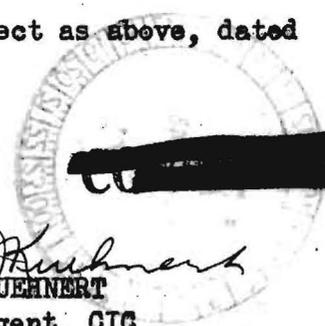
TO: Commanding Officer, CIC 970, EUCOM, APO 757, U.S. Army (Attn: Mr. BENJAMIN)

1. Inclosed MOIC, Sub-Region Darmstadt, Subject as above, dated 27 January 1948 is forwarded for your information.
2. No action is being taken on this report.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
2 copies of MOIC ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Tel: BAD NAUHEIM 2093, Mr. KARNES/ob

*U. Kuehnert*  
U. KUEHNERT  
Special Agent, CIC  
S-3



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HEADQUARTERS  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER  
REGION III - (BAD-NAUHEIM)

81720

SUB-REGION DARMSTADT  
APO ~~XX~~ 175  
27 January 1948

III-D-1525/9.91

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Heinz GUDERIAN  
Re : Project HAPPINESS/9

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
DO NOT REPRODUCE AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS;  
DOD DIR 5200.10

1. Reference is made to Orientation and Guidance Report No. 5, 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, EUCOM, dated 31 October 1947, Section I, Part II, Page 28, Paragraph 70, h. (3).

2. Results of Investigative Activity:

a. The attached article appeared in the January 20, 1948 issue of the newspaper "Neues Deutschland", and official organ of the SED in the SOVIET Zone, distributed in the AMERICAN Zone by the KPD. The subject of the article is the former GERMAN Army general, Heinz GUDERIAN, and his affiliations with AMERICAN Intelligence agencies.

b. A translation of the aforementioned article is as follows:

"Guderian's Espionage Center"

Sensational Revelations of the Information Agency, Telepress! With the reconstruction of the Nazi secret service "The Abwehr", the Telepress has reported from confidential sources that the former German Army Colonel General, Heinz Guderian, has been entrusted with the leadership of this organization by the American military authorities.

Guderian, who until recently, has been referred to as one of the first German militarists and war Criminals by the Western Occupying Powers, has founded the framework of the new organization from one-time abwehr agents. The Americans have supplied Guderian with captured films and files from the German Secret Service.

The headquarters of the Guderian organization is located in Allendorf in the American Zone. Guderians Secret Service will establish liaison with all fascist underground organizations in Europe, and send agents into all workers unions and organizations.

The guiding father of "Project Guderian" was revealed as Allan Dulles, the brother of the influential Republican politician, John Foster Dulles. Allan Dulles is reported to have been a former agent of the American Secret Service, OSS, in Switzerland.

3. Agent's Notes, Comments and Conclusions ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

a. In view of the fact that there are thirteen (13) towns in Western Germany named ALLENDORF, the location of the

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Colonel Philip by M.D.  
on 3/21/88  
L.E. Phillips 2d LIORDD

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*file*

HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS  
UNITED STATES FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

350.09 (CIC/S-3/PG)

(Main) APO 757  
7 February 1946

SUBJECT: Undercover Network

TO: Chief, Counter Intelligence Corps, Region VI  
(Bamberg), APO 458, United States Army

1. This headquarters has received word from the Polish Subsection of the Allied Contact Section, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, that there is a definite feeling among the Poles who are guarding prisoner of war enclosures and other installations that there is some type of undercover network operating within the United States Zone. These Poles feel that this net is headed by one, Heins GUDERIAN, former General Officer and tank expert in the German Army. This man is now an internee at the Palace of Justice jail in Nurnberg.

2. Although at present the story of this undercover network is merely rumor and the source is not known to be reliable, there is a possibility that such an undercover network may exist.

3. It is desired that Counter Intelligence Corps office in Sub Region Nurnberg check into this matter, and submit a report of its findings to this headquarters.

For the Chief, CIC:

DALE M. GARVEY  
Lt. Col., Inf.  
S-3

Telephone: FRANKFURT 23735

DOWN TO 12 YEAR INTERVALS;  
DOD FOR 5200

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Co-Subject

F8058 933

Kauderklatt, Richard  
Kurda, Franz  
Kosenina, Andre

230288

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Authority: NND 003019  
By: SP/11/2007 NARA, Date: 1/17/06

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AGENT REPORT  
(SR 380-320-10)

15323

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT <u>GOSTENSCHNIK, Hans</u> Personality of Intelligence Interest	2. DATE SUBMITTED 1 March 1954
Land Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria	S-21314 ALO/rz

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

F8058933

On 18 February 1954 Informant 3823 reported the following information concerning Hans GOSTENSCHNIK, a personality of intelligence interest, Stiftergasse, Salzburg, Land Salzburg, Austria. Informant stated that SUBJECT in the near future will set up a travel agency, Reiseburo Atlanta at Schwarzstrasse 30, Salzburg, together with Richard Kauder-Klett, well-known former German intelligence agent. The agency will allegedly also serve as a cover for certain types of intelligence activities.

On 18 February 1954 SUBJECT left Salzburg for Milan, Italy, where he is allegedly attempting to procure quantities of iron and steel scrap for Andre Kosenina, alleged East-West trader, Ignaz Harrerstrasse 36, Salzburg, and Franz Curda, another alleged East-West trader, Salzburg. Kosenina and Curda allegedly intend to sell the scrap to the USIA, Trattnerhof, Vienna I, International Sector, Austria.

In January 1954 SUBJECT allegedly attempted to contact ex-King Farouk of Egypt when the latter spent several days at Mittersill, Land Salzburg. SUBJECT has a letter from ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia which he intended to use for an introduction but could not get a personal introduction to Farouk. SUBJECT, who was a World War II German naval intelligence agent allegedly wanted to offer the services of a group of GIS agents formerly connected with the late Admiral Canaris, one-time chief of the GIS. This alleged GIS group is currently in Egypt where the members of it fled to at the end of World War II. A number of members now in West Germany would also be available to join the group.

Former	4
one-time	5
members	6
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During World War II, SUBJECT was in contact with Draja Mihailovich, leader of the Yugoslav Resistance group (opposed to Tito) and carried on secret negotiations with this group in behalf of the GIS. After the war he operated the Brillantwerk, a chemical factory at Emil Kofflerstrasse 2, Salzburg until it went bankrupt. He then engaged in trade ferrous and non-ferrous metals which were allegedly transshipped to Soviet bloc countries via Switzerland. In August 1953 SUBJECT visited

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT ALBERT L. OLSON, s/a	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Albert L. Olson</i>
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~~Confidential~~

GOSTENSCHNIK, Hans  
Personality of Intelligence Interest  
Land Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

1 March 1954

S-21314 AIO/rn

Zagreb, Yugoslavia in an attempt to promote a transaction with that country. SUBJECT is currently seen frequently in the company of one Tomic, first name unknown, father of Dr. Lujo Tomic, a Parliament Deputy of the Austrian People's Party (Oesterreichische Volkspartei-OeVP). (C-6)

Agent's notes: On 19 February 1954 the files of this Region were examined and disclosed numerous references to SUBJECT as a former GIS agent station in Belgrade, Yugoslavia during World War II, as a post-war contact of Richard Kauder-Klatt, and as a financier of the Austrian People's Party (Oesterreichische Volkspartei-OeVP).

ALBERT L. OLSON, S/A  
430th CEC Det, Region A (Salzburg), 2

~~Confidential~~

Albert L. Olson

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By ARMK/H Date 3/6/00

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DOB: 08  
POB: BR

NAME

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Authority NND 921110  
By RFC/03m, NARA, Date 6/5/92

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO PARAGRAPH 43, SR 380-320-10.

NOTICE: MATERIAL CONTAINED HEREIN WILL NOT BE REMOVED FROM THIS FILE WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORITY FROM ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

THIS FILE IS ON LOAN FROM THE OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. THIS FILE WILL BE RETURNED TO CENTRAL RECORDS FACILITY, ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER, FORT HOLABIRD, BALTIMORE 19, MARYLAND.

~~SECRET~~

OSMAR A. HELLMUTH

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EO 12958, Sec 1.4  
NND 921110  
By YARM/H Date 3/6/00

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Form CI-R8

WAR DEPARTMENT  
M. I. D.

195) m 15 201  
Hellmuth, Oscar Alberto  
13 Apr 44

201

13 April 1944.

(Date)

Subject: **Oscar Alberto Hellmuth.**

**Summary of Information:** Interrogation of Oscar Alberto Hellmuth, Argentine National arrested at Trinidad on 30 October 1943, confirms the belief that he was traveling to Germany on a secret diplomatic mission for the Argentine President and a group of influential Germans in Argentina. After early denials that his trip had any political significance, Hellmuth admitted that he had been instructed to inform his ultimate contacts, Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler, that an Argentina diplomatic rupture with the Axis would result only from outside pressure and was not the wish of the members of the Argentine Government, who were determined to pursue friendship with Germany on a basis of neutrality. Hellmuth was informed that his authority might well result in an agreement being reached between the two governments for the "eventual exchange of information." He was empowered to deal directly with the highest German officials who were to be introduced to him by Schellenberg, Head of the Political Section of the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service) and its expert on South American affairs. Hellmuth was also authorized to offer the recall of the Argentine Charge D'Affaires in Berlin, declared "persona non grata" by the German Government, and to request the removal of the German Charge in Buenos Aires, Otto Von Meynen.

In addition to explaining the attitude of the Argentine Government toward Germany and seeking the release of the tanker "Buenos Aires," which was the ostensible motive of his trip, Hellmuth admitted that he was to negotiate the purchase of arms desired by Argentina, attempt to obtain a number of German technicians for Argentine arms factories and secure some precision instruments of great value to Argentine industry. The details of his trip were arranged by Johannes Siegfried Becker, Chief of the German SS in Argentina, and Col. Enrique V. Gonzalez, Presidential Secretary to Ramirez. Considerable dissention was aroused between German diplomatic representatives in Argentina and the group headed by Becker and Hans Harnisch when it was learned Hellmuth had been selected for this mission. Hellmuth is being held in England and the investigation of his case continues.

**Comment:** The Hellmuth case presents conclusive proof of the connivance of high Argentine officials, including the present Minister of War, Colonel Juan D. (Evaluation-- A-2)

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:

-of source \_\_\_\_\_  
-of information \_\_\_\_\_  
Reliable \_\_\_\_\_  
Credible \_\_\_\_\_  
Questioned \_\_\_\_\_  
Unde \_\_\_\_\_

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APR 18 1944

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Peron, with Sicherheitsdienst and German intelligence representatives in Argentina. It also indicates that the rupture of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Germany is not to be taken at face value. Hellmuth's trip is believed to have been a "trump card" which Ramirez decided to play in order to nullify the effects of a diplomatic rupture which he probably foresaw as inevitable, due to mounting British and U.S. pressure. It is possible that the failure of Hellmuth's mission was a primary factor in the overthrow of the Ramirez Government by Farrell and Peron, following the break in relations. It is evident that Hellmuth was an "innocent abroad" in the realm of high intrigue, but it is difficult to explain the indiscretion of the Argentine authorities in permitting highly compromising papers to be carried on the person of their diplomatic courier, who was traveling with Hellmuth, and not in the diplomatic pouch. Significant also is the fact that the engagement of German technicians and the deal in armaments called for clandestine shipment of both. It appears that the "Buenos Aires" was to be used to transfer the technicians and at least part of the arms to Argentina. It is noteworthy that an officer of the Argentine Naval staff was appointed to command the ship, which might then be classified as a naval auxiliary and be exempt, by Allied courtesy, from examination. In view of these facts, the much-publicized Argentine round-up of Nazi agents can hardly be accepted as representing a belated change of heart. The effective disruption of the German espionage organization in Argentina can be expected only with a radical change in the personnel of the present Argentine Government.

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INTERIM REPORT

Sequence of Events in HELLMUTH Case.

March 1943 - Original meeting of Hellmuth with Harnisch at dinner at Argentine Yacht Club, followed by further frequent meetings.

July 1943 - First discussions between Hellmuth and Harnisch concerning the affair of the tanker, "Buenos Aires."

Meeting between Hellmuth and Wolf at Harnisch's home.

Meeting between Harnisch and Gonzales, arranged by Hellmuth.

Interview of Harnisch with Ramirez (over a month later).

Late Sept. 1943 - Interview of Hellmuth with Gilbert, at which mission to Germany offered to, and accepted by, the former. Hellmuth to be nominated "Auxiliary Consul at Argentine Consulate in Barcelona."

24 Sept. 1943 - Diplomatic Passport, No. 0151, issued to Hellmuth.

Meeting at Gonzales' office, at which Hellmuth and Sueyre present. Discussion regarding question of fuel for journey of "Buenos Aires," from Gothenberg to Buenos Aires, and possibility of German technicians being sent for Argentine arms factories.

Luncheon party at Harnisch's home, at which Hellmuth introduced to Becker. Instructions regarding meeting with contact at Hotel Carlton, Bilbao, who would make all arrangements for journey to Germany and subsequent interviews with Schellenberg, and possibly Himmler and Hitler.

Friction caused by intrigues of Ludwig Freude, Von Meynen and Col. Velez.

Second meeting between Hellmuth, Harnisch and Becker. Discussion regarding interference of Von Meynen.

Further meetings with Harnisch. Final meeting with Harnisch and Becker.

2 October 1943 - Hellmuth sailed from Buenos Aires in "Cabo de Hornos."

33  
 M.D. 2011 Hellmuth, German Alberto  
 30p/44

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- 11 October 1943 - Arrival at Rio de Janeiro. Contact with Sr. Aguirre and Isquierdo Brown at Argentine Embassy.
- 29 October 1943 - Arrival at Trinidad.
- 30 October 1943 - Arrest of Hellmuth at approximately 1 a.m. Sent by airplane to Bermuda; transferred to H.M.S. "Ajax" a few days later.

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RG 319 1ER  
B 80BINTERIM REPORTContacts of Genar Alberto HELLMUTH.

- Juan Harnisch - Manager of Baker & Co. (steel firm). Important Nazi agent. Recruited Hellmuth for this mission.
- Comdr. Eduardo A. Aumann - Naval Adjutant to ex-President Castillo and close friend of Harnisch.
- Colonel Enrique V. Gonzalez - Presidential Secretary under Ramirez. Arranged details of Hellmuth mission.
- General Friedrich Wolf - German Military Attache in Argentina. Friend of Harnisch.
- Schellenberg - Head of Amt. VI (Political Section) of the Sicherheitsdienst and its expert on South America. Was to be contacted by Hellmuth in Berlin.
- Otto Von Meynen - German Charge d'Affaires in Argentina.
- General Alberto Gilbert - Ex-Argentine Foreign Minister. Appointed Hellmuth "Auxiliary Consul at Argentine Consulate General in Barcelona" in order to give Hellmuth diplomatic status to accomplish mission.
- Vice Admiral Benito Suegro - Ex-Argentine Minister of Navy.
- Comdr. Eduardo A. Coballos - Argentine Naval Attache to Berlin and designated successor of Charge d'Affaires. Was instructed to cooperate fully with Hellmuth and was to be his principal assistant.
- Captain Oscar J. Rumba - Assistant to Argentine Director of Naval Intelligence. Named by Suegro as commander of tanker "Buenos Aires" on projected trip to Argentina.
- Siegmund Becker - "Hauptsturmfuehrer" for Argentina. Organizer behind scenes of Hellmuth mission. Was to arrange contact with Schellenburg in Berlin.
- Heinrich Himmler - Chief of Gestapo, SS and Sicherheitsdienst. Possibly to be contacted by Hellmuth.
- Adolf Hitler - Hellmuth possibly to have audience with him.
- Colonel Carlos E. Velaz - Argentine Military Attache to Spain.

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- 2 -

- Ludwig Freude** - Claimed to be intimate personal friend of Hitler.
- Colonel Juan D. Peron** - Then Secretary General at Ministry of War. Arranged for collection by Hellmuth of dossier relating to arms desired by Argentina at Argentine Embassy in Madrid.
- Major Mario F. Bernard** - Adjutant to Minister of War Farrell and a personal friend of Hellmuth.
- Wilhelm R. Helm** - Hellmuth's Hamburg contact in securing precision instruments for Harnisch.
- Alfredo Cipriano Lora** - Argentine diplomatic courier on "Cabo de Hornos."
- Enrique Nelling** - Old friend of Hellmuth left in charge of Hellmuth's insurance business.
- Captain Berro** - Argentine Treasury official who arranged financial side of Hellmuth mission through Senor Calabrese of "Banco Central de la Republica Argentina."
- Lt. E. J. Izquierdo Brown** - Argentine Naval Attache in Rio de Janeiro.
- Senor Aguirre** - Secretary of Argentine Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.
- Saens Valiente** - Argentine Naval Representative in Spain to be contacted by Hellmuth concerning material for the Argentine State Oilfields.

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PRIMARY INTERROGATION REPORT.

Activities of Omar Alberto HELLMUTH.

Hellmuth became interested in tanker "Buenos Aires" affair through conversations with officers of the fleet and Gonzalez.

This led him to see "a great friend," Juan Harnisch, who had influence with the German Embassy.

Harnisch had a dinner at his home at which he introduced Hellmuth and Colonel Wolf. The latter became interested in the "Buenos Aires" affair - was enthusiastic and cooperative.

Hellmuth advised Gonzalez of Wolf's reaction. Gilbert and Gonzalez proposed the trip to Germany for release of tanker. Gilbert offered Hellmuth the appointment. Hellmuth was willing but wished to return upon completion of mission.

Gilbert tipped Hellmuth off on the German factions. Ludwig Freude was set on sending Colonel Veles. Gonzalez very much opposes this. Competitive bidding was strong. Petty ambitions.

Harnisch convinced he was victim of a plot.

Management of YPF had asked him to investigate possibility of obtaining strategic materials. The list was supposed to have been put in diplomatic pouch. Was turned over by Pons to British authorities. This was also true of a letter concerning precision instruments addressed to Senor Holm written by Harnisch.

Tools supposed to be brought back by tanker.

Hellmuth had superficial knowledge of the proposed acquisition of arms. This was for Veles who was to help Hellmuth if the tanker should be released. Hellmuth was not interested in the arms nor convinced of success in obtaining them. He was convinced on his own mission.

If not met in Bilbao Hellmuth was to go to the German Embassy in Madrid where he would be prepared for meeting Hitler. Password was to be used at Bilbao, involving Becker's name.

Hellmuth admitted main mission was with Wehrmacht, but he was also to contact Sicherheitsdienst. Schellenberg was to put him in touch with Himmler and possibly Hitler.

Harnisch has tie in with Schellenberg and is inspector with authority at Embassy. Is especially interested in politics

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- 2 -

and in keeping contact with the Government.

Hellmuth was not supposed to go to the Argentine Embassy in Berlin except to see Ceballos, the Argentine N/A, in case he had not been able to contact him in Spain.

The Charge d'Affaires, Von Meynen, after supporting Harnisch in his original dealings with Wolf, began to obstruct him and to support the rival group of Freude and Velez. Hellmuth indicated that one phase of his mission to Germany was to recommend Von Meynen's recall.

Another phase of Hellmuth's mission was to arrange for removal of Argentine Charge d'Affaires to Berlin.

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**SECRET**

PRIMARY INTERROGATION REPORT.

Contacts of Omar Alberto HELLMUTH.

Officers of the Fleet.

Colonel Enrique Gonzalez - Presidential Secretary.

Juan Harnisch - known Nazi agent.

Colonel Frederick Wolf - German M/A to Argentina (introduced by Harnisch).

General Gilbert - Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ludovic Freude - Personal friend of Hitler - at dinner.

Colonel Veles - New Argentine M/A to Madrid - at dinner.

Cipriano Pons - Argentine Consul to Madrid.

Juan Siegfried Becker - High Nazi agent - superior of Harnisch.  
 Introduced by Harnisch.

Colonel Peron - Secretary of War, Argentina. Furnished Military documents. Arranged piece of cardboard for pass words.

230300

	<u>ARRESTED</u>			
NAME	HINKEL, Hans	(Ger)	0	GERMANY
				(III)
		(card 2)		Berlin
ADDRESS	Hubertusallee 9, BERLIN-GRUNEWALD			N -
	Dueppelstrasse 3, BERLIN-ZEHLENDORF			N 226
	Office: Schlueterstr 45, BERLIN W.15.			N 2033/4
DESCR	Office: BERLIN-GRUNEWALD, Douglasstr. 8.			N 21
				N 939/40
				N 302/3
				N 323
				N 2225/6
				N 33915/6/7
MISC	German Faith Movement or Evangelical. Journalist.			N 33918/9
	Historian. Joined MSDAP 1921.			N 83313/4/5
	Member of Freikorps after 1918.			N 7891
CAREER	State Commissioner in the Prussian Ministry of Science, Art and			N 83316/7
	Popular Education. (Staatskommissar im Preussischen Ministerium			
	für Wissenschaft, Kunst u. Volksbildung) (1933)			
	SS Sturmabführer (first rank held) (Sep 35)			
	Sonderbeauftragter für die Kulturschaffenden Berufe.			
	Member of the Reichskultursenat.			
	Ministerial Direktor in the Reich Ministry for Propaganda and			
	Public Enlightenment, Leader of Abt. "Truppenbetreuung"			
	Head of Prussian division of "Kampfbund" for German Culture (1930-34)			
	SS Oberführer.			
	Chief Editor in the Reichskammer der Bildenden Kuenste			
	(continued on card 3)			

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BUSD/NEW Date 3/14/80

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NND 901008  
By SD7/VGW Date 3/6/00

RG 319 1ER  
B 85

NAME	HINCKEL, Hans	ARRESTED	(Ger) O	GERMANY (III) Berlin	N 226 N 2033/4 N 21 N 999/40 N 302/9 N 323 N 2225/6 N 33915/6/71 N 33918/9 N 33313/4/5 N 70951 N 63316/71
ADDRESS	Home: Hotel am Zoo, AufFuercstendamm, BERLIN (Dec 44) (Wife's) MARIENBAD Kantowstr. 16, BERLIN D. 15.		(card 1)	Berlin (Dec 44)	
DESCR	Born 22 Jun 1901 in NOELS on the RHEIN. Tall, medium build, fleshy face, light brown hair.				
MISC	Married to Anita SPADE. No children. Party No. 4586, SS No. 9148, Party decorations: Gold Ehrs, 1K/11ng, Ehrs (9 Nov 43), 11rdeq RFSS. SS-Gruppenfuhrer (by Apr 45)				
CAREER	National Film director Vice-President of Reichs Chamber of Culture (Apr 45) SS Gruppenfuhrer (Apr 43) Member of the Reichstag (since 1930) Staatsrat Member of the NSDAP (since 1921) Reich Culture Warden in the RVP (Reichskulturwart) (continued on card 2)				

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By SD7/V6W Date 3/6/00

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N 939/40  
N 302/3  
N 323  
N 2225/6  
N 33915/6/7  
N 33916/9  
N 83313/4/5  
N 83316/7

**ARRESTED**  
(Ger) O  
(card 3)

**NAME** HINKEL, Hans

**COUNTRY** GERMANY

**CAREER**

Chief of the Department for the care of the Forces in the Reich  
Propaganda Ministry (Reichsbeauftragter für die Verbandsbetreuung) from 1942 until dissolution of Department.  
Chief of the Dept. of Special Cultural Functions in the Propaganda Ministry (from 1940 until dissolution of Department)  
Early fanatical Nazi.  
Studied at WORLS, BONN and MUENCHEN (1919-23)  
1933-35 Head of Official Prussian Theater Commission  
Geschäftsführer of the Reichskulturkammer  
Member of the BERLIN Publication of the "Voelkischer Beobachter"  
Chief of Press of Gau BERLIN (Pressleiter) since 1930.  
Author of "Handbuch der Reichskulturkammer"  
Editor and writer for Nazi newspapers since 1924  
(continued on card 4)

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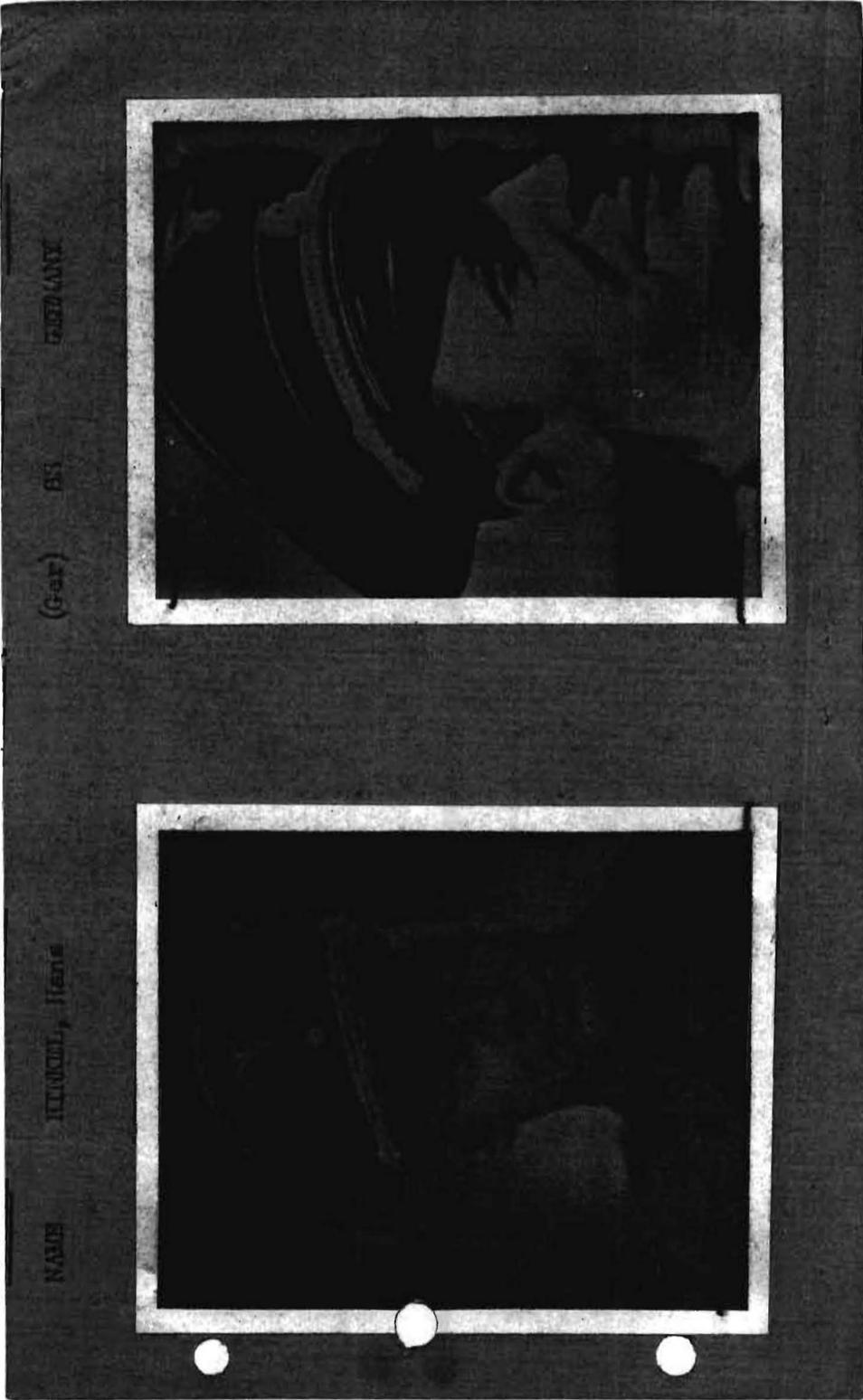
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By SD7/VGW Date 3/6/00

RG 319 10R  
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NAME	HINKEL, Hans	<u>ARRESTED</u>	(Ger) O	GERMANY (III) Berlin	M 226 M 20934/4 M 21 M 939/40 M 302/3 M 323 M 2225/6 M 33915/6/7 M 33918/9 M 83313/4/5 M 83316/7
CAREER	<p data-bbox="545 1064 610 1860">Founded Gen BERLIN (with GOEBBELS) in 1927. Secretary General of the Reich Chamber of Culture (Generalsekretar)</p> <p data-bbox="643 1146 734 1860">Hauptsohriftleiter of the Reichskulturkammer Member of the Frei Korps and was active in the RUHR struggle.</p> <p data-bbox="740 847 831 1860">Deserted, then courtmartialled by the French Army of Occupation and expelled from the occupied Rhineland by the Inter-Allied Commission (1923)</p> <p data-bbox="837 1254 870 1860">Nov 1923: Took part in HITLER Putsch.</p> <p data-bbox="876 1444 909 1860">Nazi agitator since 1924.</p> <p data-bbox="915 1417 948 1860">On staff of the RFGS (1938)</p> <p data-bbox="954 885 1026 1860">Not a career civil servant, but is almost as unscrupulous as GOEBBELS (q.v.)</p> <p data-bbox="1032 1607 1065 1860">SS Brigadefuhrer</p> <p data-bbox="1071 901 1104 1860">Has great influence on the development of German literature</p> <p data-bbox="1110 1146 1143 1860">Head of the Juden-Sonderdezernat in the RMVP (continued on card 5)</p>				
400586	6 P O P M 14 30 Corps				

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By SD/USW Date 3/16/00

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E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.6

NWID 901008  
By SD/116W Date 3/6/00

RG 319 11R  
B 85

MAY 25 1945

# Arrest Report

VIP  
Rosa  
C

Surname ..... First Name(s) .....

Alias .....

Nationality Claimed .....

Address of Last Residence .....

Occupation ..... *Manufacturing Director* .....

Identity Documents .....

Details of Arrest: (a) Place ..... *San Francisco, California* .....

(b) Date ..... (c) Time .....

Unit Making Arrest ..... *57th Air Reconnaissance Squadron* .....

Reason for Arrest ..... *Arrested allegedly while being taken to a group meeting by two other members of the unit. He was the special assignment man of the unit.* .....

(further details to be written on back if necessary)

Witnesses: Names and Addresses .....

Statement after Arrest .....  
(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 ..... *57th* .....

Signature of Person Authorizing Arrest ..... *[Signature]* ..... Rank .....

Date ..... *14 May 1945* .....

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Rt 319 IR  
B 85

MMB 201008  
By SDJ/MSW Date 3/2/20

NAME	HINKEL, Hans	<u>ARRESTED</u>	(Ger) 0	GERMANY (III) Berlin	N - N 226 N 2033/4 N 21 N 939/40 N 302/3 N 323 N 2225/6 N 33915/6/7 N 33918/9 N 83313/4/5 N 83316/7
CAREER	Member of the "Praesidium der Gesellschaft für Deutsche Kultur" (up to Oct 42) In charge of Greater Germany's Propaganda Programme (Apr 43) Reported on German Cultural Policy in Wartime at "Days of German Culture" in WARSAW (Nov 41) As a Historian, interested in the Jewish question in the East. May have information regarding the fate of Jewish art treasures from the Old Synagogue in CRACOW, the Great Synagogue in WARSAW and the Central Judaic Library in WARSAW and private collections belonging to Jewish citizens. Arrested by 7th US Army (17 May 45) (Ref. SAIC/CIR/4. 10 Jul 45)				

400587

6 P O F M 14 30 Corps

Name HINKEL, Hans

GERMANY

Address

Description No scruples

11803

Misc.

Career Obergruppenfuehrer  
Artistic head of Abt Rundfunk in Propaganda Ministry  
Staatsrat  
Main German Jew baiter

(1944)

CSDIC (UK) SIR 1607

M

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BY SD/1/10/10 Date 3/14/10

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Authority NND 003044  
By SP/1224 NARA, Date 3/14/00

**INDEX TRACING RECORD**

The following names have been carded as Aliases or Co-Subjects appearing in this dossier. This form will be removed only upon authorization of the Commander, Central Records Facility. It will be placed as the top sheet of the dossier.

SUBJECT <b>HUEBEL Klaus</b>		IDENTITY NUMBER:
DATE OF BIRTH: <b>30-01-12</b>	PLACE OF BIRTH: <b>14M</b>	DOSSIER NUMBER: <b>VE 09 56 53</b>

--ALIASES--

NAME:	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
<i>Huebel Klaus</i>			
<i>Huegel Klaus Hannover</i>			

- CO-SUBJECTS -

NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	SEE DOCUMENT DATED
<i>MEISSNER, Hans OTTO</i>		<i>14-06-09</i>	<i>1. DM</i>	
<i>HATLER Herman Karl</i>	<i>Valid</i>	<i>26,12-07</i>	<i>14 M.</i>	
<i>JACOBS, Marianne</i>		<i>05-05-18</i>	<i>14 M</i>	
<i>MERTENS Marianne</i>		<i>05-05-18</i>	<i>14 M</i>	

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CSDIC(WEA)  
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~~SECRET~~

FR 75

FINAL REPORT

ON

SS Stubaf Dr Klaus HÜGEL, @ Dr HÜBNER

(Ref Brief IB/A2/PF 2553 dated 19 Dec 45. CSDIC/CMF/SD reports No 2 dated 6 May 45, No 3 dated 7 May 45, No 5 dated 19 May 45, No 20 dated 10 Jun 45, No 39 dated 14 Jun 45, No 25 dated 21 Jun 45, No 29 dated 23 Jun 45 and No 33 dated 26 Jun 45 refer.)

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- APPENDIX B : GERMAN INT ORGS OPERATING AGAINST SWITZERLAND
- APPENDIX C : CRITICAL STAGES IN GERMAN-SWISS RELATIONS DURING THE WAR FROM THE MILITARY ANGLE
- APPENDIX D : OPERATIONS "FELICITAS" AND "RODERICH"
- APPENDIX E : "I" (=INVASION) NETWORK PLANNED IN SWITZERLAND
- APPENDIX F : MISCELLANEOUS
- A. SKORZENY'S ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTURE THE ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY AND BADOGLIO: MUSSOLINI'S LIBERATION
- B. "DEWISSEN BESCHAFFUNGS AKTION SCHWEND" (OPERATION FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY)
- C. OPERATION "ROSL"
- APPENDIX G : PERSONALITIES
- Part I : SWISS NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO, TO PRISONER'S KNOWLEDGE, HAD NO CONNECTIONS WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES
- Part II: SWISS NATIONALS WHO CO-OPERATED WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND/OR THE GIS AGAINST SWITZERLAND
- Part III: GERMANS AND OTHER NATIONALS WHO IN A CIVILIAN CAPACITY WORKED FOR THE GIS AGAINST SWITZERLAND.

PREAMBLE

1. Prisoner is a thirty-four year old South German, intelligent and co-operative. He claims that the reason for his co-operation is the written order by SS Ogruf u Gen der Waffen SS, H SS u PF ITALIEN Karl WOLFF, enjoining all his subordinates (after the surrender in ITALY) to withhold no infm under interrogation, but to co-operate to the fullest extent. There is no doubt, however, that the hope of thereby speeding up his eventual release and rejoining his family plays a large part in his calculations.
2. Nevertheless, coupled with such willingness to impart infm goes an endeavour to minimise the importance of, and partly even to cast ridicule upon the work which he and others of his ilk performed. It has, therefore, not unnaturally been found that only under strict and direct interrogation does Prisoner paint the darker shades of the picture regarding his connection with certain personalities.

/2

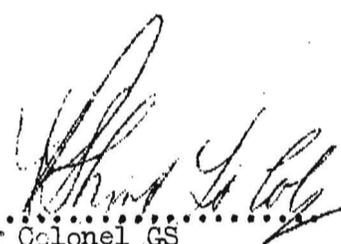
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3. Although a Party and SS member of long standing (May 33), on various occasions during interrogation Prisoner has expressed anti-Nazi sentiments which did NOT appear entirely insincere. It is NOT so much the substance, however, as the methods by which the Nazi creed was enforced, which stand condemned before his eyes.
4. Prisoner has already been exhaustively interrogated at CSDIC(CMF) and CSDIC(UK) and reports have been published by those centres. In the present report, an effort has been made to avoid repetition and to elaborate when possible on int already published; the subject matter has been confined to activities directed solely against SWITZERLAND. For the sake of clarity some repetition could NOT, however, be avoided.

CSDIC(WEA)  
28 May 46

  
.....  
for Colonel GS  
Commandant CSDIC(WEA)

230311

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CSDIC (WEA)  
BAOR  
28 May 46

APPENDIX A TO FR 75  
SS Stubaf Dr Klaus HÜGEL @ Dr HÜBNER

APPENDIX A

GERMAN EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE SWISS HOME AND FOREIGN POLITICS

I. THE PRE-WAR PERIOD

1. Introduction

This Appendix deals with pre-war German activities in SWITZERLAND from the aspect of purely political propaganda. Int activity, whether of a political, economic or mil nature, undertaken by Amt VI RSHA or its forerunner III/I and Abw, is dealt with under Appendix B.

Prisoner's main source of infm on the subject was his experience after joining (at beg of the war) Referat VI of SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART, first as Referent and then as Leiter. Shortly afterwards he joined the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" in STUTTGART; this appointment also provided a fruitful source. Many details were passed on to him by his predecessors Dr PETER and GUTEKUNST, other data being acquired from the study of official documents.

2. Ministries and Institutions Involved

German efforts to influence Swiss public opinion in favour of the Nazi ideology were made as early as 1933, but were intensified after 1936. The German Ministries and Institutions concerned in the wooing of SWITZERLAND were:-

- a) The Foreign Office (Auswärtiges Amt = AA), which at this period was NOT as yet subdivided into the "Politische Abt" and the "Abt Deutschland". The then existing "Büro RIBBENTROP" may, however, be considered the forerunner of "Abt Deutschland". Besides its diplomatic reps in SWITZERLAND, the AA made use of the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" (AAK). This institution had been specially created to take charge of the shadier activities of the AA and the Propaganda Ministry (as far as SWITZERLAND was concerned).
- b) The Propaganda Ministry (PROMI). Besides having its official rep at the German Legation in BERNE (Press Attaché von CHAMIER) and reps of its Abt "Schrifttum", "Reichsmusikkammer" and "Reichsfilmkammer" in SWITZERLAND, PROMI also made extensive use of the AAK for its activities.
- c) SS Hauptamt. This body had NOT as yet formed its "Germanische Leitstelle" but directed its activities in SWITZERLAND through the following orgs:
  - (i) Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA)
  - (ii) Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (VOMI).
- d) The NSDAP. Operated in SWITZERLAND through the following:
  - (i) Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP (AO).
  - (ii) Gauleitungen of German Gaue bordering on SWITZERLAND, partly through Gauleiter themselves or through other bodies, namely:
    - Alamannische Institut FREIBURG i.B.
    - The Alpendienst in INNSBRUCK.
    - Deutsches Auslandsinstitut STUTTGART.
- e) The Reichsstudentenführung. Sought co-operation with Swiss Student Unions on the basis of international goodwill and scientific collaboration, making extensive use of scholarships. The "Reichsstudentenführung" also co-operated with, and partly operated through the AAK.

3. A synopsis of details regarding the above bodies is given below.

- a) The "Alamannische Arbeitskreis STUTTGART" and its forerunner "Büro Dr PETER".

"Büro Dr PETER" was created for the purpose of making contacts in SWITZERLAND, which by their nature could NOT be handled by official German

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reps. The aim was not only to gain an insight into the political situation in SWITZERLAND, but also to join forces with elements in SWITZERLAND which were sympathetic to Nazism. Thus, through moral and material support for these elements, an active part could be played by GERMANY in internal Swiss affairs.

The "Erneuerungsbewegung" (Revivalist Movement), whose policy was akin to that of the German Nazis, had taken a new lease of life after the "Machtübernahme" of 1933. It was Dr PETER's task to maintain contact with HENNE, the leader of the Swiss "Nationale Front" and, after its split-up in 1936, with the leaders of the resulting new groups: ZANDER of the "Bund der Treuen Eidgenossen" (BTE), HOFMANN of the "Eidgenössische Soziale Arbeiterpartei (ESAP) and LEONHARDT of the "Voksbund". Importance was attached to the Press of the movement, especially to such publications as "Schweizerdogen" (BTE weekly), "Schweizervolk" (ESAP weekly) and "Front" (Nationale Front weekly); the monthly publication "Nationale Hefte", edited by Dr ÖHLER of ZÜRICH was, however, considered predominant. To promote circulation of these publications abroad, special clearing rights were afforded, whereby the larger part of their editions could be sold in GERMANY; thus the necessary financial assistance was forthcoming.

In the "cultural" sphere, Dr PETER, with the assistance of Dr ASHTON, the German Consul, formed the "Gesellschaft zur Förderung des kulturellen Lebens" in ZÜRICH. This society, which was a spiritual home for itinerant preachers of the Nazi ideology (of both Swiss and German nationality), was supported by yearly subsidies of several thousand Swiss francs.

The project evoked interest and was finally successful in winning over the daily newspaper "Neue Basler Zeitung"; for the propagation of the Nazi creed. With its hand-picked staff of editors, and the ready sale of the larger part of its edition in GERMANY, this daily paper became a show-piece of nazified "Swiss" public opinion.

b) Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland (VDA).

As distinct from the AO, which propagated the Party line, the VDA fostered the national consciousness of Germans and of German-speaking minorities in foreign countries. This was a clear-cut issue in all countries where such minorities were living amongst peoples speaking a language other than German. In SWITZERLAND, however, there existed an anomaly: the majority of Swiss nationals were themselves German-speaking; hence the temptation to include them in the scope of the VDA activities was great. The VDA, with ample funds at its disposal, did not hesitate to extend its activities to Swiss nationals, focusing its attention on the Swiss Revivalists, giving them moral and material support especially during the war (see also Part II).

c) Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle (VOMI)

VOMI was a similar institution to VDA and also financially well endowed. It supported the aspirations of the Swiss Revivalists. Whilst propagating the Nazi faith, and stressing the solidarity of all German peoples, it sought to impress foreign visitors with such pageants as the Party rallies in NUREMBERG, festivals at BAYREUTH, rallies of the AO in STUTTGART etc. Numerous invitations were also extended to Swiss nationals.

d) Alamannische Institut FREIBURG i.B.

This institution originated from one of the normal societies within the University of FREIBURG, which sought to foster relations with similar societies in Swiss Universities. Under Prof METZ, and with the assistance of the NSDAP and AA, it set out to stress the close relationship of the Swiss with the "Alamannic sphere of culture". Frequent lectures both in FREIBURG and in SWITZERLAND, as well as the "Alamannische Kulturtag" in FREIBURG, were attended by numerous Swiss Revivalists; its publication, the "Alamannische Kulturbericht", was also read in such circles.

Prof METZ was also in charge of the "Johann Wolfgang Goethe Stiftung", a foundation which donated large yearly sums of money to authors and artists interpreting the "Alamannic sphere of culture".

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e) The "Alpendienst"

Through its editor, Prof STEINACHER, this publication was closely linked with VDA, of which he was Gauverbandsleiter, and VOMI (Gaubeauftragter). It was, moreover, keenly sponsored by Gauleiter HOFER (Gau TIROL-VORARLBERG), who evinced a great interest in Swiss affairs (see para 10 c).

The "Alpendienst" was a confidential publication, distributed to official "Dienststellen" only, and concerned itself with political, cultural and economic questions concerning the Alpine areas of SWITZERLAND and SOUTH TYROL from the Nazi viewpoint.

f) Deutsches Auslandsinstitut, STUTTGART

This was an institution similar in scope to VDA and VOMI, and in fact operated, as far as SWITZERLAND was concerned, exclusively through these orgs and AAK.

g) Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP (AO)

All the normal NSDAP branches were represented, ie Ortsgruppen, HJ, BDM, etc. The setting up of SS or SA Standarten was, however, forbidden in most countries, including SWITZERLAND. Of the 100,000 German nationals living in SWITZERLAND, Prisoner reckons that only approx 10% became members of the NSDAP, despite the energy displayed by the Landesgruppenleiter GUSTLOFF. GUSTLOFF was murdered in SWITZERLAND in 1936, his place being taken by Councillor von BIBRA of the German Legation in BERNE.

II. THE WAR PERIOD

4. Introduction

Prisoner's knowledge of German political activities against SWITZERLAND during the war is based on personal experience in his official capacity, as Referent VI at SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART, head of the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" in STUTTGART, and finally as "Schweiz-Referent" in Amt VI, BERLIN. Despite the fact that purely political activity against SWITZERLAND on the part of GERMANY often overlapped with int work, an effort has been made to draw a distinction for purposes of clarity.

5. Official Political Attitude towards SWITZERLAND

a) Directives

Directives from the highest level regarding the official German attitude towards SWITZERLAND were issued to AA, PROMI, SS Hauptamt, RWM, Legations etc. Guide-lines were as follows:-

As far as the Third Reich was concerned, SWITZERLAND was NOT a political, but an economic problem. SWITZERLAND was of great importance to GERMANY as a supplier of precision instruments and tools, as a clearing house for foreign exchange, and by reason of the transit traffic between GERMANY and ITALY. All other considerations were to be subordinated to these three vital interests.

b) Resulting Policy

In view of such directives and of the fact that a very favourable economic agreement had been concluded with SWITZERLAND in 1940, providing for an export volume from SWITZERLAND of approx one milliard Swiss francs, it might reasonably have been expected that political activities, as outlined in Part I, would have gradually ceased. On the contrary, such activities actually continued apace and were even intensified. Two new and vigorous depts entered the field: Abt D (Deutschland) of AA under LUTHER, created soon after the outbreak of the war, and the "Germanische Leitstelle" of SS Hauptamt, under RIEDWEG. These two forceful characters endeavoured to influence German policy towards SWITZERLAND and desired a more energetic official attitude. Steps taken to achieve this object are described below, but for the sake of lucidity, the activities of the Swiss Revivalists are set out first.

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6. The Swiss Revivalist Movement during the War

a) In SWITZERLAND

(i) Internal Attempts at Re-orientation

The events of autumn 39 and spring 40 set the stage for greater activities by the Swiss Revivalists. In summer 40, the various dissentient groups were amalgamated into the "Nationale Bewegung der Schweiz" (NBS), under the leadership of Dr Max Leo KELLER of ZÜRICH.

In Aug/Sep 40 NBS leaders approached the Swiss Foreign Minister, PILET-GOLAZ, with regard to their programme, which was strongly pro-German. This step was subsequently represented in the Revivalist Press as of "the greatest political consequence". When, however, their "audience" with PILET-GOLAZ produced no results, about 200 prominent Revivalists handed a letter to the Swiss Federal Council, calling for a re-orientation of Swiss policy in favour of GERMANY, demanding the immediate release of imprisoned Revivalists, the muzzling of the anti-Nazi section of the Swiss Press etc (Oct/Nov 40). This "ultimatum" was, however, ignored; in 1941 the Revivalist Movement was declared illegal and dissolved.

(ii) Attitude to the impending "New Order" in 1940

One question relevant to this "ultimatum" has never been clarified: whether, when presenting their "ultimatum" to the Swiss Federal Council, the leaders of the NBS actually mentioned that they had official infm from a competent German source to the effect that the invasion of GREAT BRITAIN was to be carried out in autumn 40, and intended to use this "infm" as a lever. The intention was partly to give the Federal Council to understand that the NBS had the official blessing of the highest German circles, and partly to induce an immediate adjustment of their policy to conform with the "New Order". The NBS was of the opinion that a belated adjustment would NOT be accepted by GERMANY subsequently. Whatever the facts, Leg Rat REZZONICO of the Swiss Political Dept remarked to a Swiss Revivalist (journalist SCHLAEPI ?) later on that the Swiss Federal Council gathered from their "ultimatum" that the NBS was NOT in contact with the highest German circles. Meanwhile the Federal Council had received reliable infm that the invasion of GREAT BRITAIN would NOT take place in the autumn. When, therefore, the Swiss Revivalist Movement was declared illegal in 1941, this step was NOT actually so dangerous as it had first appeared. Events meanwhile had conclusively proved that the Swiss Federal Council's infm was reliable.

(iii) Position after 1941

After 1941, most of the supporters of the Revivalist Movement in SWITZERLAND were lying low, whilst its leaders had fled the country, mostly to GERMANY. Here they continued their activities as protégés of interested German offices (see also para 6 b (iv) below).

(iv) Programme of the NBS

Prisoner states that political aim of the NBS was an independent National-Socialist SWITZERLAND, co-ordinating her policy with that of GERMANY. The degree of such co-ordination was, however, a cause of dispute among the leaders of the movement. As to the realisation of their aims, all were agreed that this could only be achieved by an energetic "gesture" on the part of GERMANY, their own numerical strength being so small as to leave no alternative. In Prisoner's opinion, the members of the Swiss Revivalist movement, in SWITZERLAND and in exile in GERMANY, totalled approx 15,000. This does NOT include the French or Italian speaking members or groups, as to the numbers of which he has no knowledge.

Significant in this respect is the audience with HESS of the leader of the NBS, Dr Max Leo KELLER, in 1940. KELLER was informed that no far-reaching step would be undertaken by GERMANY against SWITZERLAND without his (KELLER's) being informed previously by HESS. The NBS considered this audience as of the utmost importance, notwithstanding the fact that officials of other German depts pointed out to other Revivalist leaders that HESS was hardly competent to make final pronouncements on such matters.

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b) In GERMANY

(i) Activity of Exiles

After the movement had been declared illegal in SWITZERLAND, approx 6,000 Swiss Revivalists, with their leaders, fled the country, mostly to GERMANY and AUSTRIA. Here they organised themselves into the "Bund der Schweizer in Grossdeutschland" (BSG). Amongst the leading personalities were:

Franz BURRI, VIENNA  
Ernst LEONHARD, FRANKFURT a/M  
Benno SCHAEFFLI, STUTTGART  
LIENHARDT, STUTTGART  
WECHLIN, BERLIN  
Dr Max Leo KELLER, BERLIN  
Alfred ZANDER, BERLIN.

(ii) Dissension Apparent

There soon ensued a wrangle amongst the leaders, over the control not only of BSG, but also of NBS. The initial idea was that BSG should become the "Auslands Organisation" of NBS. This was repudiated by BURRI and LEONHARD, under the thin pretext that the policy of the BSG was not radical enough in the National-Socialist sense. At a conference in MUNICH (10 Oct 40) Prisoner endeavoured, on instructions from PROMI, Abt D AA, SS Hauptamt and Amt VI, to reconcile the contending Revivalist leaders, but without success. Rifts soon deepened; a second attempt at reconciliation on the part of Prisoner, at a conference at STUTTGART (late Summer 41), was also unsuccessful. STEIMLE, the "Schweiz-Referent" of Amt VI, and Consul ASHTON of Abt D AA also took part in this meeting in order to clarify the situation, which had become even more confused after the arrival in GERMANY of the Revivalist leaders KELLER and ZANDER (1941).

(iii) Splinter-party Politics

BURRI and LEONHARD formed the "Nationalsozialistischer Schweizerbund" (NSSB) under the purely figurehead-leadership of MANGE, whilst ZANDER carried on in the BSG, whose figurehead-leader remained LIENHARDT. Both MANGE and LIENHARDT were Revivalists who had NOT been in conflict with the Swiss Police. The two groups now went entirely their own ways, even going to the extent of attacking each other not only in their internal "Rundschreiben", but also in the official Press. They further attempted to break up each other's meetings, so that such gatherings eventually had to take place under police protection. A third attempt at reconciliation by Prisoner, at a meeting in STUTTGART (1942) was equally unsuccessful; indeed a third dissident group was now formed, the "Nationalsozialistische Schweizer Arbeiter Organisation" (NSSAO), under SCHMIDT.

(iv) German Support

The three groups were morally and financially backed by various German depts and institutions, viz:-

- BSG: By the VDA and VOMI, Germanische Leitstelle, Abt D AA and to a certain extent by PROMI.  
NSSB: By the NSDAP, RSHA (KALTENBRUNNER) and to a certain extent by Abt D AA, and PROMI.  
NSSAO: By SA, to which many NSSAO members were affiliated.

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(v) Notes on Ideological Background

The Swiss Revivalists living in exile in GERMANY were naturally more radical in their political aspirations concerning SWITZERLAND. Although, in their programme, SWITZERLAND still figured as an independent country with a strong pro-German bias, it was clear that an actual incorporation of SWITZERLAND, if not desired, was at least envisaged. Obviously the desired constitutional change in SWITZERLAND could be achieved only by strong pressure, or even action, on the part of GERMANY. Not only in the NSSB, which was the more radical group, but also in the BSG, HITLER was commonly referred to as "our Führer".

7. The "Germanische Leitstelle" of SS Hauptamta) Origin

This office was set up by Dr RIEDWEG in summer 40 on the orders of SS-Oberführer BERGER. RIEDWEG was a former Swiss national, now a German subject. As far as SWITZERLAND was concerned, the task of the "Germanische Leitstelle" was purely the recruiting of Swiss volunteers for the Waffen SS.

b) RIEDWEG's Political Aspirations

Although he had NOT been a member of the Revivalist Movement whilst living in SWITZERLAND, where, together with Dr WECHLIN he had been Secretary to the late Federal Councillor MUSY, RIEDWEG was sorely tempted to meddle in politics. He was encouraged by his position as a confidant of HIMMLER's in questions concerning SWITZERLAND. RIEDWEG's aim was to coordinate the policies vis-à-vis SWITZERLAND of Abt D AA, PROMI, VDA, VOMI and Amt VI in an "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schweiz", perhaps under his not merely nominal, but actual leadership. Two Swiss students and Revivalists, Fridolin MENZI and Hans METTLER, employed at Amt VI, where RIEDWEG had for a very short time worked in the Referat for SWITZERLAND, were induced to draw up a memorandum on the Swiss question.

c) Reactions to Memorandum on Swiss Question

Both authors of this memorandum demanded a change of the Swiss constitution, the discarding of a democratic in favour of an authoritarian government, and closer ties with GERMANY. In obedience to this memorandum, reps of the above-mentioned depts tried at several conferences to work out a concerted plan for the establishment in SWITZERLAND of a Government ready to fall in line with German foreign policy. Despite the fact that the Revivalists in SWITZERLAND were a very small minority, it was hoped to bring agitation by this group to such a pitch that, coupled with strong pressure from GERMANY, a constitutional change in the Swiss Government might eventually be brought about. This period saw the greatest activity on the part of NBS in SWITZERLAND. RIEDWEG was in no mean measure the inspirer of the "ultimatum" (see para 6a (i)). The unexpected result of this agitation, namely that the Revivalist movement was declared illegal by the Swiss Government, was a great disappointment to RIEDWEG. He saw as a consequence his "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Schweiz" fall apart, every dept again going its own way.

d) Creation of "Sportschule KILCHBERG"

His efforts to influence Swiss policy in combination with other interested depts having failed, RIEDWEG now applied himself to his own schemes. The NBS being illegal, he set himself the task of setting up in SWITZERLAND an org which would carry on in the spirit of NBS and his personal ideas. He dispatched SS Ostuf Dr GRÖBL, at the time "Beauftragter Amt VI in der Schweiz", to ZÜRICH (in the days when JOST was Leiter of Amt VI, collaboration between SS Hauptamt and Amt VI was very close).

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With the assistance of former members of the Revivalist Movement, GROBL formed a "Sportschule" in KILCHBERG near ZURICH, which was in fact nothing but an org run on the lines of an SA or SS Standarte. The "Sportschule" was the HQ of similar "sport" orgs created in various Swiss towns; besides PT, indoctrination into Nazi ideology and the creating of a Nazi "Corps d'elite" were the main aims.

This latest project of RIEDWEG's also soon proved a failure; the "Sportschule" was dissolved by the Swiss Government, and GROBL was expelled from SWITZERLAND.

After this setback, and when nearly all the Revivalist-leaders had emigrated to GERMANY, RIEDWEG and the Germanische Leitstelle concentrated on relations with the Revivalists in GERMANY (1941).

c) Recruitment for the Waffen-SS

Meanwhile, the real task of the Germanische Leitstelle, ie the recruiting of Swiss volunteers for the Waffen SS, was carried out with some success. Approx 800 Swiss nationals volunteered for the Waffen SS during the war. As a central collecting station, the "Panoramaheim" was set up in STUTTGART (spring 41) its first Leiter being the Swiss SS Ostuf NIKLES, succeeded by SCHLEPPI (winter 1941/42); it took its name from the street in which it was located, and had a dual purpose, viz vetting new arrivals from the Abw point of view, and acclimatisation to conditions in GERMANY before recruits were sent to SS Garrisons for trg.

Work was obtained for those found unsuitable for the Waffen SS from the Abw point of view or because of physical unfitness. As a camouflage designation, the Panoramaheim was therefore known as a "Labour Exchange".

Whilst it was directly subordinate to the Germanische Leitstelle, the following depts also intervened:

(i) The vetting of new arrivals was carried out by the Leiter of the Panoramaheim, in conjunction with Stapoleitstelle and Ast STUTTGART.

(ii) The Waffen SS "Ergänzungsstell" in STUTTGART was responsible for recruiting.

(iii) The normal Labour Exchange in STUTTGART had the task of finding work for those who were considered unsuitable for the Waffen SS.

(iv) If new arrivals seemed interesting cases for Ant VI from the point of view of political int, their vetting and selection were carried out by SD Hptaust STUTTGART. Prisoner remembers three Swiss whose services were thus gained for Ant VI: NEBEL, MEIER and FURRER (for details see Appendix B paras 7b and 12).

The process of vetting being extremely slow, especially under NIKLES, the strength of the Panoramaheim was at the beginning usually 30 - 40 men. They were fed, housed and clothed, and given pocket-money (approx RM 100 per month). Funds for all expenses (approx RM 15,000 per month) were provided by the "Germanische Leitstelle". The property belonged to the city of STUTTGART and was leased to the "Germanische Leitstelle".

When the Panoramaheim was damaged during an air raid (end 43), the institution was moved to DREGENZ, to a property owned by the DREGENZ Police Force.

f) "Germanische Sturmabteilungen Schweiz" at FELDKIRCH

For the "Germanische Sturmabteilungen" of the SS, on the basis of voluntary and honorary part-time service, all nationals of the so-called "Germanic countries" resident in GERMANY were recruited. Service was similar to that in the Allg SS.

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The "Germanische Sturmabteilungen" also served as a recruiting pool for the Waffen SS; and this may have been the main motive for setting them up. A Sturmabteilung composed of Swiss and LIECHTENSTEIN nationals was set up at FELDKIRCH under a staff of permanent SS-Hauptamt personnel. Of the members of this Sturmabteilung Prisoner remembers two: a Swiss, SCHÖNENBERGER (a notorious smuggler), and the Leiter SD Nest FELDKIRCH, MAYER (Liechtensteiner).

g) Aktion "S" and "Oberdeutsches Arbeitsbüro", RADOLFZELL

Both these sub-orgs of SS Hauptamt are unknown to Prisoner. SCHELLENBERG was strongly opposed to RIEDWEG's schemes regarding SWITZERLAND and Prisoner was forbidden to co-operate with him. This state of affairs was well known to RIEDWEG, and it is possible that "Aktion S" and "Oberdeutsches Arbeitsbüro" were run within the SS Hauptamt, but kept secret vis-à-vis Amt VI.

h) Financial commitments of SS Hauptamt for political activities in SWITZERLAND

Prisoner asserts that SS Hauptamt was not only footing the bill for the "Sportschule", "Panoramaheim" and "Germanische Sturmabteilungen", but that GRÖBL and Consul ASHTON in ZÜRICH both disposed of funds to support the NBS in general and the families of escaped NBS members in particular. ZANDER also obtained financial support for the DSG from the "Germanische Leitstelle", but Prisoner cannot give definite figures.

8. Abt Deutschland AA

Abt Deutschland was created within the Foreign Office, soon after the beginning of the war, to take care of Party interests abroad, as distinct from normal and conventional diplomatic representation. Under LUTHER, the official dealing with SWITZERLAND in Abt Deutschland was Leg Rat RADEMACHER; his rep in ZÜRICH was Consul ASHTON (after ASHTON's expulsion (1 Jan 43), Kulturattaché Dr KLEINGENFUSS at the German Legation in BERNE became RADEMACHER's rep).

As in other countries, where Abt D dealt with existing Nazi orgs, RADEMACHER was responsible for relations with and support for the Swiss Revivalist Movement and kindred bodies.

Whilst Abt D worked partly through the "Alemannischer Arbeitskreis", it also operated through ASHTON in ZÜRICH. Whilst in the latter case Prisoner does NOT know of all transactions, he states that ASHTON had ample funds at his disposal for the support of the Revivalists. For instance, he knows that the sum total of support accorded to the "Gesellschaft zur Förderung des Kulturellen Lebens" by Abt D exceeded that given to this institution by PROMI (Sfr 1,000 per month).

9. The Propaganda Ministry

a) General

PROMI policy towards SWITZERLAND varied greatly during the war. At certain periods great interest was displayed, at others interest appeared to flag. This was due not only to the frequent changes of personnel in its various depts, but also to the changing moods of GOEBBELS, who at one time ordered fresh and energetic activity, and at others spoke of SWITZERLAND as a "quantité négligeable".

Apart from the activities of such sub-depts as Abt Schrifttum, Reichsmusikkammer and Reichsfilmkammer, PROMI was actively concerned in the support of the Revivalist Movement in SWITZERLAND and its Press, and later of Revivalists living in the Reich.

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b) Financial support for Revivalist Movement and its Press

As Leiter of the "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis" in STUTTGART, the dealings of PROMI with SWITZERLAND were partly effected through Prisoner and he is, therefore, able to record the following financial transactions:

(i) The "Gesellschaft zur Förderung des kulturellen Lebens" in SWITZERLAND received a subsidy of Sfr 1,000 per month (1940 - 43).

(ii) The Revivalist publications "Front" and "Grenzbote" (Editor TOBLER) were subsidised with approx Sfr 800 - 1,000 per month for about one year. Both were finally banned by the Swiss Government. Apart from this grant, special concessions were accorded to these publications, whereby the proceeds of sales in GERMANY were converted into Swiss currency; this also applies to "Volk und Schrifttum" (Editor HOFMANN) and "Nationale Hefte" (Editor Dr OHLER).

(iii) PROMI put the sum of Sfr 4,000 at the disposal of the Swiss Revivalist leader, ZANDER, after his release from prison.

(iv) PROMI supported not only the DSG as such with RM 400 - 600 per month, but before the final split-up also helped the two contending factions under BURRI and SCHAEPPI with several hundred RM each.

(v) After the split-up, Prisoner knows that the NSSB received on several occasions amounts of RM 500 - 1,000.

10. The NSDAP

a) In SWITZERLAND

Prisoner states that NSDAP interest in SWITZERLAND expressed itself mainly through the activities of the Gauleiter controlling Gaue bordering on SWITZERLAND, and that in SWITZERLAND itself, the AO, under von BIDRA of the German Legation, confined its activities to dealings with German nationals living in SWITZERLAND.

b) Political Aspirations of Gauleiter

The political aspirations of the various Gauleiter were by no means uniform; interest displayed by one often caused another to take a more active part in shaping Party policy vis-à-vis SWITZERLAND. Although Prisoner now ridicules reports that certain Gauleiter (HOFER of TIROL-VORARLBERG and WAGNER of BADEN and ALSACE) had already quarrelled with each other over certain Swiss territories to be incorporated in their respective Gaue "after the Anschluss between SWITZERLAND and GERMANY", he has no doubt that in the event of German aggression against SWITZERLAND, these same Gauleiter would have done their utmost to translate their plans into reality.

c) Gauleiter HOFER

Gauleiter HOFER of TIROL-VORARLBERG was the most active in Southern GERMANY. In autumn 40 he induced the Swiss Revivalist BURRI to write a memorandum on the Swiss question. Prisoner later saw this memorandum at Amt VI in BERLIN, where it had eventually arrived via BORMANN and HIMMLER. BURRI dealt at length with the historical past of SWITZERLAND, and demanded a return to the Swiss constitution as it had existed in the 18th century, ie an authoritarian government, under the rule of a "Landammann". Although the memorandum contained no practical hints as to what methods or pressure were to be applied in order to effect the proposed changes, it left no doubt that the initiative for such a move was to come from the outside. This was borne out by the contention that the Revivalists in SWITZERLAND were "subjected to oppression by the democratic Swiss government".

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HOFER also took a keen interest in the "Alpendienst", whose interest in Swiss political affairs was greatly intensified in the earlier part of the war at his instigation.

d) Gauleiter WAGNER

Gauleiter WAGNER of BADEN (after 1940 also of ALSACE) was preoccupied with SWITZERLAND as a political issue. Already before the war, his "Grenzlandkundgebungen" had caused a sensation, owing to his contemptuous and aggressive remarks about SWITZERLAND. Under his guidance, the Party Press of BADEN was outstandingly aggressive concerning SWITZERLAND, taking the line that the German-speaking part of SWITZERLAND should identify itself more strongly with the "Alamannic sphere of culture". As to the French-speaking part of SWITZERLAND, Party circles in BADEN envisaged the creation of a Gau BURGUND, to include GENEVA and other Swiss territories which in ancient times had been part of the Duchy of BURGUNDY. It was said that the League of Nations building in GENEVA would make an ideal seat for the Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter BURGUND. For the position of Gauleiter of BURGUND the name of the Prime Minister of BADEN, Walter KOHLER was specifically mentioned.

e) Gauleiter MURR

In Gau WURTEMBERG, Gauleiter MURR, in order not to be outdone by his colleagues of BADEN and TIROL-VORARLBERG, although for a long time seemingly disinterested in this direction, now felt constrained to take a more active part in questions concerning SWITZERLAND. In Nov/Dec 40, he called a meeting at the Reichsstatthaltereier STUTTGART, to which, besides his Party officials, reps of the Press and SD (Prisoner) were invited. MURR declared at this meeting that on account of the attitude of his colleagues he had deemed it necessary to hear the views of his superiors on German policy vis-à-vis SWITZERLAND. The directives he had received from BERLIN (Staatssekretär von WEIZSACKER) were that SWITZERLAND was for GERMANY not a political but an economic problem (see also para 5a). MURR ordered these directives to be observed by all offices and institutions in his Gau dealing with SWITZERLAND.

11. VDA and VOMI

The similarity of the aims of these two institutions became more obvious at the beginning of the war when Dr STIER, head of VOMI, was made head of VDA also. The Swiss Revivalist ZANDER was appointed Leiter of the Westreferat of VDA, and since ZANDER was also the leading man in BSG, he was in a position to further this Revivalist group considerably. From its ample funds the VDA made financial support available to the BSG, as well as to the individual Swiss Revivalists who had fled the country. In certain cases the VDA also supported financially the families in SWITZERLAND of BSG members.

12. The "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis" (AAK)

a) Prisoner's Position

As Leiter AAK (Aug 40 - Apr 43) Prisoner was subordinate to AA and PROMI. Besides receiving and executing instructions from these two Ministries with regard to their interests in SWITZERLAND, Prisoner's task was to collect and pass on any info concerning SWITZERLAND, of a political, cultural or economic nature.

b) Function as "Middleman"

As already described, AA and PROMI availed themselves of the services of AAK in such transactions as by their nature could not be handled by their official reps in SWITZERLAND. Alternatively, in cases where it was con-

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sidered that a loss of prestige for the said Ministries would be involved, AAK came to the rescue. In the latter connection Prisoner mentions:-

(i) The effort to call a stop to the mutually critical Press campaigns in SWITZERLAND and GERMANY. In various discussions at the beginning of the war between Prisoner, Duncker, Richter, Obst HASLER (Head of the Swiss Press Censorship) and other influential Swiss personalities, both parties agreed to temper the violence of their respective Press attacks.

(ii) In conjunction with "Forschungsstelle Schwaben", "Deutsches Auslandsinstitut" and the Prov Govt of WURTEMBERG, Prisoner was given the task of exploring the possibility of forming a "German-Swiss Society" to foster cultural relations between the two countries. Both AA and PROMI wished to remedy the lack of such an institution, but, for reasons of prestige, advocated its foundation on a regional basis (RIDMENTROP was of the opinion that the great German Reich could not stoop to an even level with little SWITZERLAND). The project did not materialise, as the Swiss no doubt realised that this "German-Swiss Society" was to be nothing but an instrument of German propaganda.

#### c) Rival Interests at Work

AA and PROMI connections with and support for the Swiss Revivalists have already been described. Prisoner had to take care of many roundabout transactions, especially as far as PROMI was concerned. Whilst Abt D AA frequently sent sums for financial support of the Revivalists direct to its rep in SWITZERLAND (ASHTON in ZURICH) by official courier, PROMI sent such amounts to AAK (Prisoner) in STUTTGART. Prisoner sent them to AA, BERLIN, whence the monies were despatched to ASHTON in ZURICH by AA's official courier, to be disposed of by ASHTON according to Prisoner's (originally PROMI's) instructions. This tortuous manner of sending funds to SWITZERLAND was adopted by PROMI in order that AA should not be in the picture regarding PROMI. It was not always easy for Prisoner to reconcile the divergent aims of AA and PROMI with the interests of Amt VI (Prisoner was at the time Referent Amt VI and att SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART).

#### d) Neutrality of Amt VI

When SCHELLENBERG took over Amt VI from JOST in 1941, Amt VI officials were directed to have no further dealings with the Swiss Revivalists, a view with which PROMI was not in agreement, and still less Abt D of AA.

Within the framework of the tasks of AAK fell also arrangements for a series of reciprocal visits of parties of Swiss and German business executives, for lectures by Swiss individuals at the "Ausland Club" in STUTTGART, for economic discussions with a view to letting SWITZERLAND have a share of the Ukrainian cotton crop, and finally for discussions concerning SWITZERLAND's joining the "Internationale Rechtskammer".

### 13. Forschungsstelle Schwaben

#### a) Object

"Forschungsstelle Schwaben" was one of a series of "Forschungsstellen" set up at the beginning of the war in various Gaue by the VOMI, with the task of preparing indices of German nationals living abroad. The object was to prepare for their eventual repatriation to German territory, and especially to the newly-acquired territories in the EAST.

#### b) Close Interlocking of Interests

By the nature of its task, "Forschungsstelle Schwaben" was closely related to DAI, VDA and VOMI. The Leiter of "Forschungsstelle Schwaben", KURZ (STUTTGART), was at the same time "Gauverbandsleiter für WURTEMBERG" of VDA and "Gaubeauftragter für WURTEMBERG" of VOMI. As such,

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KURZ became involved in the relations which VDA and VOMI maintained with the Swiss Revivalists both in SWITZERLAND and in GERMANY; KURZ' efforts to foster "cultural" relations with SWITZERLAND consequently met with little success in Swiss circles, where he was too well known. A few lectures and an exhibition of works by a Swiss artist in STUTTGART were arranged, as well as an exchange of Swiss and German musicians and actors. But the effort to create a "Swiss-German Society" did not meet with success, nor did the effort to induce the "Neue Helvetische Gesellschaft" to create a "Schweizerisches Auslandsinstitut".

14. The Alamannische Institut, FREIBURG i/Br and "Alpendienst" INNSBRUCK

During the war, the "Alamannische Institut" carried on its pre-war activities, as set out in para 3d), but without the assistance of the Party, since Prof METZ and the Gauleiter of BADEN (WAGNER) were at loggerheads over the latter's aggressive speeches against SWITZERLAND.

The "Alpendienst", after the occupation of SOUTH TYROL by the Germans in 1943, concerned itself exclusively with SWITZERLAND; for some time the editor, STEINACHER, had on his staff the Swiss Revivalist WIRTH.

15. Conclusion

The official German attitude towards SWITZERLAND was laid down as already described. German-Swiss economic relations, fostered by DIKO (Deutsche Industrie Kommission) and DELIKO (Deutsche Luftfahrtindustrie Kommission) functioned smoothly until 1942, when the publication of Allied Black Lists began to deter Swiss industrialists from trading with GERMANY.

It is somewhat surprising, therefore, that a number of German Ministries and institutions, with the expenditure of much labour and funds, nevertheless persisted with their political intrigues against the security of SWITZERLAND. Prisoner explains this by the notorious clash of opinion between the various Reich offices, partly due to the personal ambition of the heads of these depts and institutions. Prisoner is certain that leading German officials toyed with the same ideas and plans regarding SWITZERLAND as had been effected in the case of AUSTRIA and the SUDETENLAND. It was no secret in higher official circles that the Swiss Revivalists were but a trifling minority; it seems obvious, therefore, that such officials must have envisaged eventual German military action for the realisation of their plans, if and when the Reich leadership was agreeable or deemed the moment favourable.

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APPENDIX B TO FR 75

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28 May 46

SS-Stubaf Dr Klaus HUGEL, @ Dr HUBNERAPPENDIX BGERMAN INT ORGS OPERATING AGAINST SWITZERLANDI. THE PRE-WAR PERIOD1. Introduction:

Part I of this Appendix is a purely general survey of the German orgs whose task it was to obtain political, economic and mil int on SWITZERLAND before the war. Prisoner's knowledge of such activities is but superficial, and acquired only after the outbreak of war, when he joined Referat VI at SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART.

2. The III 1 Dienst of SD Hauptamt and its Successor Amt VI (Auslandsnachrichtendienst) RSHA:a) III 1 Dienst of SD Hauptamt:

The "Zentralabteilung 1 des Amtes III des SD Hauptamts" (Amt III being Abw in the then existing SD Hauptamt) was the forerunner of Amt VI RSHA. Its task was the obtaining of inside infm regarding the structure, policy, economy, culture and social conditions of foreign countries. Even ethnographical and confessional aspects were covered in an endeavour to provide a clear overall picture of the country concerned.

b) Abt III 1 att to SD Oberabschnitte:

As far as work covering SWITZERLAND is concerned, Prisoner states that Abteilungen III 1 were set up within SD Oberabschnitte STUTTGART and MUNICH (1936) and in VIENNA (1938).

SCHMEL, Head of SD Oberabschnitt STUTTGART, appointed his friend Dr PETER as Abtsleiter III 1. PETER was the rep in STUTTGART of PROMI, Deutsches Auslandsinstitut, and Reichsstudentenführung, and was running "Büro Dr PETER". Thus the partial identification of Abt III 1 with "Büro Dr PETER" is explained. (After 1939 the two successor orgs, Referat VI STUTTGART and "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis" respectively, which were two parallel offices, were also similarly identified.)

According to Prisoner, V-men were NOT employed in pre-war days in the activities of Abt III 1, or at least "connections" were not known under this designation. Dr PETER was a very active man, however, and soon created for himself the reputation of an expert on Swiss affairs, cultivating personal relations with numerous Swiss personalities. He was on especially intimate terms with the leaders of the Swiss Revivalist Movement; after 1936 he visited them in SWITZERLAND at least once a month.

c) Amt VI RSHA:

With the creation of RSHA (summer 1939) Amt VI was built up

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on the basis of the former "III 1 Dienst" of SD. Local "Referenten VI" were now attached to SD Abschnitte and SD Leitabschnitte.

3. The Gestapo Amt and its Successor Amt IV RSHA:

Although Prisoner has little knowledge of the activities of the Gestapo Amt in pre-war days with regard to SWITZERLAND, he knows that Gestapoleitstelle STUTTGART and KARLSRUHE, and Gestapostelle INNSBRUCK, together with Grekos LORRACH, WALDSHUT, KONSTANZ, FRIEDRICHSHAFEN and BREGENZ, disposed of a very well organised int net work covering SWITZERLAND. This network was considerably more efficient than the "connections" of III 1 Dienst. The Gestapo Amt not only concerned itself with security (the real function of the later Amt IV RSHA), but also gathered int which was officially in the III 1 Dienst sphere.

4. The Abwehr:

Prisoner knows that Apts STUTTGART, MUNICH and SALZBURG, with their Nests, had in pre-war days organised an efficient net in SWITZERLAND, which formed the nucleus of much wider wartime ops. Whilst unable to give any details, Prisoner mentions that two of the most experienced Abw officials concerned with SWITZERLAND before the war were Obst GOMBART (LINDAU) and Maj EHINGER (STUTTGART).

Amongst Abw V-men were certain Swiss Revivalists. Prisoner knows for certain that SCHAEPPPI, ZANDER, FREI, LEONHARD and EBERHARD-BOLLIGER were already working for Abw before the war.

II. THE WAR PERIOD

5. Introduction:

Prisoner is in a position to describe in great detail German int activities during the war, especially those of Amt VI. With only a short break (1940), Prisoner was Referent VI at SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART from Sep 39 to Apr 43. From Apr 43 to Feb 44 he was Referent for SWITZERLAND in Amt VI BERLIN. In Feb 44 he was sent to ITALY as Aptsleiter VI beim BdS. In the sketch at Anneze 1 are set out the various German orgs engaged in int activities covering SWITZERLAND as at end 44.

A. AMT VI RSHA

6. General:

The Amt VI dept concerned with SWITZERLAND was Gruppe VI B 3 (known as VI F 3 until 1940). The sketch at Anneze 2 shows the org of this dept in detail. Whilst aims remained constant throughout the war, the methods of obtaining infm changed sharply when SCHELLENBERG took over Amt VI from JOST (summer 1941).

7. Sep 39 - Summer 41:

Under JOST Gruppe VI B 3 activities were mainly concerned with obtaining int on SWITZERLAND itself. In contrast, SCHELLENBERG wanted SWITZERLAND to be considered as a base for gathering int regarding the Allies as well as for observation of neutral countries and of GERANY's allies. Similarly SCHELLENBERG did not agree

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with the set-up of JOST's int net covering SWITZERLAND, which used mainly elements within or near to the Swiss Revivalist Movement as its sources. SCHELLENBERG was of the opinion that such elements were already exposed, and under surveillance of the Swiss Police to such an extent that their usefulness as sources was heavily impaired. He was also of the opinion that to meddle in Swiss internal politics only detracted from the main purpose of Amt VI activities.

a) "Fixed Positions" in SWITZERLAND, directly under Amt VI B 3:

During this early period, Gruppe VI B 3 disposed of three "fixed positions" in SWITZERLAND, controlled by SS-Hptstuf Dr PETER, SS-Ostuf Dr GRÜBL and SS-Hptstuf Dr REICHE respectively.

- (i) PETER was attached, as "Kulturattaché", to the German Legation in BERNE (Feb-Aug 40), but was working for Amt VI and PROMI at the same time. Whilst cultivating good relations with Swiss Revivalist leaders, he also tried to establish contact with Allied and neutral members of the Diplomatic Corps in BERNE. He established Irmgard BECHTLE (see Appx G, Part III para 3) in the circle of the French Legation in BERNE.
- (ii) GRÜBL was attached to the Consulate-General in ZÜRICH (autumn 40 - autumn 41), working as "Beauftragter in der SCHWEIZ" for Amt VI, as well as for Abt D of AA and the "Germanische Leitstelle" of SS-Hauptamt. He maintained close relations with the Swiss Revivalists, and it was his activity in connection with the "Sportschule" (see Appendix A, para 7 d) that caused his expulsion from SWITZERLAND, along with some members of the German Consulate in ST GALLEN. His sources were mostly members of the Swiss Revivalist Movement.
- (iii) REICHE was attached for camouflage purposes to the German Consulate-General in GENEVA from 1939 to 1941 when he was expelled from SWITZERLAND. He had worked closely with the Swiss Revivalist Dr MICHEL (GENEVA) (see Appx G Part II, para 40).

b) Referate VI, att to SD (Leit) Abschnitte:

- (i) STUTTGART, with SD Aust FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, occupied an exceptional position in the German int service covering SWITZERLAND from autumn 40 to spring 41. In Oct 40, SS-Oberf SCHEEL, in his threefold capacity as Inspekteur der Sipo u d SD in STUTTGART and MUNICH and BdS STRASBOURG, had called a meeting in STUTTGART, during which SWITZERLAND was discussed. The conference was attended by officials of SD, Stapo and Kripo. After stating the official German attitude towards SWITZERLAND (see Appendix A, para 5) which he said had been outlined to him by HEYDRICH and which he wanted to see uniformly adopted by all his subordinate Dienststellen, SCHEEL pointed out that SWITZERLAND had by the events of 1940 become the only neutral platform in CENTRAL EUROPE where info on the Allies could be obtained. For this reason, Amt VI work against SWITZERLAND was now to be greatly intensified, and since SW GERMANY was the most favourable area for these activities, he ordered that STUTTGART should henceforth be the centre of all Amt VI int work covering

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SWITZERLAND. The STUTTGART office was best organised for this task in view of its previous III 1 work, and its co-ordination with the activities of the "Alamanischer Arbeitskreis". STRASBOURG, KARLSRUHE and MUNICH, including their subordinate Dienststellen were from now on to pass all int material to STUTTGART, not only on topical subjects, but also from files and card-indices. The same was to apply to the well-organised CI service of Gestapo Leitstelle STUTTGART. Further, an effort was to be made to enlist new "honorary" collaborators in order to offset the lack of permanent personnel, the object being to bring up to date the file and index material on SWITZERLAND. This co-ordination of the int service covering SWITZERLAND and its centralisation in STUTTGART was given the cover-name "UHU" (Unternehmen Hutten).

After the replacement of SCHEEL by SS-Oberf FISCHER (spring 41), this centralisation was discontinued, partly because FISCHER was not very interested in Amt VI activities.

The persons named below co-operated with Referat VI STUTTGART either directly as V-men or indirectly through V-men:-

BENZ, Albert	(see Appendix G, Part II, para 4)
Frau BIEDERMANN	{ " " G, " II, " 6 }
BOLLIGER, Peter	{ " " G, " II, " 7 }
FURRER	{ " " G, " II, " 16 }
GUETH	{ " " G, " II, " 18 }
KISSLIG	{ " " G, " II, " 26 }
KUSSNER, Dr	{ " " G, " III, " 24 }
MARQUARDT	{ " " G, " II, " 35 }
MEIER, Jakob	{ " " G, " II, " 36 }
NEBEL	{ " " G, " II, " 43 }
OTT	{ " " G, " III, " 30 }
RAISER, Werner	{ " " G, " II, " 49 }
SCHAEPI, Benno	{ " " G, " II, " 56 }
SIEG	{ " " G, " II, " 64 }
ZIMMERMANN	{ " " G, " II, " 77 }

The town clerk of ZURICH (or BERNE ?) supplied BENZ with secret and highly interesting infm on Swiss emergency economic measures to which he had access.

Minor officials of the Reichsbahn co-operated with BENZ by acting as couriers between him and Frau BIEDERMANN.

A foreman in the "Eisen und Stahlwerke FISCHER", SCHAFFHAUSEN, whose name Prisoner does not remember, co-operated with BENZ, whom he supplied with figures of production and fuel stocks of his firm.

- (ii) Referat VI of SD Leitabschnitt KARLSRUHE operated mainly over the nearby German/Swiss frontier, through its SD Austen LORRACH, WALDSHUT and KONSTANZ and Nest SACKINGEN.
- (iii) MUNICH maintained SD Aust LINDAU for its Amt VI activities. By an Amt VI ruling, the principality of LIECHTENSTEIN was reserved for MUNICH, as far as "Auslandsnachrichtendienst"

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was concerned. Int on SWITZERLAND was also obtained from LIECHTENSTEIN.

V-man co-operators of Referat VI MUNICH were, according to Prisoner, Peter RHEINBERGER, HASLER, SCHWEND (see Appendix G).

- (iv) INNSBRUCK. Referat VI INNSBRUCK was at beg of the war mainly concerned with ITALY, incl SOUTH TYROL, with the exception of its SD Hptaust BREGENZ and SD Nest FELDKIRCH, the activities of which were directed against SWITZERLAND. SS-Ostuf SCHRATTENECKER of SD Hptaust BREGENZ was a very active official; he hatched the plan of kidnapping Lord VANSITTART in SWITZERLAND (see also CSDIC/CHF/SD 33 dated 26 Jun 45).
- (v) Abt VI att to Bds PARIS and STRASBOURG. Prisoner had no insight into the activities and connections of these offices.

8. Summer 1941 - Winter 1943/44:

a) Introduction:

- (i) SCHELLENBERG's taking over Amt VI in summer 41 was intended to bring to an end a situation which had made questionable the continued existence of Amt VI as such.
- (ii) For some time past, Amt VI's struggle against the competition of other orgs obtaining int from abroad, especially the Gestapo and Abw, had become very intense, on account not only of the non-co-operation of these two orgs, but also of AA and RWM. The co-operation of AA was needed in order to set up "fixed positions" within GERMANY's diplomatic missions in foreign countries; its permission to use the official courier was also required. RWM's assistance was required for the procurement of foreign currency, of which Amt VI had been held very short.
- (iii) SCHELLENBERG succeeded in coming to terms with both AA and RWM. It was agreed with AA that the ratio of Amt VI reps planted in diplomatic missions abroad should be equal to that allotted to Abw. As to foreign exchange required by Amt VI, an agreement was concluded with RWM that a monthly equivalent in foreign currency of RM 250,000 should be at the disposal of Amt VI.
- (iv) Having thus reinforced the position of Amt VI vis-à-vis the most important Ministries, for closer relations with which he created several LOs, SCHELLENBERG proceeded with an internal reorganisation of Amt VI itself. He set up two new Referate: VI Wi and VI Kult, and undertook a great reshuffle of his personnel.
- (v) With regard to the int service covering SWITZERLAND, the very scattered efforts of the various Referate VI in SOUTHERN GERMANY were centralised; Referat VI at SD Leitabschnitt KARLSRUHE and SD Abschnitt INNSBRUCK were abolished, their SD Austen LORRACH and SD Hptaust BREGENZ henceforth reporting to Amt VI direct.
- (vi) SCHELLENBERG's opinion that the primary object of Amt

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VI's int service covering SWITZERLAND should not be material on SWITZERLAND itself, but on the Allies, neutrals and countries allied to GERMANY meant a complete reorganization of the infn net in SWITZERLAND; the sources hitherto mainly employed (the Swiss Revivalists) did not now suit the task. SCHELLENBERG aimed at the setting-up of several "fixed positions" and the creation of a "direct line" of his own to SWITZERLAND.

b) SCHELLENBERG's "Direct Line" to SWITZERLAND:

SCHELLENBERG maintained his "direct line" completely separate from the work of the SWITZERLAND Referat of Amt VI as such; in fact it was meant to provide a check on the activities of the latter. Although Prisoner held the position of SWITZERLAND Referent in Amt VI in 1943, he knows little of SCHELLENBERG's dealings with his opposite number in SWITZERLAND, the Chief of the Swiss "Abw" and Vice-Chief of Staff of the Swiss Army, Oberstbrigadier MASSON. SCHELLENBERG repeatedly visited MASSON in SWITZERLAND, and at one time stayed for several days in AROSA at MASSON's invitation; on another occasion SCHELLENBERG met several Swiss officers near SICKINGEN (Prisoner mentions that SCHELLENBERG also knew personally Obst GUISSAN, son of the Swiss General). Of the purpose or results of these meetings, little or nothing was ever made known in Amt VI; the only man who should be better informed in this respect is SS-Hptstuf EGGEN, who as a buyer for the SS-Ehrungs Hauptamt (JUTTNER) frequently travelled to SWITZERLAND and acted as SCHELLENBERG's rep regarding the latter's "direct line". (Ref Question 10 in Brief IB/A2/PF 2553: DAUFELDT took care of EGGEN's mail to GERMANY, which was sent via the German Legation in BERNE by diplomatic courier and probably also transmitted EGGEN's WT messages on his (DAUFELDT's) transmitter.)

Whilst Prisoner is anxious to emphasise that SCHELLENBERG repeatedly made it clear that MASSON was by no means a V-man of his, and that on the contrary his Swiss connections always respected the principles of neutrality, Prisoner is nevertheless convinced that the existing relationship served a practical int end. Prisoner recalls the case of the emergency landing on a Swiss airfield (DUBENDORF ?) of a German aircraft in 1944. The aircraft contained highly secret new tech eqpt and the Germans were therefore most anxious to have it returned to GERMANY, a proposition to which the Swiss, as neutrals, could not agree. It was, however, arranged between MASSON and SCHELLENBERG, who was hurriedly sent to SWITZERLAND, that the aircraft with its new eqpt should be destroyed without being tampered with.

Another "line" handled by SCHELLENBERG himself was his relation with the Swiss psychiatrist Dr DE CRIGNIS (?) of the Charité in BERLIN. Prisoner can give no details of SCHELLENBERG's relations with DE CRIGNIS and his female asst (name forgotten), but here again EGGEN should, in Prisoner's opinion, be able to help.

c) STEIMLE's "Direct Line" to SWITZERLAND:

SCHELLENBERG encouraged the Gruppenleiter of Amt VI to maintain "direct lines" on the same lines as his own, to the countries of their respective Referate, as a means of checking on the activities of their subordinates. In 1943, STEIMLE (Gruppenleiter B) tried to set up his own "line" to SWITZERLAND, ie contact with Leg Rat a D GARDELMANN, formerly of the German

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Legation in MADRID, who had been dismissed from the diplomatic service on account of his English wife (1943). The plan was to establish GARDELMANN in SWITZERLAND as a rep of various German firms, and permission was sought for 40,000 Swiss francs to be made available to GARDELMANN for the purchase of a private residence at either ZURICH or LUGANO, where a WT transmitter was to be installed. GARDELMANN's int service was not to cover SWITZERLAND, but mainly the Allies. Prisoner left BERLIN for ITALY at beg 44 and therefore does not know what became of the project; he knows, however, that GARDELMANN actually received 8,000-10,000 Swiss francs towards the project (autumn 43).

d) "Fixed Positions" in SWITZERLAND:

When SCHELLENBERG took over Amt VI, the chief aim of Gruppe B 3 was the setting-up of a number of "fixed positions" in SWITZERLAND; these were Prisoner's instructions when he took over the SWITZERLAND Referat. Whilst SCHELLENBERG himself conducted the negotiations with the appropriate Ministries, Prisoner's task was the solution of the tech difficulties, not the least of which was shortage of manpower.

With the exception of the DAUFELDT project (see (viii) below) none of the following plans materialised:-

- (i) Planting of a "Beauftragter VI", in the guise of a high diplomatic appointment, in the German Legation at BERNE, for which Dr HOFMANN, a lawyer from VIENNA, was selected. HOFMANN was a friend of SEYSS-INQUART and KALTENBRUNNER; it was the latter who personally recommended HOFMANN's "appointment" to the AA. HOFMANN had already spent some time at the SWITZERLAND Referat of Amt VI in order to acquaint himself with his new tasks, when news was received that the Swiss govt would not sanction this "diplomatic" appointment.
- (ii) Planting of a "Beauftragter VI" in the guise of a "Personal-Referent" for the AO, in the Landesgruppenleitung of the AO in BERNE. Landesgruppenleiter von BIBRA had agreed to this, but his successor STENGEL raised objections on the grounds that he did not wish to compromise the AO by the int activities of one of his staff, with which objection his Chief, BOHLE ("Gauleiter Ausland"), concurred. SS-Hptstuf CLEIENS had been earmarked for the post, or alternatively the lawyer TIEBEL, both from DRESDEN.
- (iii) Reinforcement for the "fixed position" DAUFELDT (see (viii) below) by attachment of an SS-Führer as "Consulate employee".
- (iv) Planting of "Beauftragte VI" as employees at the German Consulates in ST GALLEN, LUGANO, DAVOS, BASLE and GENEVA.
- (v) Planting of a "Beauftragter VI" in the German Chamber of Commerce in ZURICH.
- (vi) Planting of a "Beauftragter VI" in the office of the "Kölnische Zeitung" in SWITZERLAND. The curtailment of the sale of German newspapers in SWITZERLAND frustrated this plan.

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- (vii) Various plans were put forward by Amt VI Wi for the planting of "Beauftragte VI" in the Swiss branches of German industrial concerns; as far as Prisoner knows, these plans were never put into effect.
- (viii) "Fixed position" DAUFELDT (Cover-number: VM 7901):  
 In summer 42, SCHELLENBERG succeeded in having SS-Ostuf DAUFELDT, former head of Gruppe VI D, appointed Vice-Consul at the German Consulate in LAUSANNE. Until his expulsion from SWITZERLAND (winter 1944-45) DAUFELDT was so successful that his activities as "Beauftragter VI" became the focal point of the SWITZERLAND Referat. As Vice-Consul, his time was only to a small degree taken up by official duties; he could devote most of his attention to gathering int, assisted by three female Amt VI employees, of whom one, Frl BALTZ, was an experienced WT operator.

When Prisoner took over the SWITZERLAND Referat (1943) his temporary predecessor SS-Hptstuf AHRENS was placed in sole charge of the "DAUFELDT Line". Although Prisoner does not remember all the details or sources of info used by DAUFELDT, he states that DAUFELDT was prodigious in his output: not only were all SWITZERLAND Referat problems and tasks referred to him, but other Länder-referate also made use of his services. The emphasis in 1943 lay on the question: "When and where is the invasion to be expected?", and as far as other Länder-referate were concerned: "What is the attitude of GERMANY's allies?" Defection in certain instances had to be anticipated. Apart from WT traffic between the transmitter in the Consulate and the HAVELINSTITUT, DAUFELDT sent one or two weekly despatches via the diplomatic courier of the German Legation in BERNE. For this, permission to use the RSHA "Green Envelope" had been granted. This envelope incorporated a peculiar tying and sealing device, which made it impossible to open the envelope without either breaking the seal or tearing some of the many threads which were worked into the paper and united in the seal. This had been specially developed by VI F (Tech Gruppe of Amt VI).

Regarding DAUFELDT's connections in SWITZERLAND Prisoner remembers the following details of personalities exploited:-

- (1) The leader of the German Students' Group in LAUSANNE; name unknown. This man gave reliable info on Allied invasion plans, the source of which was a British or American national living in or nr LAUSANNE, and when GERMANY recalled all German students from SWITZERLAND (1943) DAUFELDT had great difficulty in retaining this important contact.
- (2) A V-Man, possibly a South American, who had good connections with South American reps in SWITZERLAND generally and especially with the Brazilian Legation in BERNE.

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- (3) V-Man ROUGE (Cover-number VII 7901/2), hotel keeper or merchant in ST CERGUE: Swiss national. Travelled extensively in SWITZERLAND and abroad and regularly brought good reports on invasion plans.
- (4) A V-Man, possibly a Swiss national, with good connections in Spanish Royalist circles in LAUSANNE. Reported on plans of Don JUAN and the situation in SPAIN.
- (5) A V-Man, an Italian national, connected with the circles of the Princess of PIEDMONT and the daughter and daughter-in-law of Marshal BADOGLIO. This group resided nr the Lake of GENEVA (MONTREUX or VEVEY?). Gave reports on the situation in ITALY.

e) V-Men directly controlled by the SWITZERLAND Referat of Amt VI:

As a rule, V-Men were NOT directly controlled by the SWITZERLAND Referat. The exceptions were V-Men who were deemed very important; of these Prisoner remembers the following:-

- (i) ABERSOLD. Architect, a Swiss national resident in BERLIN (see also Appendix G, Part II, para 1) who proposed to install in SWITZERLAND Amt VI's "I" (stay-behind) WF net for the eventuality of SWITZERLAND's being invaded by the Allies (see also Appendix E).
- (ii) SCHULZ. Director of the HENSCHEL works in KASSEL (see Appendix G, Part III, para 38).
- (iii) Baroness FALZ-FEIN. (see Appendix G, Part III, para 10).
- (iv) A doctor, member of the Reichsarztekammer, whose name Prisoner does not remember. This doctor was an inspector of German sanatoria in SWITZERLAND; in this capacity he was a V-Man of Referat VI (Kultur). Prisoner knows no further details.
- (v) Dr MEYER, Wolfgang, BERLIN. (see Appendix G, Part III, para 29).

f) V-Men of the Subordinate Dienststellen of Amt VI:

The work of the subordinate offices of the SWITZERLAND Referat lost a great deal of importance with the accession of SCHELLENBERG to Amt VI leadership. This was partly the deliberate policy of SCHELLENBERG and partly because the fact that SCHELLENBERG and Amt VI had direct connections in SWITZERLAND, had relegated the subordinate offices to a "back-seat" position.

- (i) Referat VI SD Leitabschnitt STUTTGART. In winter 41-42, SCHELLENBERG intended to abolish Referat VI STUTTGART, along with those at KARLSRUHE and INNSBRUCK; that this plan was not carried out was due only to the fact that AA and PROMI were still interested in the "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis" whose Leiter (Prisoner) was at the same time Referent VI STUTTGART.

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During this period, the following co-operated with Referat VI STUTTGART, either directly or indirectly:-

- ADAM (see Appendix G, Part III, para 1)
- DAEMEN (see Appendix G, Part III, para 8)
- GROSSMANN, Richard G (cover-name LUDWIG) (see Appendix G, Part III, para 15)
- LUTZ (see Appendix G, Part III, para 26)
- MEYER, Karl (see Appendix G, Part II, para 39)
- MUNSTER (see Appendix G, Part II, para 42)
- Frau Dr IOESLI (see Appendix G, Part II, para 41)
- NEBEL, Louis (cover-name Leo NEUMANN) (see Appendix G, Part II, para 43)
- NYDEGGER (see Appendix G, Part II, para 45)
- PAUL (see Appendix G, Part III, para 32)
- SIEGENTHALER (see Appendix G, Part II, para 65)
- STADLER (see Appendix G, Part II, para 67)
- Frau SPAMM-DEMUTH (see Appendix G, Part II, para 68)
- Dr TEN BRINK (see Appendix G, Part III, para 70)
- WAHL (see Appendix G, Part III, para 45)
- Dr WANNER (see Appendix G, Part III, para 46).

(ii) Referat VI STUTTGART's Co-operation with "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis". On taking over Amt VI, SCHELLENBERG was at first apt to describe Prisoner's activity in and for the "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis" as a "superfluous sideline". In 1942, however, when SCHELLENBERG thought that the moment had come to take up contact with the Allies, he proposed, at Prisoner's suggestion, to make use of the strictly neutral connections in SWITZERLAND of the "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis". During the first years of the war Prisoner had various discussions with influential Swiss circles, known as the "Wulflingerkreis" on account of the discussions having taken place at Schloss WULFLINGEN nr WINTERTHUR. Measures were discussed whereby the mutually damaging Press campaigns in GERMANY and SWITZERLAND might be mitigated (see also Appendix A, para 12 b).

Besides Bundesrichter Obst HASLER (Chief of Swiss Press Censorship) the following Swiss personalities can also, according to Prisoner, be counted among the "Wulflingerkreis":-

von TSCHARNER, Anton	Architect, BREGENZ
BITZ	Swiss Consul in BREGENZ
Obstlt FRICK	ZURICH
von SPRECHER, Andreas	BAIENFELD nr CHUR
JENNY	Textile manufacturer, ZIEGELBRUCKE
AMMANN, Hektor	ARAU
Dr AEBI	Lawyer, ZURICH
Obst DAENIKER	WALLENSTADT
GROB	Parson, ZURICH
BUEHRLE, E.G	Owner of Werkzeugmaschinen- fabrik OERLIKON.
STOFFEL, Max	Textile manufacturer in ST GALLEN

Report CSDIC/CMF/SD 25 dated 21 Jun 45 deals exhaustively under (C) (5) and (D) (3) with the ensuing attempts on the part of SCHELLENBERG to take up contact with the Allies

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through members of the above circle on the one hand and the British Consul-General CABLE (ZÜRICH) on the other.

- (iii) Referat VI, SD Leitabschnitt KARLSRUHE. With the demotion of SD Leitabschnitt KARLSRUHE to SD Hauptamt (1942), the position of "Referent VI" (SS-Ostuf WANDHOFF) was abolished; this was in keeping with SCHELLENBERG's scheme to centralise int activities covering SWITZERLAND. Of KARLSRUHE's Austen, WALDSHUT, KONSTANZ and LÖRRACH, only the last-named preserved a few unimportant connections in SWITZERLAND and was granted the privilege of using the diplomatic courier att to the German Consulate-General in BASLE. SD Aust LÖRRACH now reported directly to Amt VI, BERLIN.
- (iv) Referat VI, SD Leitabschnitt MUNICH. In 1942, SS-Stubaf KURRECK, Referent VI of SD Leitabschnitt MUNICH, was recalled to BERLIN; his successor SS-Ostuf DAUSER confined his "VI" work to his connections with LIECHTENSTEIN.
- MUNICH's SD Aust LINDAU was no longer concerned with "VI" work.
- (v) Referat VI, SD Abschnitt INNSBRUCK. In 1942, SS-Ostuf SCHUBERNIG, Referent VI of SD Abschnitt INNSBRUCK, was recalled to BERLIN; his place was taken by a temporary rep, SS-Hptschaf NOGGLER.
- At INNSBRUCK's SD Hptaust BREGENZ, Referent VI SS-Ostuf SCHRATT-ENECKER maintained his connections across the frontier, reporting directly to Amt VI, BERLIN.
- (vi) Referat VI, att to Bds STRASBOURG. The activities of this Referat were mainly concerned with FRANCE, after a few unsuccessful attempts to establish connections with SWITZERLAND.
- The Referenten VI at SD Hptaust MULHOUSE (SS-Hptstuf MAIER and SS-Stubaf BLECHER), however, succeeded in establishing a few connections in SWITZERLAND. Whilst Prisoner cannot give details, he remembers having heard of a V-man resident nr PORRENTROY; he also knows that a Swiss national, KAUFMANN, a native of BASLE, was a V-man of this Referat.
- (vii) Referat VI, att to Bds FRANCE. In view of the poor results of the activities of Abt VI att to Bds FRANCE, it was decided to plant an Amt VI agent in the German Consulate at VICHY. SS-Hptstuf Dr REICHE who became Vice-Consul made several trips to GENEVA and LAUSANNE, where he contacted DAUFELDT, but Prisoner has not heard of any good results from this end.

g) KALTENBRUNNER's "Direct Line" to SWITZERLAND

KALTENBRUNNER's "direct line" was to Dr BARWISCH, a lawyer at DAVOS, a former German, naturalised Swiss (see Appendix G, Part II, para 2).

Referat SWITZERLAND of Amt VI had nothing to do with BARWISCH direct, and Prisoner does not know how contact was initially established; he presumes, however, that Dr Ernst HOFMANN (see Appendix G, Part III, para 20) and his lawyer-associate, SEYSS-INQUART, were instrumental therein. KALTENBRUNNER disposed of his own foreign currency funds, which were independent of Amt VI, and Prisoner thinks it possible that BARWISCH received payment from these funds direct.

9. Winter 1943/44 - End of War

Prisoner has only incomplete knowledge of Amt VI activities covering SWITZERLAND during this period, since from beg 44 he was att as Referent VI to Bds ITALY.

The fusion of Abw with Amt VI RSHA took place during this period. This meant that Referat SWITZERLAND/Amt VI and Referat SWITZERLAND/Amt III now came under the same comd, Oblt HOMANN. This, however, did not do away with the existing treble int activities (Amt VI, Abw and

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Gestapo). On the contrary, there now existed the following distinct offices:-

- a) Within the sphere of Amt Mil: KO SWITZERLAND
- b) " " " " Amt VI: Referate VI att to SD (Leit) Abschnitte.  
Referate VI att to BdS in GERMANY and occupied countries.  
Hauptbeauftragte VI in SWITZERLAND (DAUFELDT).  
Referate VI Wi (STUTTGART and MUNICH).  
Referate VI Z (CI Branch of former Abw).
- c) " " " " Amt IV: The hitherto existing CI service of the Stapo in GERMANY att to BdS in occupied countries.  
Referate IV (III F) in GERMANY and att to BdS in occupied countries.

This "reorganisation" brought about increased difficulties and muddle; a severe setback for the int service covering SWITZERLAND was also caused by the expulsion from SWITZERLAND of DAUFELDT (winter 44/45). The office in Referat SWITZERLAND of Amt VI, which had been given sole charge of the "DAUFELDT Line" (see para 8 d) (viii) above) continued even after DAUFELDT's expulsion, but Prisoner knows no details of the work it performed.

Of other Amt VI activities concerning SWITZERLAND during this period, Prisoner knows that SS-Stubaf HOETTL was sent to SWITZERLAND (winter 44/45), that STEIMLE had a meeting with BUEHRLE (see para 8 f) (ii) above) in KONSTANZ, and that the Swiss Revivalist Groups in GERMANY (BSG and NSSB) were combed for likely collaborators. Amt VI was also interested in the removal to SWITZERLAND of Jews from THERESIENSTADT and HUNGARY, which had been organised by SS-Ostuf BECHER on the one hand, and by a committee in SWITZERLAND on the other. Prisoner does not know whether it was thought that agents could be enrolled amongst these Jews, to act on GERMANY's behalf in SWITZERLAND (SS-Hptstuf WANDEL, Referent VI at SD Hptstuf BREGENZ, should be able to give infm on this).

The last Prisoner heard of the SWITZERLAND Referat of Amt VI was that it was NOT evacuated to UPPER BAVARIA with the bulk of Amt VI (Mar 45), but to GÖTZIS (VORARLBERG).

10. IS covering SWITZERLAND att to BdS ITALY (Abt VI)

a) Abt VI, att to BdS ITALY

Until Sep 43, Amt VI was represented in ITALY only at the office of the Police Attaché in ROME, and by special Amt VI reps who from time to time were sent to ITALY on special missions. Their activities were concerned solely with ITALY, however, and NO Amt VI contacts with SWITZERLAND existed from ITALY.

When the office of the BdS ITALY was set up in VERONA (Sep 43), considerable time elapsed before an Abt VI within that office could be established. Such operations as "Operation Felicitas" and "Operation Roderich" (see Appendix D) were sponsored by the ITALY Referat of Amt VI.

Only in Mar 44, after difficult negotiations between SCHELLENBERG and SS-Gruf Dr HARSTER (BdS ITALY), was an Abt VI established within the office of BdS ITALY, it being also agreed that Referenten VI were to be att to the subordinate Dienststellen of BdS ITALY. The chief difficulty lay in the shortage of staff (Prisoner points out

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that Abt VI Bds FRANCE (PARIS) had 130 officials, whereas Abt VI Bds ITALY had only six).

When Prisoner went to ITALY at beg Mar 44, he had instructions from SCHELLENBERG and STEIMLE to establish new int contacts in SWITZERLAND from his new Italian HQ. Prisoner succeeded by Apr 44 in placing a Referent VI (SS-Ostuf ZIMMER) with Bds Gruppe "OBERITALIEN WEST" (MILAN); by beg Jun 44 another Referent VI (SS-Hptstuf CLEMENS) with "Grenzbefehlstelle WEST" (COMO) at the MERANO "Aussenposten" of Kds BOLZANO SS-Ustuf ZIRNBAUER acted for Amt VI. It was moreover arranged as from Aug 44 that the Referent VI (SS-Hptstuf WANDEL) of SD Hptstuf BREGENZ was to send copies of all his Amt VI reports to Abt VI Bds ITALY in VERONA.

b) "Grenzbefehlstelle WEST" in COMO

COMO was the "point d'appui" of Amt VI int activities against SWITZERLAND from ITALY. Amt IV had previously set up an infm net which the new "VI Referent" could now take over and enlarge.

V-men and collaborators of Referat VI at "Grenzbefehlstelle WEST" were the following, whose activities and personalities are described in detail in Appendix G:-

- (i) Dr PRAGER                      Owner of a commercial enterprise in COMO and CHIASSO. The most important V-man of the Amt VI int service covering SWITZERLAND, operating from ITALY.
- (ii) KARNATZ
- (iii) HAENDTKE
- (iv) CÄSAR  
(cover-name CORRADO)
- (v) BAZZI
- (vi) BORGHESE  
(cover-name FISCHER)
- (vii) ÄBERSOLD                      Architect, Swiss national resident in BERLIN (see also para 3 e) above). In summer 44, ÄBERSOLD came to ITALY, where he proposed to set up Amt VI's "I" WT net (see Appendix E). Prisoner proposed his recall to GERMANY when it became evident that ÄBERSOLD's plans were having no success whatsoever.
- (viii) FINIZIO                      Tenente in the Italian Guardia di Finanza at PONTE CHIASSO.
- (ix) GIORGIO  
(cover and Christian name)
- (x) X Flottiglia MAS, comprising approx 10,000 members of the Italian Navy, under Prince BORGHESE, claimed that it was about to set up its own int service covering SWITZERLAND by taking part in smuggling activities. In autumn 44, this formation offered through the Italian Secretary of State for the Navy to co-operate with the GIS. The organisers on the Italian side were to be three offrs of X Flottiglia MAS: Capitano di Fregata MANZINI, Tenente Osvaldo VALENTI (Italian film actor), a Capitano (name forgotten). It soon became clear, however, that their intention was not to use smuggling activities as cover for int activities, but vice versa. They never produced any useful infm.

c) Abt VI "Gruppe OBERITALIEN WEST" under Bds ITALY (MILAN)

V-men and others who collaborated with Abt VI MILAN in respect of SWITZERLAND were the following:-

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- (i) UGO  
(cover name) A former Italian OVRA agent (see Appendix G, Part III, para 43).
  - (ii) BENUZZI (See Appendix G, Part III, para 4).
  - (iii) MARINOTTI President of SNIA VISCOSA (see Appendix G, Part III, para 28).
  - (iv) Baron PARILLI  
(cover-name  
Baron X) (See Appendix G, Part III, para 31).
  - (v) A Swiss national (from the German-speaking part of SWITZERLAND), whose name Prisoner has forgotten. Made one or two trips to SWITZERLAND for Abt VI MILAN and brought fairly good reports.
  - (vi) The female secretary of the Spanish Consul in MILAN (name forgotten; of partly Jewish extraction). The Spanish Consul was in close connection with the Pretender to the Spanish Throne, Don JUAN, then living in LAUSANNE. SS-Ostuf ZIMMER bribed this secretary to give him photostats of the Consul's correspondence and notes.
- d) Referat VI, att to Aussenkdo TURIN

In spring 45 the VI-Referent at TURIN, Dr VINATZER, contacted two Italian brothers named CORSETTI, who intended to take up residence in SWITZERLAND and volunteered to work there for the GIS. It seemed, however, to Prisoner that what they were really after was the German exit permit.

e) Referat VI at Aussenposten MERANO of Kds BOLZANO

Although the part of the Italian-Swiss frontier lying in the area of Kds BOLZANO was much less important than the COMO and DOMODOSSOLA areas, it had been decided to establish a Referat VI in this area for the following reasons:-

- (i) There was considerable illegal frontier traffic in the remote valleys of the Alps.
- (ii) Even in the last stages of the war there was considerable social activity in MERANO, CORTINA D'AMPEZZO and other resorts in this area.
- (iii) A great number of foreigners, formerly living in all parts of ITALY, had now taken up residence in this area.
- (iv) With the possibility of a German retreat to the Alpine region, it was envisaged that Referat VI MERANO should keep in contact with the connections of "Grenzbefehlstelle WEST" (COMO), it being planned to transfer the latter to MALLEES.

V-men and other collaborators of Referat VI MERANO were:-

- (i) SIMON A German resident in ITALY for many years (see Appendix G, Part III, para 42).
- (ii) LOVIOZ A Swiss national living in MERANO (see Appendix G, Part II, para 32).
- (iii) Baron PITNER  
(cover-name  
RETZHOPF) (See Appendix G, Part III, para 34).
- (iv) Dr FRIES A doctor living in MALLEES (see Appendix G, Part III, para 12).

f) Contacts directly controlled by Abt VI VERONA

A number of V-men engaged in important ops were controlled by Abt VI VERONA direct, namely:-

- (i) Frau BEETZ, née BURKHARDT  
(cover-name Felicitas)

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(ii) Pater PANCINO

Both of the above were engaged in Ops "Felicitas" and "Roderich" (see Appendix D).

(iii) HOHBERGER

A German industrialist from LEIPZIG with business interests in ITALY, who had formerly co-operated with the SD and in 1944 was charged by SS-Gruf HARSTER with the mission described in report CSDIC/CMF/SD/25 under 2 (E) (2) (b) (i) (see Appendix G, Part III, Para 21).

(iv) Baroness MANFREDI

A personal acquaintance of HIMMLER's who was to be sent to SWITZERLAND on an int mission (see Appendix G, Part III, para 27).

- (v) After the split-up of ITALY into Royalist ITALY and the Neo-Fascist Republic under MUSSOLINI (1943), SWITZERLAND's official reps throughout ITALY continued to be accredited to Royalist ITALY, while the Italian official reps in SWITZERLAND were also those of Royalist ITALY. In the interests of trade, not "de jure" but "de facto", SWITZERLAND recognised an economic mission to SWITZERLAND from the Neo-Fascist Republic. The head of this mission was KININGER, whom it was wished to replace on account of inefficiency (spring 44). Abt VI thought this a good opportunity to plant an agent in this position. The choice lay between Conte SENNI and his son, the latter being already a collaborator of Abt IV and V, Bds ITALY. The Swiss entry visa having been refused to the young SENNI, his father was approached, and accepted. The plan fell through as Conte SENNI stayed in ROME after its occupation by the Allies.

g) Assistance required by other German Offices from Abt VI Bds ITALY

The more desperate the situation became in the last stages of the war, the more did all kinds of German Dienststellen direct their attention to SWITZERLAND; the following are some of the offices and officials who asked Abt VI Bds ITALY for assistance and infm:-

- (i) Referat FRANCE of Amt VI (VI B 2), after the occupation of FRANCE by the Allies in summer 44, formed a project to re-establish an infm net in FRANCE by sending agents via ITALY and SWITZERLAND. Their requests for assistance from Abt VI Bds ITALY were so numerous, that as a result of complaints by Prisoner to Amt VI, it was decided to establish an office of Referat FRANCE at SAN REMO (under SS-Stubaf GOHL). Prisoner states that agents were eventually sent by this office into FRANCE direct.
- (ii) The same applied to Referat VI S, which eventually sent a "Beauftragter für FRANKREICH" to ITALY (SS-Ostuf NEISSER) for the purpose of infiltrating agents into FRANCE from ITALY.
- (iii) Bds TRIESTE, whose collaborators were largely Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, repeatedly requested the assistance of Abt VI Bds ITALY for the infiltration of agents into SWITZERLAND. This assistance was repeatedly accorded by the "Grenzbefehlshaber WEST" (COMO) during winter 44/45.
- (iv) In Apr 45, the German "Beauftragte" attached to Gen VLASSOV, SS-Gruf von WÄCHTER, appeared in BOLZANO, requesting assistance for the infiltration into SWITZERLAND of anti-Bolshevik Russians. Prisoner does NOT know what became of the project.
- (v) In Apr 45, Gesandte NEUBACHER appeared with some Czech Nazis in BOLZANO, intending to infiltrate them into SWITZERLAND. Prisoner does not know whether he was successful.

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- (vii) In Feb 45, the German Agp "G" assembled in the PALATINATE, sent a Beauftragter from its Ic Branch, SS-Stubaf MAY, to TYROL and ITALY. As the possibility of an Allied march through SWITZERLAND, with the object of attacking GERMANY from the SOUTH, had to be taken into consideration, MAY was to collect any infm which Abt VI Bds ITALY might have on this subject.
- h) Efforts of Abt VI Bds ITALY to set up an "I" Network in SWITZERLAND  
See Appendix E.
- i) Attempts by Abt VI Bds ITALY to open up Contacts with the Allies  
In 1944 and early 45, a great number of attempts were made to contact Allied circles in SWITZERLAND. Abt VI Bds ITALY was merely the vehicle for providing the necessary links on the German side; the personalities involved in these attempts kept in the background as much as possible; they ranged from minor functionaries to the highest officials of RSHA, such as SCHELLENBERG and KALTENBRUNNER; examples of such attempts were:-
- (i) "Operation West Wind" (see Report CSDIC/CMF/SD 25 under 2 (E) (2) (b) (ii)).
  - (ii) HOHBERGER's contact with Mr DULLES; President ROOSEVELT's special rep in SWITZERLAND (Report CSDIC/CMF/SD 25 under 2 (E) (2) (b) (i)).
  - (iii) "Operation Wool" (Report CSDIC/CMF/SD 25, under 2 (E) (2) (b) (iii)).
  - (iv) SIMON's contact (see Appendix G, Part III, para 42) via his collaborator LOVIOZ (see Appendix G, Part II, para 32) with the latter's brother in BASLE, who had connections with Allied circles in SWITZERLAND. On account of the lack of directives from Amt VI, this attempt had to be abandoned.
  - (v) Contact of the Deputy Chief of the Govt of LIECHTENSTEIN, Dr VOGT (see Appendix G, Part III, para 44) with Mr DULLES, who had paid a visit to Dr VOGT to inquire about the situation in VORARLBERG, which, he said, "was soon to be occupied by the US Army" (Feb 45). The attempt by Abt VI Bds ITALY to use this contact for peace overtures had also to be abandoned for lack of directives from Amt VI, although Mr DULLES had seemed willing to enter into discussions, having named as his middleman a certain Herr VAN ARKEL.
  - (vi) Contact of Gen Karl WOLFF with Mr DULLES; and of Dr PRAGER with Mr JONES, the US Consul in LUGANO, which led to the surrender of the Germans in ITALY.

B. AMT IV RSHA

11. Introduction

Prisoner's knowledge of Stapo int activities against SWITZERLAND is based partly on incidents connected with his own activities in the same field, partly on departmental reports from Amt IV to Amt VI, and also on infm imparted to him by certain Stapo officials.

As already pointed out, Amt IV RSHA did NOT always confine its activities to its real security functions, but encroached largely on the tasks of Amt VI, ie "Auslandsnachrichtendienst". Only after HEYDRICH and CANARIS had more closely defined the spheres of competence of Abw and RSHA (spring 1942), was an effort made to dispense with the double-track activities of Amt IV and VI. As a result of the new instructions, the "Auslandsnachrichtendienst" of the Stapo lost some of its importance after 1942, the increasing ascendancy of Amt VI under SCHELLENBERG also contributing to this end. In certain instances Stapo contacts were either handed over to Amt VI or at least controlled in

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conjunction with Amt VI.

12. Stapoleitstelle STUTTGART, with its subordinate Grenzpolizei-Kommissariat (Greko) FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

The officials of these two Dienststellen (SS-Ostufab MUSSGAY, SS-Stufab Krim Dir ENGELBRECHT, SS-Hptstuf Krim Kom ROTHMUND and Krim Insp JAHN) were known to be experts on SWITZERLAND, and disposed of a good int net covering SWITZERLAND. Such of their contacts, as are known to Prisoner, are given below:-

- a) Frau STAMM-DEMUTH. Later handed over to Amt VI (see Appendix G, Part II, para 68).
  - b) Secretary whose name Prisoner cannot remember of Dr KÖCHLIN, BASLE, (see Appendix G, Part II, para 27).
  - c) The "Abwehrbeauftragte" of the BOSCH concern in STUTTGART, whose name Prisoner does not remember. He was a former Assessor of Stapoleitstelle STUTTGART. Frequent business trips to SWITZERLAND by members of the BOSCH concern produced infm which the "Abwehrbeauftragte" passed on to Stapoleitstelle STUTTGART.
  - d) SS-Standf HUMPS, "Abwehrbeauftragter" of the DORNIER works in FRIEDRICHSHAFEN. The close relations between these works and the Swiss DORNIER works in ALTENRHEIN brought in infm which HUMPS passed on to Greko FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (see Appendix G, Part III, para 22).
  - e) MEIER, Jakob (see Appendix G, Part II, para 36).
  - f) RAISER, Werner (see Appendix G, Part II, para 49).
  - g) GROSSMANN (see Appendix G, Part III, para 15).
  - h) SIEGENTHALER (see Appendix G, Part II, para 65).
  - i) MEYER, Karl (see Appendix G, Part II, para 39).
  - j) FURRER (see Appendix G, Part II, para 16).
- ) Contacts  
either handed  
over to Amt  
VI, or con-  
trolled joint-  
ly with Amt  
VI.

13. Stapoleitstelle KARLSRUHE, with its subordinate Grekos LÖRRACH, WALDSHUT, SINGEN and KONSTANZ

Until 1941/42 Stapoleitstelle KARLSRUHE was of little importance as far as its int activities against SWITZERLAND were concerned, despite the fact that it controlled the largest section of the German-Swiss frontier. After the ambitious SS-Stufab Reg Rat SCHICK took over its direction (mid 1940), a change was gradually effected, and during 1942-43 it became the centre of CI activities against SWITZERLAND. This meant that all other Stapo(Leit)Stellen had to pass on to KARLSRUHE all the infm on SWITZERLAND in their possession. KARLSRUHE kept a central registry of all Swiss nationals who were on the Stapo black-list, as well as a registry of all V-men operating against SWITZERLAND for the Stapo. The registry was devised to make it impossible for a V-man to offer his services to two or more Stapostellen at the same time; a check in the registry would reveal that he was already engaged by another Stapo office. A proposal by Amt IV to Amt VI to follow up this practice by giving the names of all Amt VI V-men to this central V-men registry, was being considered by SCHELLENBERG in 1944, but Prisoner does not know his final decision in the matter.

Although SCHICK and his asst, SS-Stufab Krim Dir FABER and SS-Hptstuf Krim Kom KRAUTH had the reputation of being experts on SWITZERLAND, Prisoner is not "in the picture" regarding their activities and contacts. Grekos LÖRRACH, WALDSHUT, SINGEN and KONSTANZ were useful to Amt VI for the infiltration of Amt VI V-men. Obersek TRUCKENBROT and Obersek WENZEL of Greko SINGEN were also links in the chain by which financial support reached the Swiss Revivalist publications "Front" and "Grenzbote" (see Appendix A, para 9).

14. Stapoleitstelle MUNICH

No details known.

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15. Stapoleitstelle INNSBRUCK, with its subordinate Greko BREGENZ and Aussenposten FELDKIRCH and LUSTENAU

Int work against SWITZERLAND was carried out mainly through Greko BREGENZ which had already been well organised in 1938 by SS-Stubaf Krim Dir SCHREIEDER, and functioned equally well under its successive heads HUCK, HÜBNER and HOHMANN. They maintained a well-organised net of V-men and collaborated with employees at the German Consulate in ST GALLEN, eg HEILIG (see Appendix G, Part III, para 18).

An incident of considerable gravity was the arrest in SWITZERLAND in 1942 and subsequent suicide of the head of Aussenposten LUSTENAU, TRUMMER, which for some time threatened to have serious consequences. Prisoner had difficulties with Greko BREGENZ on the occasion of his discussions with the "Wulflingerkreuz" (see para 8 f) (ii) of this Appendix). Greko BREGENZ considered TSCHARNER, SCHINDLER and BITZ as politically unreliable and dangerous, and in the case of TSCHARNER contemplated his arrest.

In late 1944, Stapostelle INNSBRUCK became subordinate to BdS ITALY, SS-Gruf Dr HARSTER. His endeavour to intensify int activities against SWITZERLAND by Stapostelle INNSBRUCK, in conjunction with Referat VI BGS ITALY, was the subject of negotiations which Prisoner attended with SS-Ostuf Ob Reg Rat NEDWED and BdS SÜD-WEST, SS-Ostuf Ob Reg Rat ISSELHORST. The resulting exchange of infm between Stapo and Amt VI in the Swiss sphere did not, however, bear fruit.

16. Co-operation between SWITZERLAND Referat Amt VI and Amt IV

Prisoner states that while he was SWITZERLAND Referent at Amt VI there was little co-operation with Amt IV, despite the many points of contact and even overlap of their activities. In many instances the Stapo obstructed the work of Amt VI; a sore point in this direction were the frequent difficulties raised by the Stapo when exit visas were required for Amt VI V-men. On the other hand, proposals by the Stapo for closer co-operation between Amt IV and Amt VI (see para 13 above) were likewise ignored by Amt VI.

C. THE ABWEHR

17. Through his own activities for Amt VI, Prisoner gained a certain insight into the work of Abw. His recollections, as far as they concern activities against SWITZERLAND, are set out hereunder.

18. Amt Ausl u Abw of OKW

As regards official contact between Amt VI and Abw, it was SCHELL-ENBERG's policy to make this his own personal responsibility. He consequently maintained close personal contact with CANARIS. The Gruppenleiter and Referenten of Amt VI, on the other hand, had little official contact with Abw. Prisoner remembers having official contact with Obstdt CARTELLIERI, Obstdt KLEYENSTÜBER, Maj von BENTHEIM and Maj MOMM, during his service as head of the SWITZERLAND Referat.

19. Ast STUTTGART

Prisoner remembers the following as having been active at Ast STUTTGART (beg of war - approx 1945):-

Obstdt SERVAES	Hptm DIETRICH
" ZEITZ	" SCHNAUFER
" SCHMIDT	Maj GLEICHAUF
" von STAUFFENBERG	" HARRER
" MAIER	" BRINTZINGER
" EHINGER	" GROM
" DIEBITSCH	Sdf BOECKER
Maj KOHNER	

Prisoner states that owing to a clear-cut division of spheres of competence between the Dienststellen of Sipo and SD, and the Abwehr,

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the strained relations and friction commonly obtaining between these rivals for int infm hardly existed in STUTTGART. V-men were handed over to the branch for which they were best suited; in this connection Prisoner mentions the following, who were handed over by Referat VI to Abv.:-

FURRER	See Appendix G, Part II, para 16
MEIER, Jakob	" " ", " " " 36
BOLLIGER, Peter	" " ", " " " 7
EBERHARD-BOLLIGER	" " ", " " " 13
NYDEGGER	" " ", " " " 45

Other V-men of Ast STUTTGART were:-

PAULSEN, Director of ALUMINIUM-WERKE SINGEN (see Appendix G, Part III, para 33).

LEMBERGER, Leiter REICHSBAHNWERBEZENTRALE ZURICH (see Appendix G, Part III, para 25).

In Prisoner's opinion, however, there must have been a great many others collaborating with Ast STUTTGART, which made it a rule to approach persons intending to travel abroad, with a view to enlisting their co-operation. Such prospective travellers became known to Ast STUTTGART through lists obtained from passport-issuing offices.

20. Ast MUNICH

The following V-men worked for Ast MUNICH, of whose personnel Prisoner remembers only Hptm SUSS:-

SIEGENTHALER	See Appendix G, Part II, para 65
FREI	" " ", " II, para 15
SCHWEND	" " ", " III, para 39
RHEINBERGER	" " ", " III, para 36
HASLER	" " ", " III, para 17

21. Ast SALZBURG

Ast SALZBURG operated against SWITZERLAND mainly through its Nest INNSBRUCK and an Aust in VORARLBERG; as to the personnel, Prisoner remembers Hptm HUBER and a certain Hptm ENDER, a small textile manufacturer in GÖTZIS who operated for Abwehr under this guise. One of ENDER's V-men was RHOMBERG (see Appendix G, Part III, para 37).

Other officials of Ast SALZBURG were: Maj DERMOTTA (Leiter Nest INNSBRUCK), and Fw(?) STRICKNER (Abt III, Nest INNSBRUCK).

22. KO SCHWEIZ

As already pointed out, after his accession to the headship of Amt VI, SCHELLENBERG came to an agreement with the AA to the effect that the ratio of Amt VI reps planted in diplomatic missions abroad should be equal to that allotted to Abw. Prisoner remembers that at the time SCHELLENBERG was anxious to ascertain the number of Abw officials and collaborators operating in SWITZERLAND, in order to make his own claims accordingly. DAUFELDT, then Hauptbeauftragter VI in SWITZERLAND, was of the opinion that Abw had at least twelve officials (names unknown) planted in higher posns within the German Legation and Consulates in SWITZERLAND. Prisoner can only remember having heard of the following:-

Kap z S MEISSNER

Leiter KO SCHWEIZ 1942/43. MEISSNER was a "Consul-General" at the German Legation in BERNE.

Prinz AUERSPERG

MEISSNER's deputy.

von ENGELBRECHTEN

A "Consul" at the German Consulate-General in GENEVA. Prisoner met him there once, together with DAUFELDT.

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zur MÜHLEN

"Member" of the German Consulate in LUGANO (Economic Branch). Prisoner met him once in COMO.

GISEVIUS  
(or similarly sounding name)

A "Consul" at the German Consulate-General in ZÜRICH.

MUFT

"Rep" in ZÜRICH of DAIMLER-BENZ, and a former Abw offr. His co-operation with Abw was an open secret.

RUSCHEWEITH  
(RUSCHEWEY?)

Member of one of the many German economic missions which during the war operated in SWITZERLAND, supervising Swiss deliveries of manufactured goods. RUSCHEWEITH resided at SCHAAN (LIECHTENSTEIN), where he had built himself a luxurious villa. He was for some time in possession of a diplomatic passport: Prisoner heard that RUSCHEWEITH was a personal V-man of CANARIS.

### 23. Miscellaneous

a) Prisoner is not quite sure whether the following three V-men operated for Ast KASSEL or WIESBADEN:-

LEONHARDT  
REIFFER  
KAUFMANN

See Appendix G, Part II, para 30  
" " " " II, " 50  
" " " " II, " 24

b) In general, Prisoner levels the accusation against Abw that they did a disservice to the GIS as a whole by their indiscriminate commitment of large numbers of agents. In the case of SWITZERLAND, this emphasis on quantity rather than on quality resulted not only in numerous espionage trials incriminating the Abw to a large degree, but in generally increased activities of the Swiss IS, thereby also rendering the work of Amt VI more difficult.

### 24. The Successor Orgs of Amt Ausl u Abw of OKW

a) General

After the dissolution of Amt Ausl u Abw no less than five successor orgs carried on:-

Amt Mil

As regards SWITZERLAND, under the SWITZERLAND Referent of Amt VI, Oblt HOMANN

VI Wi

The former I Wi of Abw att to VI Wi of Amt VI.

VI Z

CI, att to Amt VI.

IV (III F)

The former Abt III F of Abw att to Amt IV RSHA.

Frontaufklärungskdos

Nominally att to Amt Mil as Mil F, but directly subordinate to the local Army Group Comds.

b) In GERMANY

Of the activities of these successor orgs against SWITZERLAND, from the Reich, Prisoner has no knowledge, as he was transferred to ITALY beg 1944. STEINLE, Gruppenleiter B of Amt VI, spoke enthusiastically to Prisoner about the efficient and well-staffed apparatus he had taken over from Abw, especially KO SCHWEIZ, from which, however, a number of defections occurred after the events of 20 Jul 44.

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c) In ITALY

The reorganised Abw functioned in ITALY as follows:

- (i) Amt Mil's org in ITALY was the Führungsstelle ITALIEN in MERANO, under Obst von ENGELMANN, set up in autumn 44. It displayed considerable activity against SWITZERLAND from HQ at COMO, where it had taken over the dissolved FAK 190 L. Its contact in SWITZERLAND was zur MÜHLEN (see para 22 above).
- (ii) VI WI did NOT exist in ITALY.
- (iii) VI Z established its own HQ in VERONA (winter 1944/45) under Maj von BRAITENBERG, the latter being subordinate NOT to Referat VI Bds ITALY, but directly to Obst FREUND, head of Amt VI Z.
- (iv) IV (III F) VERONA was at first headed by Maj SCHNEEWEISS, and subsequently by Rittmeister LANG. A V-man of this Dienststelle was CASAR (see Appendix G, Part III, para 6). Regarding SCHÜRCH (cover-name "Teddy"), a driver for IV (III F) VERONA and former driver of Gen WAVELL in NORTH AFRICA, Prisoner is not sure whether he was a V-man of IV (III F) VERONA or an agent of the Allies. Head of IV (III F) MILAN was Graf THUN von HOHENSTEIN, who maintained sound contacts in SWITZERLAND (where his relation Prince AUERSPERG was active (see para 22 above)), especially through KO SCHWEIZ.

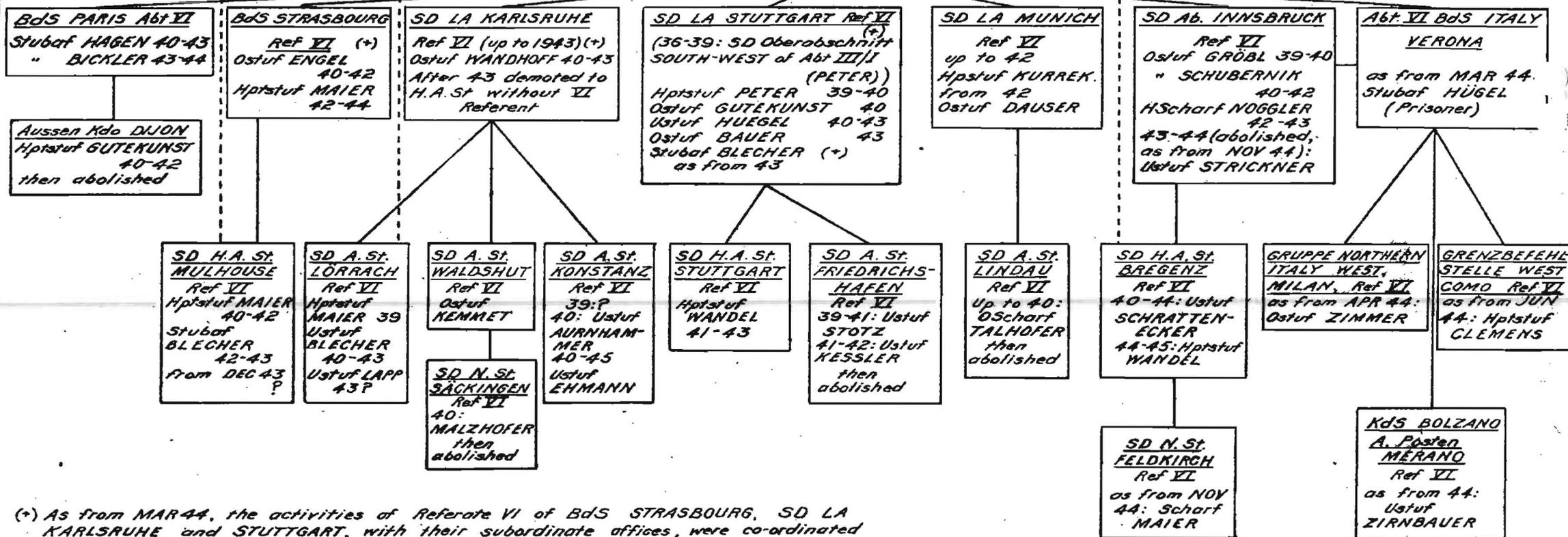
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ORGANISATION of REFERAT SWITZERLAND of AMT VI (VI B3):  
ITS SUBORDINATE OFFICES

AMT VI REFERAT VI B3 (until 1940 = VI F3)



(+) As from MAR 44, the activities of Referate VI of BdS STRASBOURG, SD LA KARLSRUHE and STUTTGART, with their subordinate offices, were co-ordinated under Abt VI of the BdS SOUTH-WEST in STUTTGART, head of Abt VI Bds SOUTH-WEST being Stubaf BLECHER.

----BREGENZ, LÖRRACH and MULHOUSE partly reported to Amt VI direct.

- SD LA = SD Leitabschnitt
- SD Ab = SD Abschnitt
- SD H.A.St. = SD Hauptausseinstelle
- SD A. St. = SD Ausseinstelle
- SD N. St. = SD Nebenstelle
- A. Posten = Ausseiposten
- BdS = Befehlshaber d SIPO u d SD
- KdS = Kommandeur d. SIPO u d SD

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CSDIC (WEA)  
EJOR  
28 May 46

APPENDIX C TO FR 75

~~SECRET~~

SS Stubaf Dr Klaus HÜGEL, @ Dr HÜBNER

APPENDIX C

CRITICAL STAGES IN GERMAN-SWISS RELATIONS DURING THE WAR  
FROM THE MILITARY ANGLE

(With special ref to Questions 1-6 of Brief IB/A2/PF 2553 dated 17 Dec 45)

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Prisoner has NO knowledge of actual German military plans to attack SWITZERLAND at any time during the war. His position was never such that he would have been given any insight into existing military plans. Whilst he does NOT dismiss the possibility that OKW and Party contemplated an attack on SWITZERLAND, Prisoner does NOT believe that any German orgs or individuals in SWITZERLAND were informed about such plans.
2. Swiss orgs and individuals in SWITZERLAND and GERMANY collaborated with German Dienststellen, and were in turn supported by them in their aspirations, primarily with the object of obtaining int from SWITZERLAND. The great number of espionage trials, the majority of them concerning GERMANY, which took place in SWITZERLAND during the war is evidence of the great interest which GERMANY took in Swiss affairs. Prisoner considers such espionage, and even sabotage activities, as purely routine matters of the German IS.
3. Prisoner is of the opinion that the reason for GERMANY's refraining from attacking SWITZERLAND lies in the fact that as early as 1940 she was able to enter into very favourable economic agreements with SWITZERLAND. There were, nevertheless, in Prisoner's opinion, four periods during the war during which German-Swiss relations were at a critical stage (see below).
4. Prisoner does not believe that German military plans for attacking SWITZERLAND were ever discussed or co-ordinated with MUSSOLINI or the Italian mil authorities. In his opinion, German mistrust of ITALY was always so great (both before and after 25 Jul 43) as to make this most unlikely.

B. BEG SEP - END DEC 39

5. During the first months of the war, wild rumours circulated in SOUTH GERMANY of an impending invasion of SWITZERLAND, which was to have as its object the outflanking of the MAGINOT Line in the SOUTH. The main cause for the rumours was the fact that large masses of German troops were assembled and distributed in depth behind the most southerly buttresses of the SIEGFRIED Line, area BLACK FOREST.
6. On enquiring as to the official attitude towards these rumours, Prisoner was informed by his superiors in Amt VI, AA and PROMI that they were to be regarded as without foundation and due simply to the normal apprehension of civilians at the presence of large formations of tps: NO mil ops against SWITZERLAND were impending.
7. Later (autumn 40) Prisoner heard in BERLIN that the circulation of these rumours had NOT been unwelcome to the authorities there, both during the first months of the war, and again during the preparations for the Western Offensive (spring 40). They had played their part in

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the "war of nerves" and undoubtedly served their purpose by inducing FRANCE to take defensive measures and to deploy large masses of tps behind and SOUTH of the Southern end of the MAGINOT Line.

C. AUTUMN 40

3. The second half of 1940 is without a doubt the period which public opinion, both in GERMANY and in SWITZERLAND, considered as the most critical in German-Swiss relations. Once again large concentrations of German tps were on the Swiss border, this time on the Franco-Swiss frontier. The question: "Will it be SWITZERLAND's turn next?" created an atmosphere of intense speculation and, on the Swiss side, of anxiety, aggravated by the recently witnessed spectacle of the swift collapse of the French Army.
9. Prisoner puts forward two reasons for a German invasion of SWITZERLAND NOT materialising during this period: the facts that a favourable economic agreement with SWITZERLAND had then been concluded, and that the highest German leaders were already preparing their plans for attacking the USSR.

D. JUL - DEC 43

10. In summer 43, the problem for the Germans, whether to respect the neutrality of SWITZERLAND in the face of strategic considerations, had become acute owing to the unfavourable development of the war on the Italian front, and the probability of invasion by the Allies in the WEST. The possibilities of the Allies' marching through SWITZERLAND from the SOUTH or WEST, and of Allied airborne landings in SWITZERLAND, had to be considered. It was feared that airborne landings might be attempted in order to disrupt the NORTH-SOUTH traffic lines through SWITZERLAND, which had meanwhile become of the utmost importance for GERMANY in the conduct of the war in ITALY.
11. Although Prisoner has no knowledge of the actual military plans, it was during this period, when he was Referent for SWITZERLAND in Amt VI BERLIN, that he heard of the possibility of a German mil action against SWITZERLAND. He heard remarks to this effect from SCHELLENBERG, who, according to Prisoner, protested strongly against it, on the grounds that the political and economic integrity of SWITZERLAND was essential for GERMANY in her conduct of the war. With this view, the higher officials of the RWM concurred.
12. The reason why the attack did NOT materialise is unknown to Prisoner. He suggests that since during this same period the important German counter-offensive at KURSK failed, a considerable weakening of the German armed forces had ensued.  
(Note: whilst imprisoned in LONDON (Sep-Oct 45) with SCHELLENBERG, Prisoner heard from the latter that the situation with regard to SWITZERLAND had been very critical indeed during this period, much more so than was generally appreciated.)

E. WINTER 1944/45

13. The last danger period, in Prisoner's opinion, was the winter 1944/45, after the Allied sweep through FRANCE had brought the threat of a possible Allied invasion of SWITZERLAND with the object of attacking GERMANY from the SOUTH.
14. In Feb 45, an important meeting was held at COLLE ISARCO (near the BRENNER) of reps of Amt Mil and Amt VI in ITALY, TIROL-VORARLBERG and BAVARIA, during which the situation was discussed. From infm given by SS Stubauf MAY, the special rep of Army Group "G" (assembled in the PALATINATE), it transpired, however, that there were NOT enough forces available to counter this Allied threat by a German invasion of SWITZERLAND.

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CSDIC (TEA)  
BAOR

APPENDIX D TO FR 75

~~SECRET~~

28 May 46

SS Stubaf Dr Klaus HUGEL @ Dr HUBNER

APPENDIX D

OPERATIONS "FELICITAS" AND "RODERICH"

A. INTRODUCTION

1. In his capacity as Abtsleiter VI (BdS ITALY) Prisoner was in summer 44 ordered to take charge of Ops "Felicitas" and "Roderich", it being understood that the actual and largely independent direction of both these ops was to remain in the hands of SS Ustuf SEGNA (BdS HARSTER's Adjt).
2. As far as Prisoner was involved, Operation "Felicitas" was the cover-name for a scheme to establish contact between the Amt VI employee, Frau BEETZ née BURKHARDT (@ Felicitas) and Countess Edda CIANO, who was then living in SWITZERLAND after her flight from ITALY. Operation "Roderich" was the cover-name for establishing contact between Pater PANCINO and Countess Edda CIANO in SWITZERLAND. "Roderich" and "Frau Roderich" were the designations in the official docs of RSHA for Count and Countess CIANO respectively.
3. For the sake of clarity, it is necessary to set out the earlier history of Frau BEETZ; Prisoner is not sure whether these activities were already then known as operation "Felicitas". He realises that in several phases his only points of reference are the accounts he heard from the parties concerned. Personal friction between Frau BEETZ and SS Stubaf HÜTTL on the one side, and the staff of BCS ITALY on the other (see paras 11 and 17), has its bearing on the whole course of Operation "Felicitas".

b

B. FRAU BEETZ' FIRST MISSION

4. Frau BEETZ was employed in the Referat for ITALY of Amt VI (VI E 1) and subsequently for some time with the German Police Attaché in ROME, SS Ostubaf KAPPLER, whence she returned to Referat ITALY (summer 43). She had a perfect knowledge of Italian, and was well versed in Italian conditions generally. The Leiter of Referat ITALY, HÜTTL, held her in high esteem. HÜTTL belonged to the old Viennese circle of KALTENBRUNNER's collaborators, and as such was summoned to BERLIN not long after KALTENBRUNNER had become Chef d Sipo u d SD. HÜTTL had great "pull" with KALTENBRUNNER, and he was also friendly with two other members of the "Viennese School", SKORZENY and SS Ostubaf WÄNNEK (Gruppenleiter VI E), eventual successor to SCHELLENBERG as Amtschef VI.
5. Because of SKORZENY's close personal relationship with KALTENBRUNNER, the successful execution of one of Amt VI's tasks (MUSSOLINI's liberation) had already brought credit to KALTENBRUNNER. Much to SCHELLENBERG's displeasure, a further equally important task, Frau BEETZ' mission, was therefore entrusted to the direction of the "Viennese School". The whole CIANO affair was set apart and entrusted to the immediate care of HÜTTL, who was to operate from VIENNA, where he was subordinate to KALTENBRUNNER personally.
6. Frau BEETZ was planted on the CIANO couple as a secretary, and in this role soon managed to gain their complete confidence and become their inseparable companion, even after their return to ITALY from BAVARIA, and after she had disclosed to the CIANOs her real identity.

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7. KALTENBRUNNER's plan, and the task entrusted to Frau BEETZ, was, first of all, to gain possession of CIANO's much discussed "secret diaries", and secondly to make use of CIANO as an int source, with an eye to his international connections, which were still considered valuable. Some of CIANO's diaries were already in German hands. The decisive question was whether, apart from these, other secret diaries existed, the contents of which might compromise German foreign policy and RIBBENTROP personally. For this reason, RIBBENTROP was also greatly interested in the project.

8. Prisoner believes that it was KALTENBRUNNER's honest intention to save CIANO's life, after it had become clear that he was likely to be condemned to death at VERONA. He repeatedly informed CIANO of this through Frau BEETZ, and in the final stages the CIANO couple consequently looked upon KALTENBRUNNER and Frau BEETZ as their last hope. Even on the night preceding his execution, CIANO and Frau BEETZ (who remained with him in prison) still pinned their hopes on a German intervention with MUSSOLINI. CIANO's last present to Frau BEETZ was his watch, which she always treasured.

9. Prisoner cannot recall the exact date on which the Countess with her children fled to SWITZERLAND, after events at VERONA took a menacing turn. He only knows that the flight, and above all its success, came as a complete surprise to all German depts. After CIANO's fate had been sealed, the best move in the question of the secret diaries seemed to be to secure the Countess in person. A search was therefore put in motion with all available means, but without success. Dismissal from office loomed before HARSTER as a result of KALTENBRUNNER's anger.

#### C. FRAU BEETZ' SECOND MISSION.

10. At this juncture, the second part of Operation "Felicitas" began, or rather the Operation itself in its narrower definition as known to Prisoner: the mission which KALTENBRUNNER gave Frau BEETZ, to try by every means to establish contact with Edda CIANO in SWITZERLAND. Every possible assistance was promised. HOTTL visited ITALY and especially COMO several times, in order to co-operate with Frau BEETZ on the spot. As RIBBENTROP's interest in the matter persisted, it became possible to transfer Frau BEETZ, under cover of asst secretary at the German Consulate-General, to MILAN, thus enabling her to cross the Swiss frontier to LUGANO. But this was as far as progress could be made, and Frau BEETZ had to return to ITALY without having established contact with the Countess. She did, however, find at LUGANO hospital (Mar 44) an Italian Air Force offr by the name of PUCCI, who had assisted the Countess in her flight.

11. Frau BEETZ then went to VIENNA and BERLIN to report, and returned to ITALY (Jun 44) in a further attempt to get to SWITZERLAND. On this occasion, Prisoner made her acquaintance. She waited six weeks in COMO for the Swiss visa, and disregarding all security, lived in the visitors' hotel of the Sipo and SD Dienststelle. It is not surprising, therefore, that the visa was finally refused. HOTTL and Frau BEETZ maintained that Dr PRAGER, an agent of Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in COMO, had double-crossed her and warned the Swiss authorities against her; this appeared to Prisoner more a pretext to which Frau BEETZ resorted in an endeavour to justify her failure, for personal reasons vis-à-vis PRAGER.

12. The last Prisoner heard from Frau BEETZ was in Oct 44; she was then engaged in translating the CIANO diaries already in German hands at her home in WEIMAR. HOTTL and KALTENBRUNNER tried to establish contact with Countess CIANO through other channels.

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D. PATER PANCINO'S CONNECTION WITH EDDA CIANO  
AND HIS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FRAU BEETZ

13. Parallel with Frau BEETZ' activities ran MUSSOLINI's bid to contact Edda CIANO, in order to effect a reconciliation with his daughter and, if possible, persuade her to return to ITALY. To this end, he availed himself of Edda's companion in her youth and subsequent father confessor, Pater PANCINO.

14. With the aid of the Church, PANCINO obtained a Swiss visa. Permission to leave ITALY was, however, dependent on the German authorities, and this is where HARSTER and his Agent SEGNA came into the picture. SEGNA, being a South-Tyrolese by birth, was in a position to present himself as an Italian subject. He understood how to use PANCINO's ambition for his own ends, since the latter had been neglected by the Church and given a small rural parish near FELTRE. They agreed that in return for any German help - financial assistance included - SEGNA would have the right to see the correspondence which passed between MUSSOLINI and Edda CIANO, and that PANCINO would keep him (SEGNA) informed about his negotiations. The fact that MUSSOLINI had commissioned PANCINO to persuade Edda to return corresponded with German interests.

15. No sooner had Frau BEETZ arrived in COMO (summer 44) in order to renew her endeavours to contact Countess CIANO in SWITZERLAND, than a race developed between her and PANCINO, with whom she was acquainted. PANCINO succeeded in penetrating Edda's entourage at once.

16. The MUSSOLINI-Edda CIANO correspondence revealed the picture of the father begging for his daughter's forgiveness, and of the daughter's inexorable hatred of "the murderer of her children's father". Again and again MUSSOLINI tried to convince his daughter that he could NOT possibly have spared his son-in-law's life in the trials instituted "for the purge and to avenge the betrayal of 25 Jul 43."

17. HARSTER, SEGNA and Prisoner gained the impression that PANCINO succeeded in winning Edda's confidence. One cannot rule out the possibility that intimate relations may have played their part. It was only natural that Edda should have decided to remain in SWITZERLAND. Whilst Frau BEETZ was waiting in COMO (summer 44), PANCINO brought the first news that the Countess had in fact taken with her to SWITZERLAND her husband's secret diaries, and furthermore that the flight was successful thanks to Frau BEETZ' assistance. From the German point of view, a charge of treason could have been made against Frau BEETZ. HARSTER and SEGNA now prepared a comprehensive report for KALTENBRUNNER, describing both sides of the Operation (Frau BEETZ and PANCINO). Armed with this report, HARSTER went to KALTENBRUNNER in BERLIN. KALTENBRUNNER upheld Frau BEETZ, considering that PANCINO's report was motivated by personal jealousy against his competitor and by his desire to eliminate her as a German outsider. Frau BEETZ was recalled to GERMANY and made available for other duties; she herself saw the hopelessness of her mission under the prevailing circumstances. Previously she had tried to discover the place in MIRANDOLA, where the secret diaries had reputedly been hidden, but only irrelevant facts came to light, and neither the existence nor whereabouts of the diaries could be established. Frau BEETZ dismissed PANCINO's report as unworthy of credence.

18. In winter 44/45, PANCINO made further statements to SEGNA, on the part which, in his opinion, Frau BEETZ had played. The Countess had given him to understand that she had been very largely encouraged by Frau BEETZ in her intended flight, and that its success was due to Frau BEETZ. Prisoner believes that PANCINO also reported that Frau BEETZ had carried the secret diaries tied round her body. HARSTER did not act on this infm, since its reliability was patently questionable.

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E. PATER PANCINO'S OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SWITZERLAND

19. The trend of the war in 1944 overshadowed the question of Count CLANO's secret diaries, but SEGNA's connection with PANCINO developed into a valuable source of int in other spheres. The reports which he gave SEGNA regarding MUSSOLINI's state of mind before and after his last two visits to HITLER (summer 44) were considered authentic and of interest. On both occasions MUSSOLINI was said to have set out on his journey full of doubts and concern about the situation; and on both occasions (as had happened so frequently before) he succumbed to HITLER's influence and powers of suggestion and returned much encouraged and full of hope for the "turn of the tide". Soon, however, hard facts brought back his old disillusionment, even though to the outside world he may have shown optimism.

20. At beg Sep 44, the Allied advance began to threaten the remainder of Neo-Fascist ITALY, and hasty preparations for retreat were made by Germans and Italians alike. At this juncture, MUSSOLINI saw in PANCINO a suitable intermediary to sound the possibility of asylum in SWITZERLAND for himself and his family. To discharge this mission, PANCINO, according to a statement made to SEGNA, turned to the Papal Nuncio in BERNE. MUSSOLINI's petition was refused, as far as his own person was concerned; as regards Donna Rachele, a positive reply with certain qualifications was given. From an int point of view, the mere fact of MUSSOLINI's contemplated move was of interest. Even though the Germans were highly doubtful of PANCINO's reliability, it appeared that MUSSOLINI trusted him and was NOT apprehensive that PANCINO might also have ties with the German authorities.

21. There seemed to be a third party at work in the person of the Italian Minister of Culture in the Neo-Fascist Republican Govt, MEZZASOMA, with whom PANCINO had close relations. It is probable that MEZZASOMA also availed himself of PANCINO as a source of int regarding MUSSOLINI's plans. It was difficult to assess how far MEZZASOMA saw through PANCINO's game and in turn reported to MUSSOLINI.

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APPENDIX E TO FR 75

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SS Stabaf Dr Klaus HÜGEL, @ Dr HÜBNER

APPENDIX E

"I" (=INVASION) NETWORK PLANNED IN SWITZERLAND

A. INTRODUCTION

1. In spring - summer 43, Amt VI was given the task of building up an "I" (=Invasion) network in all European countries against the possible invasion of the Continent. The order applied in the first instance to NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE and GREECE and to ITALY as an Allied Power; neutral countries such as PORTUGAL, SPAIN and SWITZERLAND were, however, also included in the scheme.
2. Ref SWITZERLAND, the opinion prevalent in GERMANY was that she had to be regarded as being in a dangerous position, owing to the possibility of an Allied invasion of FRANCE or ITALY and the suitability of SWITZERLAND as a base for a major Allied airborne operation. The term "I-Netz" indicated the establishment of a network which, in the event of the country's occupation by the enemy, would be able to take over IS duties and transmit int material via secret WT stations or courier services.
3. Apart from an actual Allied invasion of SWITZERLAND, the possibility of SWITZERLAND's breaking off diplomatic relations with GERMANY under pressure from the Allies was also considered. In this case the aim of the "I-Netz" would be to keep the GIS functioning without the presence of German diplomatic reps in SWITZERLAND, preferably through agents NOT reputedly pro-German. The solution of this problem presented great difficulties.

B. THE ÄBERSOLD-SUTER SCHEME

4. After the failure of the planned establishment of "fixed positions" in SWITZERLAND (see Appendix B, para 7 a), which would have provided a basis for the intended "I-NETZ", Amt VI was watching for another method of approach to the problem. The only plan which assumed tangible form was the ÄBERSOLD-SUTER scheme. ÄBERSOLD, a Swiss architect resident in BERLIN and an Amt VI V-man who frequently travelled to SWITZERLAND, proposed to Amt VI to re-establish himself professionally in SWITZERLAND. He offered to take over the setting-up of the contemplated "I-NETZ" himself; in his capacity as an architect, he would be in a position to pick out inconspicuous locations suitable for concealing WT or RT eqpt. His first suggestion was to install a transmitting set for RT in the park of an estate located on the Swiss shore of Lake CONSTANZE, opposite the island of REICHENAU, and belonging to a friend of his, the Swiss Dr SUTER. Here conditions were particularly favourable for the installation of one of the new RT transmitting sets produced by the HAVELINSTITUT. Transmission was possible without screening, from a vantage-point on this estate, across the lake to the German island of REICHENAU or even to the German mainland, thus reducing the chances of interception to a minimum. The distance was less than 20 km, the ideal for this apparatus; its counterpart on the German side of the frontier was to be manned by BENZ, a V-man of Referat VI STUTTGART.
5. Amt VI approved of the project, which was thought to have good prospects. According to ÄBERSOLD's plan, SUTER was to have concerned himself purely with the transmitting of info forwarded to him by agents in SWITZERLAND. Accordingly, Amt VI budgeted the sum of 20,000 - 30,000 Swiss Francs for SUTER's sigs communication commitments.

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The discussions and preparations went on through summer 43 and had already matured so far that the conveyance of the set to SUTER's estate was being considered, when ÄBERSOLD returned from one of his meetings with SUTER, reporting that the latter had taken fright and was raising serious objections to the whole scheme. Repeated attempts by ÄBERSOLD to reassure SUTER were of no avail, and the plan had to be abandoned.

C. THE ÄBERSOLD SCHEME TO ESTABLISH AN RT STATION IN CANTON TICINO

6. Concurrently with the ÄBERSOLD-SUTER scheme, and especially after its failure, ÄBERSOLD actively investigated the chances of establishing a similar RT set in the Canton TICINO. He made several trips to LUGANO, LOCARNO and ASCONA, to find suitable locations for the set, but had no success. One of the difficulties was the fact that Referat ITALY of Amt VI was not in a position at this juncture to provide the link on the Italian side of the frontier.
7. A further attempt by ÄBERSOLD in 1944, in conjunction with Referat VI Bds ITALY, had the same negative result. By this time, serious doubts arose as to ÄBERSOLD's reliability; his frequent journeys had cost Amt VI at least 3000 Swiss Francs.

D. DAUFELDT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ESTABLISH "I"-POSITIONS IN SWITZERLAND

8. In view of the failure of the ÄBERSOLD schemes, Amt VI entrusted DAUFELDT in 1944 with the task of setting up an "I-Netz", or failing that "I" fixed positions. Prisoner believes that owing to the surveillance of his person by the Swiss Police, DAUFELDT was not in a position to do either.

E. BORGHESI'S ATTEMPT TO SET UP AN "I"-NETWORK IN NORTHERN ITALY

9. In autumn 44 and winter 44/45, Referat VI Bds ITALY received renewed instructions to start the setting-up of an "I" network. A V-man of Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in COMO, BORGHESI © FISCHER, who under cover of his smuggling activities had good connections with the numerous frontier-crossers and smugglers on this section of the Swiss-Italian frontier, succeeded in establishing a type of "I" network, which functioned satisfactorily as long as the Germans occupied this part of ITALY. It was purely a matter of conjecture whether it would still function after a complete Allied occupation of ITALY.

F. INSTALLMENT OF AN RT TRANSMITTING SET IN LUGANO AND LANZO D'INTELVI

10. An RT transmitting set was actually installed in the German Consulate in LUGANO, which was in conn with its link in LANZO D'INTELVI on the Italian side of Lake LUGANO, where a set was installed in the building of the German frontier post.

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APPENDIX F

MISCELLANEOUS

A. SKORZENY'S ORIGINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTURE THE ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY AND BADOGLIO; MUSSOLINI'S LIBERATION

1. On 3 Aug 43, SCHELLENBERG sent Prisoner by air to ROME to act as his personal observer in the contemplated kidnapping of the Italian Royal Family and BADOGLIO. This operation was proposed to HITLER by KALTENBRUNNER after the events of 24/25 Jul 43, first as a counter-measure to MUSSOLINI's imprisonment, and secondly because it was considered that with the Italian Royal family and BADOGLIO in German hands, ITALY's further participation in the war on GERMANY's side would be assured (the affirmative declaration which BADOGLIO had already given to this effect was regarded with suspicion).
2. KALTENBRUNNER proposed SKORZENY as leader of the Sonderkdo which was to execute the "coup". Amt VI was instructed to organise its formation, eqpt and tpt by aircraft in the shortest possible time (1-2 days), although SCHELLENBERG was given no say in the planning of the operation. SKORZENY with his Sonderkdo left for ROME on 26 (?) Jul; simultaneously SCHELLENBERG ordered HÖTTL to ROME as his personal observer. HÖTTL reported back to BERLIN on 29 or 30 Jul, whereupon SCHELLENBERG dispatched Prisoner to ROME, presumably because he did not fully trust HÖTTL, who was one of the "Viennese School" (KALTENBRUNNER-SKORZENY-WANNEK-HÖTTL).
3. Prisoner has volunteered a statement on his mission which has not been reproduced in this report, but is available on request.

B. "DEUISENBSCHAFFUNGSAKTION SCHWEND" (OPERATION FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY)

4. This operation is fully dealt with in Report CSDIC/CMF/SD 5, Para 2(f). Prisoner has volunteered a few additional details; since SCHWEND is believed to be in Allied hands, it is not known whether further exploitation of Prisoner is required on this head.

C. OPERATION "ROSL"

5. Operation "ROSL" was the cover-name for a plan of Gruppe VI D RSHA to send an agent by U-boat to NORTH AMERICA.
6. Prisoner states that his connection with the planned operation was briefly as follows: in autumn 43, he was approached by SS Hptstuf CARSTENN, (Amt VI Referent for NORTH AMERICA), with the request to procure identity papers for an agent whom it was planned to send to NORTH AMERICA by U-boat. The agent was to be provided with identity papers showing that he had emigrated to the USA some time prior to 1936.
7. Prisoner was detailed by SCHELLENBERG to obtain the identity papers through Dr VOGT, Deputy Chief of the Govt of LIECHTENSTEIN, with whom Prisoner was known to have maintained friendly relations for many years. Prisoner has volunteered detailed infm as to how he procured the documents (Apr 44). He states that they were made out in the name of a certain BÜCHEL, a LIECHTENSTEIN national who had emigrated to USA in 1935 or 36 (the real BÜCHEL was unaware of the plan).

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8. Prisoner states that he has NOT met the agent "BÜCHEL" and does not know whether "Operation Rosl" was actually carried out. He has HEARD that "BÜCHEL" was to be sent to LIECHTENSTEIN to get acquainted with his new "life history". Prisoner believes that "BÜCHEL" was a South German who had previously lived in the USA.

Prisoner's detailed statement as to how he acquired the false identity papers has not been reproduced in this report, but can be furnished on request.

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APPENDIX G TO PR 75

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SS-Stubaf Dr Klaus HÜGEL

@ Dr HÜBNER

APPENDIX G

PERSONALITIES

- Part I : SWISS NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO, TO PRISONER'S KNOWLEDGE, HAD NO CONNECTIONS WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES.
- Part II: SWISS NATIONALS WHO CO-OPERATED WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND/OR THE GIS AGAINST SWITZERLAND.
- Part III: GERMANS AND OTHER NATIONALS WHO IN A CIVILIAN CAPACITY WORKED FOR THE GIS AGAINST SWITZERLAND.

Note: Officials of RSHA and Abw who worked against SWITZERLAND are NOT included in this Appendix. Prisoner's particulars of these personalities have to a large extent been published in CSDIC/CMF reports.

PART I

SWISS NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO, TO PRISONER'S KNOWLEDGE, HAD NO CONNECTIONS WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

1. ÄSCHLIMANN Member of the "Union Nationale". Lived in GENEVA. Prisoner met him and BONNY (see Part II, para 8) at the house of his student friend, SCHÖTENSACK (a German journalist), when he was on leave in GENEVA. SCHÖTENSACK knew both ÄSCHLIMANN and BONNY well. Prisoner heard no further info about ÄSCHLIMANN.
2. CHIODERA Swiss national living in BAVARIA. Known to Prisoner only by his reputation as a prominent member of BSG.
3. EISENHUT Member of the "Front". One of the editors of the "Front" and the "Grenzbote" in SCHAFFHAUSEN. Prisoner has never met him and has no knowledge of his connections with German circles.
4. HASLER Two brothers (Christian names forgotten), both former members of the "Front", and members of the BSG. One emigrated to BERLIN during the war, and Prisoner was introduced to him by SCHALPPI. Apart from this, Prisoner had no dealings with the brothers HASLER, and has no knowledge of their connections with official German circles.

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5. ITSCHNER Member of the "Front" and of the ES. Secretary to Landesführer TOBLER. Lived in ZÜRICH. The Stapo in STUTTGART held proof that ITSCHNER was a Swiss int agent and intended to arrest him on his return to GERMANY. In case ITSCHNER should travel under an assumed name, Prisoner arranged with Karl MEYER that the latter should let him know when ITSCHNER intended to leave (see under MEYER, TOBLER and TENBRINK in Part II). ITSCHNER was in TOBLER's confidence, but had broken off relations with MEYER, and it looked as though this might affect the former close co-operation between MEYER and TOBLER. As far as Prisoner knows, ITSCHNER never returned to GERMANY. Prisoner never met him, although he was officially concerned with his case.
6. JENNY, Alfred(?) Member of the "Front", and later of the BTE. Brother of Hans JENNY (see Part II, para 23). Not known personally to Prisoner. Prisoner knows nothing of his political activity, but states that he cannot have played a very important part in the Revivalist Movement.
7. KARRER Industrialist. Lived in ST GALLEN. Prisoner believes that he was formerly a member of the NF. Approx 42 he founded a new political group (name forgotten), which had reps in the ST GALLEN town and cantonal councils. Prisoner met KARRER by chance in 1942 in a restaurant in ZÜRICH. He (Prisoner) was with Min Rat Prinz SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE of the PROMI and Consul ASHTON at the time (ASHTON and KARRER had known each other previously), and as they wanted to go to ST GALLEN that afternoon, KARRER offered to take them in his car. They paid a short visit to his house. KARRER was very optimistic about the political prospects of his group, and attributed its superiority over previous Revivalist groups to the fact that it worked on a strictly legal basis and was free from politically suspect elements. Prisoner never saw KARRER again, but read in the papers about the collapse of his party at ST GALLEN.
8. KLAEUI Member of the "Front" and the BTE. Known to Prisoner by name only.
9. MEYER, Werner Member of the NF and of the "Nationale Gesellschaft". One of the editors of the "Front" and "Grenzboten" in SCHAFFHAUSEN. One of the better-known figures of the NF. His name frequently appeared both in his own newspapers and in those of the opposing party. Prisoner did not know him personally, and has no knowledge of his connections with German circles.
10. MÜHLEMANN, Dr Lived in BERNE. Member of the NBS. Prisoner has never met him, and does not know whether he remained in SWITZERLAND or emigrated to GERMANY.
11. OESCH Swiss national, resident in GERMANY. Member of the NF, and leader of the local group in MUNICH. Was in contact only with the local German authorities in MUNICH, and did his utmost to keep himself and his group apart from the chaos of /iii

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Swiss Revivalist politics. Prisoner met him once for a short time in MUNICH, but had no further dealings with him.

12. OSWALD

Former member of the "Front", and, as far as Prisoner knows, of the BSG. Lived in STUTTGART for a time. Known to Prisoner by name only, from conversations with SCHAEFFI. Prisoner once met his sister in LIECHTENSTEIN; he has no knowledge of OSWALD's connections with German authorities.

PART II

SWISS NATIONALS WHO CO-OPERATED WITH GERMAN

AUTHORITIES AND/OR GIS AGAINST SWITZERLAND

1. ÄBERSOLD

Swiss architect resident in BERLIN. V-Man of Amt VI Referat SWITZERLAND, to which he was recommended by MENZI of the "Germanische Leitstelle". Made frequent trips to SWITZERLAND and furnished several sitreps. In 1943 proposed to Amt VI that he should resettle in SWITZERLAND as an architect and establish there Amt VI's "I" network (see Appendix E). ÄBERSOLD's projects to establish "I" WT stations in Northern and Southern SWITZERLAND failed. He then appeared in ITALY, where he wanted Prisoner to secure him a position in OT, enabling him to establish the planned "I" network in SWITZERLAND. Prisoner saw no reasonable prospects of the plans succeeding and demanded ÄBERSOLD's immediate recall to BERLIN.

2. Dr BARWISCH

Swiss lawyer resident in DAVOS. V-Man of KALLENBRUNNER, with whom, Prisoner believes, he became acquainted through Dr HOFMANN, VIENNA (see Part III, para 20) and the latter's former lawyer partner SEYSS-INQUART. Prisoner never knew much of the dealings between BARWISCH and KALLENBRUNNER, at whose meetings only SCHELLENBERG was present. Prisoner doubts whether even SCHELLENBERG knew the whole extent of BARWISCH's work for KALLENBRUNNER.

Specialised in the writing of political memoranda on the situation in SWITZERLAND in particular, and of the world in general as seen from neutral SWITZERLAND. According to Prisoner, SCHELLENBERG considered that these memoranda contained no infm within the strict meaning of "Nachrichtendienst" and did not value them highly. One of the memoranda Prisoner saw contained a plan for planting Dr HOFMANN in a high diplomatic position as Beauftragter Amt VI in SWITZERLAND. Prisoner presumes that HOFMANN and BARWISCH were to have collaborated closely if the plan had succeeded. Prisoner states that in the last two years of the war, HÖTTL became KALLENBRUNNER's confidant in matters concerning SWITZERLAND; he believes that BARWISCH was remunerated from a special foreign currency fund at the disposal of KALLENBRUNNER.

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BELRICHARD

Journalist from SCHAFFHAUSEN. Member of the "National Front" (NF) and later of the "Eidgenössische Sammlung" (ES). In 1943 was working as a journalist in BERLIN. Prisoner met him once when he enlisted his (Prisoner's) aid in some business about visas, but heard nothing further from or about him. Believed by Prisoner to have lived a fairly secluded life in BERLIN, in contrast to many other members of the Swiss Revivalist Movement. Was in constant touch with the Foreign Press Abt of PROMI.

4. BENZ, Albert  
(NOT Paul)  
(Prisoner is almost certain of this)

Member of the "Front", from SCHAFFHAUSEN. From approx winter 1940/41 was V-Man of Amt VI/STUTTGART, operating in SWITZERLAND, first from GOTTMADINGEN nr SINGEN, and later from SINGEN itself. Prisoner's last official contact with him was in BERLIN during winter 1943/44. His work had never met with more than average success and his dismissal from the V-Man service was at that time under consideration. Had long been an adherent of the Swiss Revivalist Movement and had continued working for the BSG in SINGEN, but was so outspoken about his convictions that Amt VI considered his further work as a V-Man seriously endangered. Last heard of by Prisoner in Mar 45, through Stubaß BLECHER (Prisoner's successor with Amt VI in STUTTGART). Had been relieved by Amt VI of employment as V-Man and was to be called up by Wehrmacht as a holder of a passport marked "stateless". Exempted from this call-up (beg 45) on account of injuries received, but as it was suspected that the injuries were self-inflicted he was sent for court martial. To Prisoner's mind these circumstances rather prove that it was not this same BENZ who was employed directly or indirectly by SS Hauptamt in the "Oberdeutsche Arbeitsbüro", as SS Hauptamt could then either have engineered his exemption on priority grounds or protected him from a court martial.

5. BICHSEL

Swiss national resident in or nr FREIBURG i/B. Former member of the NF and probably, in GERMANY, of the BSG. Prisoner met him through KISSLIG (see para 26). KISSLIG and Prisoner once visited him together in STUTTGART, when KISSLIG was working as a V-Man for Amt VI (approx 1940/41).

6. Frau BLEDERMANN

Swiss. Owned a news-stall at SCHAFFHAUSEN railway station. Co-operated with BENZ (see para 4 above) by allowing his couriers (some of whom were employees of the Reichsbahn) and sub-agents to use her news-stall as a "post-office". Did not supply info herself. Arrested in 1942 on the occasion of an extensive action by the Swiss IS. Prisoner remembers that it was then proved that she had also co-operated with Abw, possibly with Ast STUTTGART.

7. BOLLIGER, Peter(?)

Member of the "Front", from ZÜRICH or AARAU. In 1939 recommended as V-Man by his half-brother, Eberhard BOLLIGER, an agent of Ast STUTTGART to Dr PETER (Prisoner's predecessor in STUTTGART). Prisoner came in contact with him in the course of his duties during the first months of the war and was in charge of his welfare as a V-Man for a time. In 1940 BOLLIGER was dismissed, /v

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as his collaboration proved fruitless. Transferred to Abw and worked in FRANCE. Approx 42 visited Prisoner to request help in the matter of a passport for his wife, who lived in KEMPTEN. Prisoner heard nothing further of him.

8. BONNY

Member of the "Union Nationale" and editor of the "Action Nationale" in GENEVA. Prisoner met him at the same time as he met ASCHLIMANN (see Part I, para 1). During the war Prisoner heard that BONNY, together with OLTRAMARE (see below, para 47) was engaged on journalistic work for the Germans in PARIS, but knows nothing further about him.

9. BÜLER, Dr Heinrich

Solicitor from ZÜRICH. A leader of the NBS. From approx 1941 worked as SS-Ustuf in the SS Hauptamt "Germanische Leitstelle", BERLIN. Prisoner occasionally met him in an official capacity as a result of the relations between Amt VI and the "Germanische Leitstelle", which, however, were reduced to a minimum from summer 41 onwards. Their personal contact was a result of their having lived in the same hotel in BERLIN (1943). Prisoner has heard nothing of BÜLER since 1944.

10. BURRI, Franz

Journalist from LUCERNE. Editor of the "Internationale Presseagentur" (IPA); member first of the BSG, then of the "Nationalsozialistische Schweizerbund" (NSSB). Prisoner met BURRI through PETER in STUTTGART (1939). As PROMI was at that time very interested in the IPA, the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" was in constant touch with BURRI. In addition, the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" had to make up-to-date reports on all groups of the Swiss Revivalist movement, and, until summer 41, Amt VI was also interested in the movement and in the possibility of getting recruits from its ranks for the IS. When BURRI was forced to realise that return to SWITZERLAND was out of the question as a result of the measures taken against him by the Swiss govt, he directed his efforts to helping the BSG. When the leaders of the NBS fled to the Reich and began to use the BSG for their own ends, BURRI joined a group that had broken away from the BSG, and set up a new org, for Swiss nationals in the Reich in opposition to KELLER and his friends. It was known as the NSSB and had its HQ in VIENNA. He himself remained in the background, and used the politically non-suspect MANGE (see para 34 below) as his puppet. During this period, Prisoner met BURRI several times. His journalistic activity in the IPA and NSSB became so extremely anti-Swiss that Prisoner's superiors in BERLIN refused to countenance it and instructed the Stapo to take action against BURRI. Through his Austrian connections, however. (Gauleiter JURY in the NIEDERDONAU, Gauleiter HOFER in TYROL-VORARLBERG and Leg Rat TRISKA, who had been on JURY's staff and was then in the AA), he once more acquired an influential position. In his repeated attempts to reconcile the contending factions of the Swiss Revivalists, Prisoner frequently came in contact with BURRI, and when the last attempt at unification was made (1943)

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he (Prisoner) was ordered to go to VIENNA and interview BURRI, who had been appointed Gauamtsleiter of the Frontier and Foreign dept of Gau NIEDERDONAU. Prisoner did not see BURRI after this, but heard from him again in ITALY (1944), when BURRI wrote asking him to contribute an article to the jubilee number of the IPA. This Prisoner refused to do, on the grounds that the IPA's persistent attacks on SWITZERLAND made it impossible for him, for both personal and political reasons, to make a contribution to its columns (for BURRI's "memorandum" see Appendix A, para 10 c).

11. CHARLES

Former member of the Revivalist Movement in SWITZERLAND (Prisoner does not know to which particular group he belonged). When Prisoner was working in BERLIN in 1943 he met CHARLES, who was at that time employed by Referat VI Wi. CHARLES spent most of his time in making official trips and was seldom in BERLIN. Prisoner does not believe he operated in SWITZERLAND, as he (Prisoner) would most probably have been informed of his activity there by VI Wi, but he heard that he was to be employed in FRANCE and MONACO.

12. CORRODI

Maj from BIEL. Member of the "Front". Came to GERMANY in 1941 to join the Waffen-SS, but as he was at first looked upon by REDEMIG with some suspicion, he remained in STUTTGART for some time awaiting orders. Prisoner remembers that CORRODI was not admitted to the Panoramaheim. He then tried to get in touch with other SS depts and thus came into contact with Prisoner, who saw him once or twice. The "Germanische Leitstelle" finally decided, without consulting Prisoner's dept, to take him into the SS, where he reached the highest rank Prisoner had ever heard of a Swiss holding (Swiss recruits received their Swiss officer's rank in the SS. CORRODI was, therefore, a Stubaf). Prisoner heard nothing further of him until 1944, when he met him by chance in ITALY, where he (CORRODI) was known as Oberf MLF von ELFENAU. He had joined the SS under this name and had become C of S to the Befehlshaber der Waffen-SS in ITALY. Prisoner had some official contact with him in this capacity in VERONA.

13. EBERHARD-BOLLIGER

Swiss. Employed by Ast STUTTGART at the very beginning of the war, when Prisoner met him through PETER. Prisoner had the impression that EBERHARD had already been working for the Ast before the outbreak of war. Recommended his half-brother, BOLLIGER Peter (see para 7 above), to Amt VI STUTTGART, through the Ast, as a suitable V-Man on the political int side. Believed by Prisoner to have come from AARAU. Soon after the beginning of the war emigrated with his family to STUTTGART, and was sent by the Ast (summer 40) to operate in FRANCE, particularly in DIJON, where a number of STUTTGART Abw offrs had been posted. Prisoner believes, from some story he heard from his predecessor GUTLKUNST, that EBERHARD-BOLLIGER used an assumed name in FRANCE.

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14. FISCHER, Theodor

Architect resident in FREIBURG i/B. Was interested for a time in the BSG and the NSSB, and former leader of a small independent Revivalist group whose name Prisoner cannot remember. Had formerly been an acquaintance of Dr PETER. In 1942 visited Prisoner in STUTTGART with another Swiss (name forgotten), requesting German financial aid, as he intended to return to SWITZERLAND for the purpose of reorganising his old group. FISCHER gave Prisoner the impression of being a pathological case. Prisoner referred him to SS Hauptamt and VDA, but his proposals were turned down by both. He was concerned with politics rather than with int. Prisoner heard nothing further about him.

15. FREI  
(cover-name FRÖHLICH)

Close collaborator of ZANDERS in the "Bund Treuer Eidgenossen" (BTE) a group which had detached itself from the NF. From 1941 vice-president (stellvertretender Bundesleiter) of the BSG in STUTTGART. Imprisoned for espionage in SWITZERLAND and after his release emigrated to OBERSTAUFEN (ALLGÄU) where he continued working for Ast MUNICH. Prisoner met him in 1941 when ZANDERS, who had also just emigrated to the Reich, appointed him vice-president of the BSG under the assumed name of FRÖHLICH. LIENHARD (see para 31 below), President of the BSG, and another of ZANDER's ardent supporters, had been appointed because of his clean political record, and was merely a puppet. Through FREI the BSG became the mouthpiece of the NBS leaders and also of ZANDER's personal policy. The central committee of the BSG established its HQ in STUTTGART under FREI. In early 41 Prisoner's three superiors in BERLIN instructed him to assist the BSG in tech matters and to help in the material construction of the new org. FREI was therefore one of Prisoner's frequent visitors, as all his plans involved great economic difficulties, from the problem of accommodation to the procuring of office eqpt. When SCHELLENBERG took over Amt VI, Prisoner's instructions were changed and even the AA and PROMI, to which the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" was subordinate, became slightly more guarded in their behaviour towards the BSG. The BSG now relied mainly on the VOMI, the VDA and later the "Germanische Leitstelle", where ZANDER subsequently held a high position. Prisoner met FREI once more, when he was trying to unite the Revivalist groups. FREI also visited Prisoner later in BERLIN, after he had discarded his cover-name; since then, Prisoner has had no further contact with him.

16. FURRER

Member of the "Front". In 1940/41 came to STUTTGART to join the Waffen-SS and expressed a preference for int work. Was first attached to VI for a period of probation; it appeared that he could best be employed in mil int, so Prisoner handed him over to Ast STUTTGART, and from there he was sent later to operate in MULHOUSE. While under the authority of SD-Hauptamt STUTTGART, FURRER had been guilty of some highly irregular financial dealings, and had also incurred the suspicion in the Panoramahcim of being a homosexual. Prisoner first saw him during his short spell of detention, and once or twice after that. He knows nothing about his ultimate fate. /viii

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17. GLOOR

Member of the BBS. Known to Prisoner by name only. Was supposed to have had connections with SS Hauptamt, but Prisoner has no definite info on this subject. He does not know whether GLOOR stayed in SWITZERLAND or emigrated.

18. GUETH

Swiss national, or at any rate a German who had lived in SWITZERLAND for a long time. Acted as sub-agent for the STUTTGART VI V-Man BENZ on the German-Swiss frontier, sector SINGEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN.

19. HENGARTNER

Conductor and composer from ZÜRICH. Until 1940 refused to take part in the Revivalist movement; but the events of summer 40 made him try to contact the NBS and certain musical circles in GERMANY. He addressed several petitions to PROMI, who instructed Prisoner to look into the matter. He was given a position in the STUTTGART and KARLSRUHE State theatres, but did not progress as quickly as he had hoped. In 1943 (Prisoner thinks) he went to SWITZERLAND on leave, and did not return to KARLSRUHE. He had previously mentioned in a letter to Prisoner that the Revivalist movement had proved a great disappointment to him.

20. HENNE, Rolf

Former Landesleiter of the "National Front". From ZÜRICH or SCHAFFHAUSEN. Later a member of the NBS. Prisoner met him through Dr PETER, a very close friend of HENNE's. As PETER's successor, Prisoner saw him two or three times during the first years of the war. After his resignation from the post of Landesleiter of the NF, he seemed to retire from political circles, and when the NBS leaders emigrated to GERMANY, this attitude of his became even more pronounced. HENNE came to see Prisoner in GERMANY in connection with the "Reich Institute for the History of New Germany", under Professor Walter FRANK, in which HENNE was interested.

21. HERRSCHE

Maj. A leader of the NBS. Joined the SS as Stubaf. Was in the SS Cavalry and SS Hauptamt. Prisoner had no contact, official or private, with him.

22. HOFMANN

Head of the ESAP, a group which had separated from the NF. Later became one of the leaders of the NBS. When the NBS became illegal, unlike most of the other leaders HOFMANN remained in SWITZERLAND, and built up a good publishing business. His firm in ZÜRICH ("Volk und Schrifttum"), had the support of the Literary Dept of the PROMI, and most of the editions he published (eg a new edition of the German classics) were bought up by the Reich. Prisoner saw HOFMANN once for a short time in BERLIN. He always bore Prisoner a grudge, because the latter had opposed the subvention policy of the Literary Dept of PROMI. Prisoner believed that such blatant financial support could only discredit HOFMANN politically in the eyes of the Swiss authorities, and cast further suspicion on PROMI's attitude to SWITZERLAND. HOFMANN was on friendly terms with BÜLER, WECHLIN and REEDWEG, through whom he was continually in touch with SS Hauptamt.

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23. JENNY, Hans

Dr. Member of the NF and later of the BTE; journalist from ZÜRICH. Had contacts with PROMI and AA and was one of the Swiss journalists who made several trips through German-occupied countries during the war at the request of the German authorities. He was a reporter on the staff of several big German newspapers in ZÜRICH, including some WÜRTTEMBERG ones. In the course of his duties during the war, he paid several long visits to GERMANY and stayed, among other places, at STUTTGART. Prisoner met him about 1941, having been instructed by PROMI to give him all possible assistance. JENNY took little active part in Swiss politics, lest it should interfere with his professional activities, and treated even the Revivalist groups with some reserve. He was therefore one of the relatively few adherents of the Revivalist Movement who had previously made a name for themselves in the "Front" and its affiliated orgs, and were nevertheless permitted to remain in SWITZERLAND during the war. Prisoner heard nothing more about JENNY after he (Prisoner) left STUTTGART; JENNY probably did not leave SWITZERLAND again after 1943.

24. KAUFMANN

Native of BASLE. Member of Maj LEONHARDT's "Volksbund" (see para 30 below). Later member of the NSSB and close confidant of LEONHARDT. Prisoner believes him to be living in LÖRRACH. Prisoner does not know him personally, but often heard his name mentioned by LEONHARDT and BURRI. LEONHARDT recommended him for employment in VI MULHOUSE. Prisoner believes that it was KAUFMANN who established LEONHARDT's channels of communication across the Swiss frontier in the BASLE sector, which provided by far the best - in fact, the only really effective - link between SWITZERLAND and the Revivalist émigrés in GERMANY.

25. KELLER, Max Leo

Dr. One of the leaders of the NBS; industrialist. Resident in BERLIN since 1941. Prisoner first heard of him in 1939 in connection with the "Neue Basler Zeitung", of which he was a director, and first met him in 1941 when he emigrated from SWITZERLAND and spent a few days in STUTTGART before settling in BERLIN. Prisoner saw him occasionally in BERLIN at the AA and other offices. KELLER always liked to think of himself as the "Primus inter pares" among the NBS leaders. His self-importance was further increased by an audience he had with HESS, despite HESS' ultimate fate, as he was the only Swiss Revivalist to visit a Reichsminister (Prisoner thinks that SCHAFFNER was received by GOEBBELS, but in his capacity as an author, and not as a politician). KELLER's political activity was limited to the BERLIN head offices, and Prisoner had no occasion to come into contact with him. Later, he regarded Prisoner, as SCHELLENBERG's Swiss Referent, with some suspicion, as the latter's attitude to the Revivalist movement was well-known. Prisoner is therefore not in a position to report on KELLER's official or personal connections and does not know what happened to him after the end of the war.

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26. KISSLIG Former member of the "Front", and presumably also of the BTE. Native of BIEL district. In 1941 worked as a V-Man with VI STUTTGART for a short time, in collaboration with BENZ (see para 4 above), but with less than average success. Owing to his own carelessness he was arrested by the Swiss and sent to prison. His wife then received through BENZ a small sum of money as compensation. Prisoner believes that it was through KISSLIG that he met BICHSEL (see para 5 above).
27. Secretary (name forgotten), of Dr KÖCHLIN Did V-work for Stapoleitstelle STUTTGART. KÖCHLIN, a leading figure in the Swiss chemical industry, was vice-president(?) of the central org of the Swiss economic world, the "Central Board of Swiss Industry and Commerce" ("Vorort der schweizerischen Industrie and Handelsverein"), or at least he belonged to the select few who were members of the "Vorort", and as such received confidential info in the form of circulars on political and economic matters. not made available to the general public, eg reports made by the Commercial Attachés at the various Swiss Legations to the Swiss govt etc. Stapo STUTTGART received copies of these reports regularly through Dr KÖCHLIN's secretary. Prisoner can give no details of the channels of communication. Results, however, were very good, and the leader of Stapoleitstelle STUTTGART, MUSSGAY, was very satisfied with them.
28. KYBURZ Former member of the NBS. Prisoner thinks he played an important part in the NBS Sports School org at KILCHBERG, nr ZÜRICH. KYBURZ then came to GERMANY. He was one of the young Swiss of whom RIEDWEG (see para 53 below) had a very high opinion. Prisoner met KYBURZ when RIEDWEG was in STUTTGART, and summoned KYBURZ to an interview there. Prisoner thinks that KYBURZ was working with the HJ in INNSBRUCK. In his plans for a future SWITZERLAND, RIEDWEG did not neglect the possibility of finding recruits for his Germanic Waffen SS among the many young Swiss in the HJ. KYBURZ was only one of the Swiss engaged in HJ work. Prisoner cannot remember the names of the others. He had no contact with KYBURZ and heard no more about him.
29. LANINI Doctor's wife from Canton TICINO. When the "Schweizerische Jugendzeitung", which she edited, was banned because of its National Socialist tendencies, the LANINIs left SWITZERLAND, and Dr LANINI found a post nr STUTTGART. Frau LANINI sent several petitions to PROMI, as she wanted to take up journalistic work once more and thought of publishing her newspaper in GERMANY. The "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" was instructed to look into the matter (winter 1942/43), but nothing came of her plans. Prisoner once met her for a short time. He heard from his successor at STUTTGART that the LANINIs returned to SWITZERLAND in 1945.

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30.

LEONHARDT

Maj a D. Native of BASLE. Leader of the "Volksbund". Since autumn 39 has lived at FRANKFURT a/M. Was for some time a leader of the NSSB. Engaged in int work for Ast WIESBADEN or KASSEL. Prisoner met LEONHARDT through his predecessor PETER, who was seeing him in connection with the tasks assigned to the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" and Amt VI. Later, Prisoner met LEONHARDT several times in BURRI's company. They were both in direct opposition to Prisoner. Prisoner last saw LEONHARDT when he was trying to reunite the BSG and NSSB. LEONHARDT afterwards quarrelled with BURRI (for details of their connections in SWITZERLAND, see under KAUFMANN, para 24 above).

31.

LIENHARDT

Swiss national. Former member of the "Front", then of the BEE. Bundesleiter of the BSG. Manufacturer at LUDWIGSBURG nr STUTTGART. In his capacity as Bundesleiter of the BSG he was only a figurehead (see para 15 above, FREI). He took part in the various discussions on a union of the BSG and NSSB, but always remained in the background. The German money which reached the BSG from VDA, VOMI, SS Hauptamt and PROMI, through the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis", did not pass through his hands, as Bundesleiter, but came to ZANDLER or FREI. Prisoner saw LIENHARDT four or five times, but had no connection with him.

32.

LOVIOZ

Swiss. Merchant in MILAN. As a result of his contact with the V-Man SIMON, he went to MERANO to act as V-Man for Referat VI MERANO (see Part III, para 42). SIMON contacted him on a social basis, not knowing whether LOVIOZ was aware that he was a V-Man of Amt VI. LOVIOZ offered to assist SIMON in having printed in Swiss newspapers German-inspired articles which were calculated to lead to contact with Allied circles in SWITZERLAND. For this purpose he hoped to receive the help of his brother in BASLE whom he visited frequently and who was said to be connected with the Press. However, Amt VI did not show sufficient interest, and the proposal had to be abandoned.

33.

MAAG

Swiss. Member of the NBS, possibly one of its leaders. Native of ZÜRICH(?). Had some connection with the "Sportschule" in KILCHBERG. Prisoner thinks he was one of the NBS members who fled to GERMANY in 1940/41.

34.

MANGE

Swiss national. Manufacturer in SCHWECHAT nr VIENNA. Bundesleiter of the NSSB. Prisoner believes that it was BURRI who first introduced MANGE to the Revivalist Movement. He does not know whether MANGE belonged to the movement before his appointment as Bundesleiter. He held a position similar to that of LIENHARDT in the BSG, ie, he was only a figurehead. Prisoner met MANGE during the negotiations between the BSG and NSSB at STUTTGART, and saw him three times altogether. The funds which reached the NSSB from PROMI, or rather from AA, through the "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" were handled not by MANGE, but by BURRI.

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35. MARQUARDT Member of the "Front". Native of ZÜRICH. In 1940 was sent by BOLLIGER to Amt VI in STUTTGART (see para 7 above) to work as a V-Man and worked there for some time with BLNZ. Prisoner once spoke to him for a short time in STUTTGART. It became too dangerous for him to carry on int work in SWITZERLAND, and he gave it up about end 41.
36. MEIER, Jakob Came to STUTTGART in 1940/41 with FURRER. His history is similar to that of FURRER (see para 16 above).
37. MENZI, Fridolin Student. Member of the "Front" and of the ESAP. Native of ZÜRICH. Came to GERMANY in 1940 with his friend METTLER (see para 38 below) to join the Waffen SS. RIEDWEG sent them both to the Swiss Referat of Amt VI. There they produced a memorandum on the "Swiss Question" which obtained the recognition of AA and HIMMLER (see Appendix A, para 7 b). In summer 1941 MENZI and METTLER took part in the Russian campaign in the Waffen-SS. MENZI was wounded and on his recovery was employed in SS Hauptamt. 1942-Oct 43, he was again attached to Swiss Referat of Amt VI, because the post of Sachbearbeiter VI B 3b (reporting) had not been satisfactorily filled for some time. After making repeated applications, he was released for operations at the front, and Prisoner heard in 1944 in ITALY that he had been killed on the Eastern Front whilst serving with the Waffen-SS. MENZI had also done literary work. Prisoner met him in autumn 40, and saw him when he first worked for Amt VI, while Prisoner was in BERLIN. In 1943 he worked under Prisoner as Sachbearbeiter VI B 3b.
38. METTLER, Hans Student. Native of ST GALEN. Came to GERMANY in 1940 with MENZI (see para 37 above). They were very close friends and their careers were similar. In winter 1940/41 METTLER came to STUTTGART for one or two weeks to get acquainted with Amt VI and "Alamannische Arbeitskreis" work. Prisoner often met him both officially and unofficially during this time. As far as Prisoner knows, METTLER played no part in politics in SWITZERLAND. He disapproved of men like BURRI, LEONHARDT, ZANDER etc, because he considered them to be a hindrance to the Revivalist idea as visualised by him (for METTLER's memorandum see Appendix A, para 7b). METTLER was killed on the Eastern Front in autumn 41.
39. MEYER, Karl Former leader of the "Front" in SCHAFFHAUSEN, then of the org which succeeded it there, the "Nationale Gesellschaft" (NG); schoolteacher. Prisoner met him in 1940/41 through TEN BRINK (see para 70 below) in BÜSINGEN. MEYER could not enter GERMANY, as he had no exit permit from SWITZERLAND, but he and Prisoner could easily meet at the German exclave at BÜSINGEN, nr SCHAFFHAUSEN, where MEYER's parents-in-law had a house. Prisoner met MEYER three or four times in this way, while he was at STUTTGART. Their conversations dealt mainly with the question of the Revivalist movement and the state of the two former "Nationale Front" newspapers in /xiii

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SCHAFFHAUSEN, the "Front" and the "Grenzbote" (see para 71 below, TOBLER). At one meeting in May 42, MEYER spoke to Prisoner of reliable infm he had about projected Allied airborne landings in SWITZERLAND, or rather about Swiss preparations for this. MEYER did not mention the source of his infm, even when Prisoner pointed out to him how important it was to know where infm of such a kind had originated. He took the attitude that one could either believe him or not. Prisoner immediately passed on the report to Amt VI, where little importance was attached to it, as there was no concrete evidence, and SCHELLENBERG was in possession of more reliable reports giving contradictory infm. Prisoner questioned MEYER again, but he would not change his story. At their meetings MEYER gave Prisoner infm about SWITZERLAND which was useful for inclusion in a sitrep, in particular on the current state of affairs in the Revivalist movement. He was, however, not a V-man of Amt VI, and Prisoner did not look on him as such. Prisoner mentions a conversation with MEYER about ITSCHNER (see Part I, para 5). MEYER had doubts about ITSCHNER's reliability, and in case ITSCHNER returned to GERMANY he proposed to warn Prisoner beforehand, through TEN BRINK, but this did not happen. MEYER lost his post as teacher in 1942, and told Prisoner that his bad financial position might make it impossible for him and his family to remain in SWITZERLAND. Prisoner suggested that he should go to BERLIN to discuss the matter. The reason for the journey was an invitation to a lecture, which, however, did not take place. AA and PROMI had not sanctioned the financial maintenance of MEYER in SWITZERLAND because of the shortage of foreign exchange at that time, but help was promised him in building up a new life in GERMANY. Prisoner also discussed MEYER's case with his Amt VI Gruppenleiter STEIMLE, and in autumn 43 a further discussion took place in BERLIN between STEIMLE, TEN BRINK and Prisoner. SCHELLENBERG's attitude was one of disapproval, his usual one towards the Revivalist movement. No decision was reached until after Prisoner had finally left BERLIN (end Feb 44). Later Dr HESS, Prisoner's successor in the Alamannische Arbeitskreis kept up contact with MEYER in STUTTGART. HESS had already approached Prisoner in BERLIN about the question of MEYER's maintenance, after Prisoner had spoken to MEYER about his plans for the future. Prisoner heard no more about MEYER while he was working in ITALY. He has no definite infm about MEYER's connections with any other German Dienststellen; he might have had such connections with the Frontier Police in SINGEN, as German financial assistance passed through them for the newspapers "Front" and "Grenzbote", and MEYER had an interest in these papers (see para 71, TOBLER, below).

40. MICHEL, Dr

Member of the NBS, possibly one of its leaders. Doctor from GENEVA. An important figure in the NBS in French SWITZERLAND. When REICHE joined the German Consulate-General in GENEVA in the first years of the war as Amt VI rep, he was in frequent contact with Dr MICHEL, but Prisoner can supply no infm as to the nature of their relations. /xiv

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Later Consul ASHTON was in close contact with MICHEL for a time. RIEDWEG (see para 53 below) often spoke enthusiastically to Prisoner of MICHEL's personal character. Prisoner believes that Dr MICHEL was arrested in 1941, but does not know his ultimate fate. He thinks, however, that he must have remained in SWITZERLAND.

41. MOESLI, Frau Dr

Swiss from BASLE. Widow of (or divorced from) a doctor. Mistress of the STUTTGART VI V-man NEBEL. In 1941/42 she worked with NEBEL, who frequently crossed the frontier to see her, thereby endangering his int work, and causing his eventual dismissal as a V-man. Judging from NEBEL's int reports, which were, however, of little value, Frau Dr MOESLI had some very slight connections with Allied Consulates at BASLE.

42. MÜNSTER, Rudolf

Former member of the "Front". Native of ZÜRICH. Head waiter and barman in BAD SCHACHEN nr LINDAU, and in the Hotel MARQUARDT in STUTTGART. Prisoner got to know him through SCHAEPPPI (see para 56 below) in 1941. MÜNSTER applied for help in obtaining Swiss currency for a visit to SWITZERLAND, which Prisoner granted him on condition that he brought back infm. He was in SWITZERLAND for several months that winter with his wife and child (Prisoner believes he received about 200 francs, but MÜNSTER paid the equivalent in marks). The int value of this journey was slight and only general infm was obtained. MÜNSTER was therefore not accepted as a V-man by Amt VI. A further trial was equally unsuccessful. However, when on Prisoner's recommendation he had obtained the post of barman in the Hotel MARQUARDT in STUTTGART in winter 1942/43, he sent some reports which were useful for PROMI's Abt III (Inland SD) and interesting from an Abw point of view, so that he once more received a small allowance in Swiss currency for another journey. After Prisoner left STUTTGART his successor BAUER dealt with MÜNSTER. In 1944 Prisoner was looking for a suitable V-man in ITALY to be barman in a luxury hotel at CERVINIA (PIEDMONT), where wealthy circles of Northern ITALY still lived by peacetime standards. This plan fell through after Prisoner had spoken to MÜNSTER, who visited him at VERONA.

43. NEBEL, Louis  
(cover-name  
Leo NEUMANN)

Former member of the "Volksbund", from BASLE. Came to GERMANY in 1941 intending, at first, to join the Waffen SS. Once in STUTTGART, however, he attempted to find some int work, and became a VI STUTTGART agent on the BASLE frontier sector (summer 42). He proved such a self-willed and undisciplined agent and produced so little infm of any value that he was dismissed. In accordance with his own wishes he was handed over to Gruppe VI S to participate in the Amt VI "Unternehmen OTTO". In 1943 Prisoner heard from VI S in BERLIN that NEBEL had turned out to be an excellent sabotage agent as a result of his VI S trg at THE HAGUE, and was probably to operate in FRANCE. Prisoner saw NEBEL once in BERLIN for a short time, but has heard nothing further about him. He adds that while in MULHOUSE, NEBEL frequently met Jakob MEIER and FURRER (see paras 16 and 36 above), who worked in ALSACE for

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Ast STUTTGART. Prisoner sometimes had the impression that NIBEL also used to collaborate secretly with them from time to time, to earn additional money from Abw.

44.

NIKLES  
(cover-name  
Dr HUTTEN)

Member of the NF, then of the BTE, and chief organizer of the latter. Swiss Oblt, later SS Ostuf. Came to GERMANY in 1939. Prisoner believes that he was the first Swiss offr to join the Waffen SS. Prisoner met him previously through Dr PETER during a short stay in STUTTGART, and PETER tried to use him in int work. Prisoner next met NIKLES when he returned to STUTTGART early in 1941, when he (NIKLES) was the first head of the Panoramaheim. His management of this soon led to difficulties with Ast and Stapo STUTTGART, who considered that he did not pay enough attention to the security measures imposed by them. Under NIKLES, the whole Panoramaheim procedure was so slow that he was dismissed in 1941/42. Prisoner believes that after a short term of employment in SS Hauptamt, he worked for the "Germanische Leitstelle" in BELGIUM or HOLLAND, but has heard no more about him.

45.

NYDEGGER

Member of the NF and the BTL; from BIEL. Came to GERMANY 1939/40. Merchant and engineer, first in PFORZHEIM, then in STUTTGART. While in PFORZHEIM, was employed as a V-man by Referat VI KARLSRUHE on a special economic assignment. When he came to STUTTGART Ostuf WANDHOFF of KARLSRUHE introduced him to Prisoner. NYDEGGER maintained his connection with KARLSRUHE, however, and placed himself in rather an unfortunate position with regard to Prisoner through his association with FURRER and Jakob MEIER (see paras 16 and 36 above). He offered to collaborate with Prisoner on several occasions in spite of this, and VI STUTTGART made use of him to a certain extent in the economic sphere. ZANDER, NYDEGGER's former BTE leader, hinted to Prisoner that NYDEGGER might be playing a double game. In 1942/43 NYDEGGER suddenly accused GROSSMANN (see Part III, para 15), a V-man of VI STUTTGART, of having denounced him to the Swiss as a German agent. GROSSMANN levelled the same accusation against NYDEGGER. The business was never cleared up, but NYDEGGER was covered by Ast STUTTGART, for which he was working at the time.

46.

OEHLER, Hans

Dr. Former member of the NF and the BTE. Editor of the "Nationale Hefte"; from ZÜRICH. Prisoner met him through Dr PETER. Until 1942, he saw OEHLER several times when the latter came to GERMANY, and when he himself went to SWITZERLAND. The "Nationale Hefte" had an ever-increasing circulation in GERMANY, and during the war VDA and the BSG conducted advertising campaigns on its behalf. The main difficulty experienced by OEHLER's publishing firm was that of obtaining permits to exchange into Swiss francs the subscriptions received in Reichsmark, and transfer the sum to SWITZERLAND. OEHLER was therefore in constant communication with several German official depts (AA, PROMI, VDA, Foreign Exchange Depts). It was not easy to obtain from

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German publishers copies of books which appeared in GERMANY during the war for the book review section of the "Nationale Hefte". Prisoner was instructed by PROMI and AA to assist in both matters, firstly because a considerable number of the "Hefte" were sent from ZÜRICH to a STUTTGART publishing firm, and secondly, because STUTTGART was an important market for German books. Until winter 1942/43, as partial compensation for "Hefte" subscription arrears, PROMI forwarded sums of money amounting to 1000 Swiss francs per month through the Alamannische Arbeitskreis to OEHLER and to the "Nationale Hefte". Prisoner believes that he received further compensation of this kind from AA direct. OEHLER told Prisoner on several occasions, however, that there was still a considerable balance due to him. As far as Prisoner knows, OEHLER did no int work either for VI or any other German dept. He often remarked to Prisoner that he did not want to act as ZANDER, FREI and others had done; the "Nationale Hefte" were his concern - he was a journalist and found it a full-time occupation. Prisoner exchanged views with him, directly and indirectly, on the state of affairs in the Revivalist Movement and the "Hefte". OEHLER was present at the first of the conferences aiming at reuniting the different Revivalist groups which Prisoner attended (Oct 40 at MUNICH); he did not attend the later ones. Prisoner has had no further news of OEHLER since 1943, but he had the "Hefte" forwarded to him when he was in ITALY.

47. OLTRAMARE

Leader of the "Union Nationale" in GENEVA. Not known personally to Prisoner. During the war did journalistic work for German authorities in PARIS, along with BONNY (see para 8 above). Prisoner does not know the authorities concerned. He heard, however, from other members of the Revivalist movement - not through Amt VI - that OLTRAMARE had good links with GENEVA across the Franco-Swiss frontier.

48. PINSKER

Former member of the "Front". Swiss national resident in MUNICH. For some time travelling agent for the "Nationale Hefte". Once visited Prisoner in STUTTGART, possibly at the instigation of ZANDER, who at that time was busy with the advertising campaign which the VDA was conducting on behalf of the "Hefte". Prisoner was unfavourably impressed by PINSKER's unreliable character and did not keep in touch with him. He knows nothing about PINSKER's other connections with German official circles.

49. RAISER, Werner

Swiss student from BASLE. In 1939/40 volunteered for the Waffen-SS, but withdrew subsequently at the wish of his father. Whilst studying at the Tech Hochschule in STUTTGART, was engaged as V-man by Referat VI STUTTGART, at the proposal of the Waffen-SS. Paid frequent visits (financed by Referat VI STUTTGART) to BASLE and brought back reports on the OXFORD Movement in SWITZERLAND, which the Germans suspected to be a camouflaged Allied int org, or at least an anti-German org. Was given the task of contacting members of foreign consulates in BASLE, and returned from one of his visits with instructions, which

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he said he had received from a member of the French Consulate in BASLE, to contact someone at the Russian Embassy in BERLIN. He went there and was actually soon by the Stapo (which had begun to watch him) to enter the Russian Embassy. When he returned, he said he had been instructed by the Russians to observe and report on the activities of the (illegal) Communist Party in SWITZERLAND, as well as to report on some economic questions. RAISER also offered to obtain, and then to disclose to Referat VI STUTTGART, int missions against GERMANY from the Swiss Consulate in STUTTGART; his frequent visits to the Swiss Consulate, however, made the Stapo suspicious, and a search warrant was issued against him. There was no evidence that RAISER had been playing a double game, but he never returned to GERMANY after his next visit to SWITZERLAND.

50. REIFFER

Swiss journalist. During the war worked in the "Weltdienst" (an anti-Semitic Press agency) in FRANKFURT a/M, and collaborated with LEONHARDT in the NSSB. Prisoner does not know what part he played in the Swiss Revivalist Movement before he emigrated to GERMANY. He met him once when LEONHARDT (see para 30 above) brought him to STUTTGART for a discussion between the BSG and the NSSB, but since then has heard nothing about him. REIFFER also had connections with AA.

51. REIMANN

Member of the "Front". Swiss offr. Not known personally to Prisoner, who first heard of him when his trial began in SWITZERLAND. He was found guilty of high treason and condemned to death. Was HERRSCHE's (see para 21 above) brother-in-law, and well-known to the majority of Swiss living in GERMANY. At the time of his trial, the latter tried to arrange that GERMANY should intercede on his behalf with the Swiss Govt.

52. RIEDWEG, Albert

Brother of Dr Franz RIEDWEG (see para 53 below). Solicitor in LUCERNE. Not known personally to Prisoner. During the war he was in constant communication with his brother in BERLIN. Prisoner does not know whether he belonged to any of the Revivalist groups or not.

53. RIEDWEG, Franz, Dr

Swiss and German (double nationality). SS Ostufaf. Until end 45 leader of the Germanische Leitstelle in SS-Hauptamt, then with the Waffen-SS on the Eastern Front. Prisoner does not think he belonged to any of the Revivalist Groups in SWITZERLAND. He disliked and distrusted many of the leading members of the Revivalist Movement, even during his period of employment in the SS-Hauptamt, particularly BURRI, LEONHARDT and ZANDER. On the other hand, he had two very great friends in SWITZERLAND, WECHLIN and BÜLER, and was also very well-acquainted with Dr KELLER. All three had been among the leaders of the NBS; RIEDWEG, and through him the SS Hauptamt, thus became the accepted point of contact for the NBS in BERLIN. RIEDWEG had emigrated to GERMANY before the war, married a daughter of FM von BLOMBERG, and acquired German nationality. Even then, and still more during the war, RIEDWEG was a constant subject of aggressive articles in the Swiss Press. As far as Prisoner knows, he did not once visit SWITZERLAND after Sep 39. /xviii

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He had joined the SS before the war and had become HIMMLER's special adviser on Swiss affairs. During the first year of the war, he was Stabsarzt in the Waffen-SS. Prisoner met him in autumn 1940, when, having been given the task of setting up the "Germanische Freiwillige Leitstelle" in the SS Hauptamt, he was attached (by HIMMLER) to Amt VI RSHA to gain experience. Prisoner saw him several times in the following months, until summer 41. When SCHELLENBERG took over Amt VI, he decided to reduce Amt VI/Germanische Leitstelle links in matters concerning SWITZERLAND to the absolute minimum. Prisoner's official contact with RIEDWEG practically ceased; his personal contact with him continued for some time, as they lived in the same SS hotel in BERLIN. His influence on HIMMLER personally and in BERLIN generally, in Swiss affairs, gradually declined from 1941 onwards. It was at its peak in 1940 when he tried to organise, more or less under his personal leadership, an "Arbeitsgemeinschaft" co-ordinating the policies towards SWITZERLAND of the various Ministries and institutions of the Reich. Prisoner knows nothing of RIEDWEG's activities after 1943.

54. ROUGE

Swiss hotel-keeper or merchant from ST GERGUE nr LAUSANNE. Main V-man of the Hauptboauftragte VI SWITZERLAND, DAUFELDT. Cover-number VM 7901/2. Brought good int infm from his extensive travels in SWITZERLAND and elsewhere. Believed to have had connections with the French underground movement. Prisoner first met him in MILAN in 1944. He had called on Refcrat VI there for assistance in a business deal, which Prisoner granted him.

55. SARTORIUS

Member of NF and NBS. Solicitor from MALENFELD nr CHUR. Prisoner met him by chance after the beg of the war, when visiting the head of the German frontier police at FELDKIRCH, KRIENER. On asking Dr PETER about SARTORIUS, Prisoner was told that his reputation as a man and as a solicitor was not very good. Prisoner did not keep in touch with him and heard nothing more about him.

56. SCHAEFFLI, Benno

Member of the "Front", then of the BTE and finally of the BSG. Journalist from ZÜRICH, Later went to STUTTGART. SS-Hptscharf in the "Germanische Leitstelle" and the Waffen-SS. For a time head of the Panoramahcim in STUTTGART. Prisoner met him when he emigrated to STUTTGART after a short term of imprisonment in SWITZERLAND. He was employed by several business concerns in STUTTGART, which gave him an opportunity of making regular trips to SWITZERLAND. He also did some journalistic work for certain German newspapers by extracting news items from Swiss papers. On his trips to SWITZERLAND (1940/41) he acted as V-man for VI STUTTGART and also as courier between the Swiss Revivalist leaders in GERMANY and the Revivalists in SWITZERLAND. The supervision to which he was subjected in SWITZERLAND caused his infm to be of no interest to VI. In 1941 he volunteered for the Waffen-SS. On the completion of his trg, he was sent to the Eastern Front; in winter 41/42 (approx) he succeeded NIKLES as head of the Panoramahcim (see para 44 above) and this improved considerably under his leadership. Prisoner /xix

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thinks he was sent to the Eastern Front again in 1943. During his first and second periods of residence in STUTTGART, SCHAEPPPI did Press evaluation work and reports on the general situation for the Alamannische Arbeitskreis and VI under Prisoner's predecessors and Prisoner himself. He also occasionally carried out other assignments, such as contacting the Swiss SIEGENTHALER (see para 65 below). His bad financial position (he had left SWITZERLAND without any money and had an ailing wife) was partly the reason for his doing this kind of work. Prisoner last heard of him in winter 44/45 from BREGENZ, where SCHAEPPPI stayed for a short time while on leave. He then returned to the Eastern Front.

57. SCHAEPPPI, Elsbeth

Wife of Benno SCHAEPPPI (above). Member of the "Front" and of the BSG. Suffered from lung trouble, and paid several visits to Swiss sanatoria. She was given a German exit permit and financial support, and wished to show her gratitude for this. She kept asking Prisoner whether he could give her any int missions. He occasionally asked her to pass on infm to Dr OEHLER (see para 46 above), but her state of health (she was very hysterical) made it impossible to use her for any important matter.

58. SCHAFFNER, Jakob

A leader of the NBS. Author well-known in GERMANY. Prisoner knew him by repute before he actually met him, in 1941, when he gave a lecture in STUTTGART. He also saw him there again on a similar occasion. SCHAFFNER's connections with PROMI and AA had always been good, and Dr PETER had been in contact with him even before the war. His position with regard to German official circles was similar to that of KELLER (see para 25 above). SCHAFFNER was never communicative when discussing politics with Prisoner. Prisoner met him once in BERLIN. He had a quiet reserved manner. Prisoner's connection with him was purely conventional. In 1944 Prisoner read in a newspaper that he had been killed in an air raid on STRASBOURG.

59. SCHERZINGER

Former member of the NF, Swiss Police official. Later on the staff of SD-Hauptamt BREGENZ. Lived at LUSTENAU (VORARLBERG). Fled to AUSTRIA from SWITZERLAND soon after the beg of the war because he feared arrest, and was employed by SD-Hauptamt BREGENZ, though not taken into the SS. Prisoner met him in 1941 at a conference in Amt VI in BERLIN, and saw him again in BREGENZ in 1944. As a disciplinary measure against his excessive alcoholism, he was sent to ITALY, where he was put into SS uniform without actually joining the SS, and served his period of probation at the Police Transit Camp at BOLZANO. He was then sent to "Grenzbefehlstelle WEST", Referat IV N, COMO, and remained there. Before the German surrender on 28 Apr 45, SCHERZINGER was either wounded or killed while fighting against Italian partisans. In COMO he worked under the cover-name of SCHREIBER, because he was so near the Swiss frontier.

60. SCHLATTER

Swiss. Member of the NBS, possibly one of its leaders. Comes from ZÜRICH or BERNÉ. Not known personally to Prisoner. He had some connection with the "Sportschule" at KILCHBERG, according to Prisoner. Prisoner thinks he was one of the NBS members who fled to GERMANY 1940/41. /xx

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61. SCHMIDT Head of the NSSAO in STUTTGART. About 1942 a group of BSG members became dissatisfied, left the BSG for personal reasons and formed NSSAO. Prisoner first met him when he and RIESS, head of the Reichspropagandaamt WÜRTTEMBERG, received instructions from PROMI to reprimand the NSSAO and the local STUTTGART NSSB group because of their continual disputes, which had come to the notice of the German public and the Press. SCHMIDT did not make a very favourable impression on Prisoner, either as a man or as a politician.
62. SCHÖNENBERGER Prisoner believes he was a Swiss, and a former member of the NBS. Leader of the "Germanische SS-Sturmabteilung" in FELDKIRCH. Prisoner did not know him personally, and had no official contact with him. He heard of him in connection with a smuggling scheme he had organized to aid the Swiss in the Waffen SS, which had aroused the disapproval of SD.
63. SCHWEIZER SS Ustuf in the "Germanische Leitstelle". Prisoner met him in RIEDWEG's office (see para 53 above) in the "Germanische Leitstelle" and believes he was employed in the Pressreferat. Prisoner knows nothing about his previous or subsequent political activity.
64. SIEG Swiss; sub-agent of the STUTTGART VI V-man BENZ (see para 4 above). Worked for BENZ on the German-Swiss frontier, sector SINGEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN, doing courier work between GERMANY and SWITZERLAND. Prisoner does not remember any particular results of his activities.
65. SIEGENTHALER Member of NF and BLE. Hotel secretary from INTERLAKEN, later in STUTTGART and MUNICH. Prisoner met him through SCHAPPI, when he was employed as secretary in the STUTTGART Hotel MARQUARDT. He told Prisoner that he had come to GERMANY because of the difficulty of finding work in the Swiss hotel industry, especially as his membership of the Swiss Revivalist Movement made his position still more difficult. He was not satisfied with his STUTTGART post, and asked Prisoner to help him find another, but Prisoner refused. Prisoner had no other dealings with him during SIEGENTHALER's residence in STUTTGART. About 1941/42, while on the staff of the Swiss Consulate General in MUNICH, he informed Prisoner through SCHAPPI that he was willing to do int work. He had a master-key to the strong-room in the Consulate, and thought he could supply infm about the Swiss Consul-General in MUNICH, whose activities, he said, had violated Swiss neutrality. SCHAPPI, who had known SIEGENTHALER for a long time, took him on as a V-man. SIEGENTHALER, however, could not, or would not produce any infm, and it transpired that he had made the same offer to Ast MUNICH. He succeeded in obtaining money from both sources. He suddenly decided to go to SWITZERLAND, and was to have been arrested by the Stapo on the way, but in the end he did not make the journey. Ast MUNICH took him under its protection. As far as Prisoner knows, SIEGENTHALER returned to SWITZERLAND soon after, and Prisoner has heard no more about him since then. /xxi

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66. SIEGRIST

Former member of the "Front". Swiss doctor from ZÜRICH. Hptm. Prisoner first met him through Consul ASHTON of the German Consulate-General in ZÜRICH. SIEGRIST had married when a student and was in financial difficulties about finishing his medical studies in SWITZERLAND. During the war, the medical courses in GERMANY had been made considerably shorter, and SIEGRIST hoped to qualify more quickly there, and also, in view of the great scarcity of doctors, to obtain employment more easily. He wanted to go to TUBINGEN. ASHTON asked Prisoner to help him. When RIEDWEG (see para 53 above) heard in 1942 that SIEGRIST had come to GERMANY intending to settle there for good, he offered to have the SS help him complete his studies if he would remain in the SS as a doctor. SIEGRIST refused and his plans came to nothing. Prisoner believes that his father-in-law gave him financial aid, but he himself heard no more about him.

67. STADLER

Member of the "Front" and the Volksbund, possibly also of the NBS. Industrialist from DORNACH, nr BASLE. One of the few wealthy members of the Swiss Revivalist Movement. Before the war, he had a financial interest in the "Neue Basler Zeitung" (NBZ), which had had a wide circulation in GERMANY until it was banned in autumn 39. By 1942 STADLER, who was mainly concerned with the financial aspect, had still not succeeded in transferring from GERMANY to SWITZERLAND a large sum of "frozen" newspaper subscriptions. Prisoner met STADLER in 1942 when he came to Prisoner with NEBEL (see para 43 above) to obtain his help in realising these former NBZ funds. NEBEL and STADLER were old friends. As NEBEL was working in the BASLE sector at that time for VI STUTTGART, they had the joint idea of using the NBZ money to finance an undertaking of STADLER's in DORNACH, and of making the undertaking serve int purposes. STADLER was to be head of the large int network in SWITZERLAND, and NEBEL was to maintain his lines of communication across the frontier. The whole project was extremely vague, and Prisoner could see no point in bringing up the problem of the old NBZ funds. NEBEL and STADLER went to BERLIN from STUTTGART for discussions with Amt VI. These talks, however, proved unsuccessful. The whole project was predominantly a scheme of NEBEL's. While he worked for VI STUTTGART, NEBEL collaborated with STADLER, but int results obtained from this were of little value. Prisoner is of the opinion that STADLER possessed neither aptitude nor skill for int work. He heard nothing about STADLER after NEBEL left VI STUTTGART.

68. STAMM-DEMUTH, Frau

Swiss from BASLE. Widow or divorcée. When on a visit to BERLIN, Frau STAMM offered her services to the Gestapo, and the Stapoleiter STUTTGART, SS-Ostufaf MUSSGAY, was ordered to take her on as an agent. In 1941, MUSSGAY approached Prisoner and offered him joint control of this agent, whose activities seemed to him to lie more in the sphere of Amt VI. SS-Stufaf BLECHER was accordingly detailed to take over the control of Frau STAMM; Prisoner himself also saw her once or twice on her visits to STUTTGART /xxii

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(Reichsbahnhotel). Frau STAMM had imagined herself becoming an important spy in the GIS and earning a great deal of money, but both her expectations of success and her hopes of a luxurious life were disappointed. She succeeded in establishing social contact with a member of the French or American Consulate in BASLE, but the only result was a report on the morale of the Allies. In 1942/43 she emigrated to VIENNA where she married a member of the SS (name unknown).

69. SUTER, Dr

Swiss doctor. Resident in ERMATINGEN, or another town on the Swiss shore of Lake CONSTANCE. Prospective V-man and "I" WT position for Amt VI (see Appendix E). There was no direct contact between Amt VI and Dr SUTER. The go-between was ABERSOLD (see para 1 above), who had a scheme for establishing an RT transmitting set on Dr SUTER's estate. According to ABERSOLD's plan, SUTER was merely to transmit the infm forwarded to him by agents in SWITZERLAND. For SUTER's sigs comms, Amt VI allotted the sum of 20-30,000 Swiss francs. The plans were almost complete, and the RT transmitting set was going to be taken to SUTER's estate, when SUTER apparently took fright, and could not be persuaded to go on with the scheme.

70. TEN BRINK

Dr. Former member of the "Front". Swiss national living at RIELASINGEN nr SINGEN in GERMANY. Manufacturer. Prisoner got to know TEN BRINK through his predecessor GUTKUNST. TEN BRINK arranged Prisoner's meeting with Karl MEYER (see para 39 above) and was the link between Prisoner and Karl MEYER in SCHAFFHAUSEN. TEN BRINK sent some economic and political reports out of SWITZERLAND, but the results were below average and he was not engaged as a V-man. He never received any payment. In 1943 TEN BRINK interceded strongly on Karl MEYER's behalf in STUTTGART and BERLIN, and offered to receive his family at his house in RIELASINGEN. TEN BRINK did not trust ITSCHNER (see Part I, para 5) and warned Prisoner of ITSCHNER's impending journey to GERMANY. TEN BRINK was also involved in the question of financial assistance for the "Front" and "Grenzbote" (see below, para 71, TOBLER).

71. TOBLER

Dr. Lawyer, native of ZÜRICH. Leader of the NF, then of the ES, and formerly the only rep of the "Front" in the Swiss Federal Council. Prisoner got to know him when, at the suggestion of PROMI, he visited Prisoner in STUTTGART on his return journey from BERLIN in 1941. In BERLIN he had tried to get permission for the wider distribution of his Group's two papers, the "Front" and the "Grenzbote", and/or the promise of direct support for them. Prisoner was to discuss the matter with TOBLER and report to the Ministry. Financial assistance of 600-1200 Swiss francs per month was finally agreed upon; this passed through the Alamannische Arbeitskreis and the Frontier Police in SINGEN to SCHAFFHAUSEN, and continued, Prisoner believes, until the Swiss authorities banned both papers.

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Prisoner thinks it possible that he met TOBLER again in STUTTGART in this connection, but can recall no exact details, and they had no further dealings with each other. A certain feeling of distrust arose in German official circles about TOBLER and his political aims, possibly through the influence of NBS circles in GERMANY, but also owing to the very close relationship between TOBLER and his secretary ITSCHNER (see Part I, para 5). TOBLER was not linked with VI by int activity, and Prisoner does not know of any contacts he had with other German authorities.

72. WECHLIN, Dr

A leader of the NBS, later a member of the BSG. Journalist from BERNE; former editor of the "Berner Tagblatt". Later lived in BERLIN. Prisoner met him 1941/42 through Dr BÜLER, after WECHLIN had emigrated to GERMANY. Prisoner saw WECHLIN several times in BERLIN, as he occasionally visited BÜLER, who lived in the same hotel as Prisoner. Prisoner had no official connection with him. Their contact was similar to that described under Dr KELLER (see para 25 above). WECHLIN's links were mainly with SS Hauptamt and AA, with occasional connections with the Foreign Press Dept of PROMI. WECHLIN's BSG circulars and propaganda pamphlets attracted more and more notice to him in BERLIN. Shortly before Prisoner left BERLIN, WECHLIN approached Prisoner's chief, STEIMLE, offering to work for Amt VI, while travelling around addressing BSG meetings, by recruiting Swiss for int work in various countries. Prisoner has only a vague recollection of the proposal, which was refused on account of its financial aspect (WECHLIN suggested that he be given a permanent first-class ticket valid for travelling anywhere in GERMANY, with all expenses paid, and this met with particular disapproval). Prisoner heard no more about him.

73. WILDI, Dr

Solicitor from AARAU or ZOFINGEN. Prisoner is not sure whether WILDI was a member of a Revivalist group, but he became well-known as counsel for the defence in various proceedings against the Revivalists. Prisoner met him in 1942, when he visited Prisoner in STUTTGART and spoke of his former connection with Prisoner's predecessor, Dr PETER. He made a fairly extensive tour of GERMANY at that time, obviously to get an idea of emigration prospects in the Reich. Prisoner did not come into contact with WILDI on this visit. Prisoner seems to remember reading in a Swedish newspaper of WILDI's death in 1943/44. He had family connections in GERMANY. Prisoner knows nothing about his political contacts.

74. WIRTH, Werner

Former member of the NBS, and member of the BSG. Minister from AZMOSS (Canton ST GALLEN). Later lived in STUTTGART for a time. Prisoner met WIRTH when he came to see PETER, Prisoner's predecessor, in 1939, to outline a scheme, impracticable from the economic point of view, for inaugurating a Swiss illustrated daily paper. PETER did not take up the idea, and they had no further communication from WIRTH. He was later involved in legal proceedings on political grounds - membership of the Revivalist movement and publication of political pamphlets - and lost his post.

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He feared imprisonment and wanted to find a livelihood in GERMANY. ASHTON, Consul at the German Consulate-General in ZÜRICH, had asked Prisoner when he visited SWITZERLAND in 1942 if he could do anything for WIRTH. On his return to STUTTGART Prisoner told KURZ, head of the Forschungsstelle SCHWABEN and Gauverbandsleiter of VDA, about WIRTH. It was part of KURZ' work to help Swiss who came to the Reich and found themselves in a similar position, and a special fund existed for this purpose. It was proposed to give WIRTH a post as teacher, but this fell through on the grounds that WIRTH had formerly been a clergyman. To give him some kind of employment, KURZ took him on the staff of his Forschungsstelle SCHWABEN temporarily. When this was no longer possible, he worked for a time in the BSG office in STUTTGART, under FREI. But this also proved unsatisfactory. He therefore left STUTTGART and went to INNSBRUCK to work with Prof STEINACHER, editor of the "Alpendienst". Since then, Prisoner has heard nothing about him.

75. WÜRGLER-HESS

Member of the NSSB. Prisoner knew him by name only, and knows nothing of his former political activity in SWITZERLAND. He was one of the most active members of the NSSB, and travelled about a great deal addressing meetings. Prisoner seems to remember that BURRI recommended him for work with Amt VI. He was to find recruits in NSSB willing to work as V-men for Amt VI in various countries, since in 1944 foreigners from neutral countries resident in GERMANY were wanted for the GIS. WÜRGLER-HESS' activity would thus have run on parallel lines with RECHLIN's (see para 72 above). Prisoner does not know, however, whether the plan was carried out.

76. ZANDER, Alfred, Dr

Former member of the NF, then leader of the BTE. Emigrated to GERMANY in 1941 after a term of imprisonment in SWITZERLAND, and there became an important personage in the BSG, holding a high position at HQ of VDA. Prisoner first met him in SWITZERLAND in 1941. On emigrating to GERMANY, he spent some time in STUTTGART, where Prisoner frequently came in contact with him. ZANDER played a leading rôle in the discussions held between the BSG and the NSSB. A few weeks after his arrival in GERMANY, ZANDER left STUTTGART for BERLIN, where he was employed by VDA, first in the WEST Referat, then as head of that Referat. Prisoner rarely saw him there. ZANDER used his position to supply considerable material aid to BSG - in fact, to the whole Revivalist Movement, except to those groups which opposed him. In STUTTGART he worked in collaboration with KURZ (head of Forschungsstelle SCHWABEN and Gauverbandsleiter of the WÜRTTEMBERG branch of VDA). As his contact with the Germanische Leitstelle had become increasingly close, he finally decided in 1943/44 to join the SS. When Prisoner last heard of him, he had gone to the Germanische Leitstelle at SENNHEIM camp in ALSACE to take charge of trg and instruction there. ZANDER's contacts in BERLIN also included VOMI, AA Abt DEUTSCHLAND, and occasionally PROMI. When he was released from prison in SWITZERLAND a sum of 4000 Swiss francs

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was placed at his disposal. The amount passed through the Alamannische Arbeitskreis and was to be used for ZANDER's own personal needs.

77. ZIMMERMANN

Swiss national, or at least German resident for a long time in SWITZERLAND. Active as sub-agent for the STUTTGART VI V-man BENZ, on the German-Swiss frontier sector SINGEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN, Prisoner believes in STEIN a/RHEIN.

PART III

GERMANS AND OTHER NATIONALS WHO IN A CIVILIAN CAPACITY

WORKED FOR THE GIS AGAINST SWITZERLAND

1. ADAM German or Swiss(?). Official of the Reichsbahn at Reichsbahnhof BASLE. Sub-agent of the STUTTGART VI V-man NEBEL. Acted as NEBEL's courier in 1942. Was suspected by the Swiss IS, and was either transferred by the Reichsbahn or expelled from SWITZERLAND. Prisoner had no direct contact with ADAM.
2. BAZZI Italian. Lived in VARESE. Former SIM agent. V-man of Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in COMO. Began work as a V-man autumn 44, but with poor results. His infm was mainly military, so in 1945 he was to be transferred to Mil Amt.
3. BECHTLE, Imingard German, from BSSLINGEN nr STUTTGART. In autumn 1939 received treatment at a Swiss sanatorium in MONTANA, where her expenses were paid by Dr PETER of Referat VI STUTTGART. PETER was later appointed "Kulturattaché" at the German Legation in BERNE, and infiltrated BECHTLE into French Legation circles there. She became practically engaged to a member of the French Legation. In spring 40 went to PARIS. On returning to SWITZERLAND, was arrested by the Swiss Police and expelled from the country after the fall of FRANCE. By this time the infm she had obtained in PARIS had lost its value. As far as Prisoner knows, she was given no further int commitments, though she applied for employment at Referat VI, and "Alamannischer Arbeitskreis", STUTTGART. Prisoner met her in 1940/41, when she claimed compensation from Referat VI STUTTGART, which he believes was granted to her.
4. BENUZZI Italian. Formerly did int work in Fascist ITALY. Personal V-man of SS-Standf RAUFF, Gruppe OBER-ITALIEN WEST of BdS ITALY. In 1914-18 war, condemned to death by AUSTRIA for treason, but escaped. In Fascist ITALY, had worked in close collaboration with BUFFARINI, Secretary of the Interior, but fell into disgrace and was sent to Southern ITALY. On his appointment as Minister of the Interior in the Neo-Fascist Govt, BUFFARINI recalled BENUZZI, paid him a large sum as compensation, and employed him as go-between in his dealings with the Dienststellen of the BdS. In meetings between HARSTER, RAUFF and BUFFARINI, BENUZZI /xxvi

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acted as interpreter, and it was due to his skill that relations between BUFFARINI and BdS ITALY improved.

Was also employed by BdS ITALY as LO to Cardinal SCHUSTER, Archbishop of MILAN, and to the Cardinal's LO, Monsignore BICHERAI.

BENUZZI said that he worked for Abw. In spring 45, he suddenly disappeared. Prisoner heard in MILAN that he had left the Bellevue Hotel in BERNE with several unknown men and had not been seen since then.

5. BORGHESI  
(cover-name  
FISCHER) Italian. Merchant in BRUNATE nr COMO. Former SII agent. V-man of Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in COMO. Suggested to Referat VI that he should return to CAMPIONE (on Lake LUGANO), where he had formerly kept a fancy-goods shop, but this plan did not materialise. In winter 1944/45 he proposed to set up Amt VI's "I" network on the Italian-Swiss frontier (see appendix E, para 9).
6. CASAR  
(cover-name  
CORRADO) German. "Sdf der Wehrmacht". Expert on Italian affairs. Speaks perfect Italian. Acted as reporter and photographer with ROMMEL's staff during the North African campaign. Returned to NORTH ITALY and "settled" in VENEGONO(?), passing himself off as an Italian deserter from the German army and thereby gaining contact with the Italian partisans. He worked for Abw and IV (III F) VERONA, but might have been playing a double game. He also worked for Referat VI BdS ITALY, in that in Dec 44/Jan 45 he was going to attend a secret Communist Congress in LAUSANNE, but the Congress was repeatedly postponed and never took place.
7. CORSETTI  
(two brothers) Italians from TURIN. Merchants. In 1945 they offered their services to Amt VI, for int work. They hoped to obtain an exit permit to SWITZERLAND on personal and business grounds (one of them intended to become engaged to the daughter of a Swiss diplomat whom he had met in ITALY). Amt VI accepted their offer, and they were about to be sent to SWITZERLAND when the war ended.
8. DÄMEN German. Merchant from ZÜRICH. Worked for Ast STUTTGART and for a short time for Referat VI STUTTGART. In 1941/42 made an offer to Referat VI STUTTGART to set up an int network in SWITZERLAND in connection with house-to-house commercial canvassing. The scheme was to be financed by Amt VI. As "sample" of his infm he gave Referat VI STUTTGART a report on, and sketches of, military installations nr ZÜRICH, which it was found he had previously submitted to Ast STUTTGART. His plan was consequently rejected, as he was considered unreliable. Prisoner has no further knowledge of DÄMEN's activities.
9. DIETZ, Werner Dr Doctor, from STUTTGART. Worked at Dr PETER's office (Alamannischer Arbeitskreis), which was partly composed of honorary workers with specialised knowledge and which, together with Dept III/1 of SD was at that time studying the ethnological question in Canton GRAUBÜNDEN. DIETZ had studied the ethnology of the Alpine regions; he had visited GRAUBÜNDEN once or twice before the war in the pursuit of his studies and

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had published some writings on the subject. At beg of war was in the Army, and was killed on the Eastern Front, winter 1942/43.

10. FALZ-FEIN, Baroness  
 Daughter of Baltic-German Baron FALZ-FEIN, who after 1918 became naturalised LIECHTENSTEIN subject. In 1942/43 married a Bulgarian in BERLIN. Offered her services to Amt VI for int work against SWITZERLAND, with a view to obtaining foreign, currency and exit visas through Amt VI, so that she and her husband could emigrate to LIECHTENSTEIN. Being young and pretty, she felt sure that she could obtain info from Balkan nationals living in SWITZERLAND. The required assistance was granted to her and her husband in winter 1943/44, but she experienced difficulties in obtaining visas to enter SWITZERLAND from LIECHTENSTEIN. Prisoner was transferred to ITALY at beg 44 and knows no further details.
11. FINIZIO  
 Italian. Lt in Guardia di Finanza at PONTE CHIASSO. V-man of Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in COMO. In autumn 44 began int duties, working partly on Swiss territory (rly stn at CHIASSO). The info he obtained was mainly economic. When the war situation became less favourable, he withdrew gradually from collaboration with the GIS.
12. FRIES, Dr  
 German doctor, living in VAL VENOSTA at a small village nr MALLES. V-man of Referat VI MERANO. Had formerly lived in SWITZERLAND for some time. Was contacted for int work by Baron PITTER (Referat VI MERANO). FRIES was to return to SWITZERLAND to co-operate there with Referat VI MERANO, and it was proposed to set up a special courier service across the SOUTH TYROL-SWITZERLAND frontier for this purpose. No difficulties about emigration were expected on the Swiss side (FRIES' money was invested there), but the Reichsärztekammer BERLIN refused him permission to leave.
13. GARDEMANN, Dr  
 German. Leg Rat a D. Until 1943 Leg Rat at the German Embassy in MADRID. From end 43 active for Amt VI in SWITZERLAND, as Gruppenleiter STEINLE's "direct line" (see Appendix B, para 8c). Prisoner last heard of him in autumn 44, when von NEURATH, German Consul in LUGANO, mentioned that he had called at his Consulate on behalf of Amt VI.
14. GIORGIO (Christian name and cover-name; surname not known)  
 Italian. Former offr in Italian Army. V-man of Referat VI MILAN. Had good connections with the partisans in Northern ITALY and proposed to Referat VI MILAN that he, in the guise of a partisan leader, should meet a high Allied offr reported to be with partisans in PARMA-PIACENZA area. The meeting did not take place, however, as Referat VI MILAN could not obtain the necessary permission from Amt VI. GIORGIO also reported to Referat VI MILAN on the activities of Italian emigrants in SWITZERLAND.
15. GROSSMANN, Richard.  
 (cover-name LUDWIG)  
 German. Lived in STUTTGART-MÖHRINGEN. Before the war lived for several years at SAAS (SWITZERLAND), until he was forced to leave on account of his National Socialist activities. The most

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important V-man of Referat VI STUTTGART, and probably of Amt VI B 3 in general. A very intelligent man, and belonged to the circles of the philosopher and poet Stefan GEORGE. Friend of the Swiss professor PESTALOZZI, whose widow he married after PESTALOZZI's death. Was recommended to Referat VI STUTTGART by the lawyer PRAXMAYER of STUTTGART, as a potentially useful V-man against SWITZERLAND. Referat VI spent approx 10,000 Swiss francs on GROSSMANN's political rehabilitation in SWITZERLAND (through the lawyer Dr ZILLMEGER in ZÜRICH) and the eventual resettlement of his family in SWITZERLAND, thus enabling GROSSMANN to visit SWITZERLAND frequently as rep of WACKER & Co, STUTTGART, and director of the PINSCH concern. Through his good business and social connections in SWITZERLAND, and with the help of his wife, GROSSMANN was able to furnish reports of such economic and political int value that they were discussed at a very high level, ie HIMMLER and HITLER. He maintained relations with:

- Swiss GHQ (Maj WAIBEL and Hptm HAMME);
- Swiss Federal Police (Chief BALSIGER);
- British circles in ZÜRICH (Consul WALKER, with whom he became acquainted through Horr BODEN, a brother of the GAF Gen BODENSCHATZ);
- USA circles in SWITZERLAND (Consul-General in ZÜRICH, WOODS, the USA Military Attaché in BERNE and Mr DULLES, President ROOSEVELT's special rep to SWITZERLAND);
- Circles of German émigrés in SWITZERLAND (former German Chancellor WIRTH, Pater Duke ODO of WÜRTTEMBERG);
- Church circles (Bishop BESSON of FRIBOURG, Bishop of CHUR, Pater KÄBLIN);
- BASLE University circles (the anti-Nazi Professor BARTH);
- Social Democrat circles (through the lawyer ZILLMEGER);
- Business circles.

GROSSMANN gained the confidence of these circles to such an extent that they entrusted him with int tasks against GERMANY. He played this double game with the knowledge and consent of Amt VI. In 1943, as a result of his reports of contemplated treason (in which FM von RUNDSTEDT; the Commanding General of MUNICH, ADAM; the President of WÜRTTEMBERG, BOLZ; the Mayor of LEIPZIG, GOERDELER; and Church circles in MÜNSTER and SALZBURG were supposed to be involved), a Leg Rat a D of BERLIN and a Professor of theology in SALZBURG (names not known) were arrested by the Stapo. GROSSMANN was thereupon refused further visas by the Swiss authorities, so he transferred his activities to DENMARK and SWEDEN, in his capacity as director of the PINSCH concern. In Amt VI, and more so in Amt IV, GROSSMANN's activities had long been viewed with a certain mistrust, and in view of his double game the question was raised as to who were the greater dupes, the Germans or the a/m circles in SWITZERLAND. In 1944 he was arrested, after proposing to SS-Hptstuf SEIBOLD, Leiter of Referat VI in COPENHAGEN, that he should flee to SWEDEN in order to join the Allies and thereby assure his and his family's future. Prisoner does not know what happened to GROSSMANN subsequently.

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16. HÄNDTKE  
German, Merchant. Resident in SWITZERLAND since before the war. During the war worked for the economic section of the German Legation in BERNE, and later became a V-man for Amt VI at the German Consulate in LUGANO. Personal friend of Gesandter HEMMEN, Leiter of the economic section of the German Legation in BERNE. When HEMMEN was dismissed, it reflected unfavorably on HÄNDTKE. In autumn 44 he began to work for the German Consulate in LUGANO, and was recommended to Amt VI as V-man by KARNATZ (see below) and Dr PRAGER (see below), as well as by the Consul-General, von NEURATH. In spite of DAUFELDT's doubts as to HÄNDTKE's integrity, he was engaged by Referat ITALY of Amt VI. With his great knowledge of Swiss economic problems, he was able to furnish good economic reports. At end 44 he was expelled from SWITZERLAND, and worked for some time for Amt VI at Grenzbefehlstelle WEST, COMO, gleaning infm from the Swiss Press. It is believed that he was still in COMO when it was occupied by the Allies.
17. HASLER  
Merchant, living at VADUZ. Native of LIECHTENSTEIN, V-man of VI MUNICH. Prisoner believes that he worked for a time with Peter RHEINBERGER, and he may have worked later for Ast MUNICH. Prisoner met him in LIECHTENSTEIN, but was not directly connected with him.
18. HEILIG  
German. Worked for the German Consulate at ST GALLEN. During the first years of war, collaborated with the Beauftragte VI SWITZERLAND, SS-Ostuf Dr GRÖBL, SD Hauptaufst BREGENZ, Grekos BREGENZ and LUSTENAU, and probably also with Nest INNSBRUCK (Hptm ENDER of GÖTZIS). HEILIG's activities and those of several other employees of the German Consulate in ST GALLEN came to the notice of the Swiss IS in 1941; Prisoner cannot remember (Referat VI STUTTGART was not involved) whether the Swiss authorities demanded that HEILIG and the others should be recalled, or whether HEILIG and his confederates were arrested and later expelled from SWITZERLAND; he thinks the latter likely, in conjunction with the arrest and subsequent suicide of the Stapo Aussenposten Leiter of LUSTENAU, TRUMMER (see Appendix B, para 15). The ST GALLEN Consulate case created a sensation at the time.
19. HILTI, Beat  
LIECHTENSTEIN national, resident at TRESENBERG, LIECHTENSTEIN. Was for several years V-man of SD-Hauptaufst BREGENZ, under Austleiter SCHRATTENECKER, reporting in particular on émigrés living in LIECHTENSTEIN. WANDEL, who succeeded SCHRATTENECKER, suspected HILTI of playing a double game, and in Feb/Mar 45 he was transferred as V-man to IV (III F) MUNICH under Hptm SÜSS. Not known personally to Prisoner.
20. HOFMANN, Ernst, Dr  
German lawyer in VIENNA. Personal acquaintance of KALTENBRUNNER's through their mutual friend SEYSS-INQUART (formerly a partner in HOFMANN's legal practice). In summer 43, Dr BARNWISCH, (see Part II, para 2) a friend of HOFMANN's, suggested to KALTENBRUNNER that HOFMANN should be sent to SWITZERLAND as Beauftragter Amt VI by

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appointing him Consul or Leg Rat in the economic section of the German Legation in BERNE. KALTENBRUNNER personally obtained AA's approval, and in autumn 43 HOFFMANN joined the SWITZERLAND Referat of Amt VI, in order to gain experience for his future activities. He was still there when Prisoner left BERLIN beg 44 on his transfer to ITALY; he heard later on that the Swiss govt had not approved HOFFMANN's appointment. Prisoner does not know what became of HOFFMANN.

21. HOBERGER

German. Industrialist from LEIPZIG. Was in ITALY 1943/44 on business. V-man of Referat VI ITALY. In the course of his business activities and journeys to foreign countries, he had previously worked for various Sipo and SD Dienststellen (LEIPZIG, PARIS and Amt VI Wi). In summer 44 he was engaged by B&S ITALY (HARSTER) as V-man for Referat VI. HARSTER intended to exploit his connections with Gero von SCHULZ-GAEVERNITZ, secretary to President ROOSEVELT's personal rep in SWITZERLAND, Mr DULLES, in order to put out peace feelers in Allied circles in SWITZERLAND. HOBERGER first crossed the frontier into SWITZERLAND illegally via Lake MAGGIORE, and later travelled there ostensibly for business reasons. His reports were mostly accounts of his conversations with SCHULZ-GAEVERNITZ, in which Amt VI was very interested. Referat VI B&S ITALY could not obtain definite instructions for HOBERGER to pursue peace talks with Allied circles, and the int expected to result from his connections in SWITZERLAND did not materialise, so in the end the contact had to be abandoned. This was all the more disappointing to HARSTER because he had "invested" in the HOBERGER enterprise an amount of approx 10,000 Swiss francs from his special B&S ITALY foreign currency fund, without the knowledge of Amt VI; the latter would have refused the money on the grounds that it was purely a ruse on HOBERGER's part to get capital into SWITZERLAND. Owing to his business interests in ITALY (food, silk, fuel, hotels) HOBERGER was able to obtain good infm in the economic sphere. He also planned to establish connections with the Vatican through his wife, who was living in SPAIN.

22. HUMPS

German. "Abwehrbeauftragter" of the DORNIER works in FRIEDRICHSHAFEN. Standf in the Allgemeine SS. V-man of Stapo Greko FRIEDRICHSHAFEN. Referat VI STUTTGART and its Aust FRIEDRICHSHAFEN tried without much success to engage him as V-man for Amt VI. Referat VI wanted to exploit HUMPS' contact with engineers and employees of the Swiss DORNIER works in ALTENRHEIN (Swiss shore of Lake CONSTANZE), and to obtain int this way, but HUMPS preferred to pass his infm to Stapo FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

23. KARNATZ

German. Banker from HAMBURG. Beauftragter of the HAMBURG SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK at Stab RuK in ITALY, and Beauftragter of Stab RuK ITALY at the German Consulate in LUGANO. Worked for Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in COMO. Had formerly worked for Amt VI in HAMBURG. In ITALY, he collaborated with Referat VI B&S ITALY in the  
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same way as PRAGER (see below), though he had not PRAGER's thorough knowledge of conditions in SWITZERLAND. He visited the German Consulate in LUGANO two or three times a week, and was in contact with HÄNDTKE there (see above). His reports were mainly economic. KARNATZ was, like PRAGER, also concerned with "Operation Westwind", and was in contact with the USA Consul in LUGANO, Mr JONES.

24. KÜSSNER, Dr

German. Deputy Leiter of the STUTTGART Labour Exchange and lecturer at the Tech High School, STUTTGART. V-man of Referat VI STUTTGART. As a result of his various functions, he had good contacts with international orgs, e.g. International Labour Organisation in GENEVA, YMCA, Christian Missions, and also Swiss publishing firms. Between 1940 and 1942, he submitted good reports after his frequent journeys to SWITZERLAND. Was later transferred to Eastern EUROPE.

25. LEMBERGER

German. Leiter of the "Reichsbahnwerbezentrale" ZÜRICH. Ortsgruppenleiter of the AO in ZÜRICH. V-man of Ast STUTTGART. Student friend of Prisoner's. As Referent VI STUTTGART, Prisoner contemplated engaging him as V-man for Amt VI, but found that he was already working for Ast STUTTGART. In 1941-42 Prisoner met him in ZÜRICH, in company of Prince SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE of PROMI, but Prisoner does not know to what extent LEMBERGER collaborated with PROMI. In autumn 42, LEMBERGER was arrested by the Swiss authorities, and expelled from SWITZERLAND after about a year's imprisonment. Prisoner has not heard from him since.

26. LUTZ

German. Until about 1942 director of the cellulose works in EHINGEN nr ULM, then director of the MILLEI company in STUTTGART. Former SD employee and member of the SS. As a member of a group of economists who were occasionally given commitments as V-men, he made several trips to SWITZERLAND and brought back useful info on certain matters. WÜRTEMBERG economic circles, in which he held an important position, were particularly interested in war economy (eg synthetic materials), and in this connection LUTZ took part in the tour of inspection planned by WÜRTEMBERG and Swiss economists. Prisoner has known LUTZ since about 1941.

27. MANFREDI, Baroness

Of Finnish origin. Married first a German and then an Italian. Personal acquaintance of HIMMLER's. After the Allied invasion of ITALY, she lived in GENOA, though her husband remained in Southern ITALY. The Dienststellen of both BdS ITALY and Abw were suspicious of her and she was once arrested by Abw for suspected espionage. A report on the matter by Referat VI BdS ITALY to Amt VI brought the unexpected reply that Baroness MANFREDI was to be prepared for an int mission to SWITZERLAND; she had approached HIMMLER herself, and these orders had consequently been given to Amt VI. Amt IV and Amt VI protested that she was not reliable, but they could not overrule a personal order of HIMMLER's. However, no definite instructions were issued by Amt VI as to the mission, so

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Baroness MINFREDI visited BERLIN in autumn 44, where she probably did not see HAMILLER personally, but was received by STIMMLE, Gruppenleiter B. of Amt VI. On her return to ITALY, Referat VI Bds ITALY was ordered to assist her financially with large sums (100,000 or 200,000 Lire). She seemed to have lost interest in going to SWITZERLAND, and in early 45 informed Referat VI that the Swiss authorities had refused her an entry visa. Prisoner states that MINFREDI was either highly hysterical, or was playing a double game. The suspicion of Abw was aroused by a music book found among the luggage she meant to take to SWITZERLAND; it was supposed to contain a composition of hers, but the music proved to be practically unplayable. However, as the journey to SWITZERLAND did not take place, the matter was not investigated further.

28. MARINOTTI Italian. President of SNIA VISCOSA in MILAN. Leading Italian industrialist. His relations with the Neo-Fascist govt were not good, and the Fascists had him arrested by the Sipo. On his release, he sought the protection of the SS against his own govt. In Aug/Sep 44 he was engaged by Amt VI for the mission known as "Operation Westwind", an attempt to start peace talks with Allied circles in SWITZERLAND. The first aim of the discussions was to reach an agreement ensuring that North Italian industry would not be destroyed by the Allies or the Germans in the event of a German withdrawal from Northern ITALY. It was hoped that this would lead to more far-reaching talks. However, opposition on the part of KALLENBRUNNER, SCHILLING and MÜLLER caused the discussions to be shelved.
29. MEYER, Wolfgang, Dr German. Lived in BERLIN. V-man controlled directly by SWITZERLAND Referat of Amt VI. Student friend of Prisoner's. SCHILLING was particularly alive to the great int possibilities offered by the moral laxity of BERLIN society, and Prisoner selected MEYER to do espionage work there (listening in to telephone conversations had also revealed scandals in Swiss diplomatic circles). MEYER started his activities for Amt VI after Prisoner had left for ITALY (beg 44), and was directly controlled by Gruppenleiter B, STIMMLE. In autumn 44, Prisoner heard that MEYER had been imprisoned for black market activities. He has not heard of him since.
30. OTT, Georg(?) German. Engineer at a factory in GÖPPINGEN nr STUTTGART (name not known). Honorary SD Aust Leiter in GÖPPINGEN. V-man of Referat VI STUTTGART. Formerly a friend of the brothers STRASSER. On his business trips to SWITZERLAND he was commissioned by Gruppe VI E ("Gegner im Ausland") to contact, in the guise of a secret member of the "Schwarze Front", the wife of Otto STRASSER in ZÜRICH. To Prisoner's knowledge, OTT made three or four trips to SWITZERLAND (1940-41), and obtained info from Frau STRASSER about her husband who was then living in CANADA or USA, and was said to be very depressed. In 1941 OTT was called up into the Army. /xxxiii

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31. PARILLI, Baron  
(cover-name  
Baron X)
- Italian. Head of "Western EUROPE" dept of SIM before ITALY's entry into the war. As an opponent of ITALY's "Axis" policy he was regarded with suspicion by the Germans, but because of his excellent international connections Amt VI decided to make use of his services in putting out peace feelers in Allied circles in SWITZERLAND. PARILLI's mission, known as "Operation Wool", led to discussions with Mr DULLES, President ROSSEVELT's personal rep in SWITZERLAND, and eventually to the surrender of the Germans in ITALY. Towards the end of the war, PARILLI went to SWITZERLAND, and remained there.
32. PAUL
- SS-Stubaf. Until 1940, high SD official, and leader of what was then SD-Abschnitt PALATINATE. Later Abw rep in the MAGIRUS works in ULM, and was employed in the SD Aust there. As a result of the many business trips which he made to SWITZERLAND on behalf of the MAGIRUS firm, he was able to submit reports which were considered fairly useful. He was kept informed of Amt VI questionnaires, and his reports were framed accordingly. About 1941/42 he left ULM. Prisoner knew PAUL and saw him several times during the period described. PAUL know STEINLE well.
33. PAULSEN
- General director of the Aluminium-Werke in SINGEN. Lived in CONSTANCE. V-man for Ast STUTTGART. Leading member of the aluminium industry in the Upper RHINE valley, which was closely connected with the Swiss aluminium industry. He also held positions in SWITZERLAND, and often travelled there during the war. It was well known in CONSTANCE and SINGEN that he worked for Ast STUTTGART, but Prisoner does not know the extent of his activities. He was often attacked by the Party, because his wife was not a pure Aryan, but he had a good reputation with the Wehrmacht, and probably with other depts outside Gau BADEN, and acquired the title of "Wehrwirtschaftsführer". He was not known personally to Prisoner. His son became an offr in the German Navy.
34. PITNER, Baron  
(cover-name  
REITZHOFF)
- Italian. Merchant in MERANO. V-man of Referat VI MERANO. Member of the Austrian nobility. Became Italian national after 1918, and lived in TRIESTE and ROME. During the war worked under the German Police Attaché and the Aussenkdo der Sipo u d SD in ROME. Was arrested for violating foreign currency regulations, and sent for some time to the concentration camp at MAUTHAUSEN. Was released through the intervention of HARSTER, Bds ITALY, and offered his services to Referat VI MERANO, who engaged him as a V-man in autumn 44. Apart from society espionage, his task was to report on the connections which the Austrian nobility and monarchist circles living in the area round MERANO had in foreign countries, especially SWITZERLAND. He was also to investigate and report on illegal frontier traffic between TYROL and SWITZERLAND, said to be conducted by mountain guides and by a monastery in VAL VENOSTA. One of PITNER's contacts was the German doctor FRIES (see above). /xxxiv

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35. PRAGER, Giovanni, Dr Austrian Jew. Merchant. Lived first in SWITZERLAND, later in ITALY. Married a Swiss woman. 1914-18 was an officer in the Austrian Army. Had created for himself a good financial position, with interests in Southern SWITZERLAND (CHIASSO) and Northern ITALY (COMO). Was the most important V-man of Grenzbefehlstelle WEST in CERNOBBIO nr COMO. His antecedents were a continual subject of controversy among the German Dienststellen, but by autumn 43 he had become so indispensable to the GIS in Northern ITALY that his dismissal was never seriously considered, though it was always borne in mind that he might be playing a double game. His social position, his popularity in Swiss, German and Italian circles, his connections with the "Prüfstelle der Wehrmacht" in MILAN (where entry and exit permits for the Italian-Swiss frontier traffic were issued) and with Stab RuK in MILAN, his thorough knowledge of conditions in ITALY and SWITZERLAND, his great business acumen and his contacts with Swiss and Italian officials, enabled him to obtain info required by Amt IV and Amt VI. He was ambitious and had a particular aptitude for int work. He eventually became the go-between in almost all the dealings of the Dienststellen, especially those of Grenzbefehlstelle COMO, whose Leiter, SS-Hptstuf VÖTTLERL, was sometimes called "PRAGER's V-man". PRAGER's great asset was his ability to create a friendly atmosphere between Swiss and German authorities, such as probably did not exist on any other sector of the Swiss frontier; he sometimes had difficulty, however, in making it clear that this was also in the interests of the Germans. BRENNI, Swiss Consul-General in MILAN, also had trouble with his superiors in BERNE over this matter. Prisoner was so impressed by the apparent accuracy of PRAGER's reports, whether on economic, political or personal questions, that he forwarded nearly all of them to his superiors, and though they did not always meet with the latter's approval, they were nonetheless proved correct by subsequent events. PRAGER played an important part in the peace feelers put out by Amt VI in ITALY. He was concerned in "Operation Westwind". This failed because of opposition on the part of KALTENBRUNNER, SCHELLENBERG and MÜLLER, but thanks to PRAGER, the contacts were maintained, and in Apr 45 it was he who contacted the USA Consul in LUGANO, Mr JONES. The ensuing discussions finally led to the surrender of the Germans in ITALY.

36. RHEINBERGER, Peter Engineer from VADUZ. Native of LIECHTENSTEIN. Prisoner met him before the war when on holiday in LIECHTENSTEIN. In 1939/40 worked as V-man for VI STUTTGART without any marked success. In SWITZERLAND he was considered a Nazi, and there were times when it was not safe for him to enter the country. Later, he worked for Referat VI MUNICH, and then changed to Ast MUNICH, where he worked for several years (until the end of the war) under Hptm SÜSS, who, when Abw was dissolved, was sent to IV(III F) Stapo MUNICH. Prisoner believes that SÜSS had a good opinion of RHEINBERGER's work, but he also heard rumours to the effect that he was playing a double game, and was really working for the Swiss or Allied IS

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in SWITZERLAND. These rumours were probably based on the fact that he enjoyed complete freedom in SWITZERLAND in later years, while at the beginning of the war he had feared arrest there. KREMER, head of the Frontier Police in FELDKIRCH, who also knew RHEINBERGER, expressed similar doubts to Prisoner.

37. RHOMBERG, Hermann(?) German. Textile manufacturer from DORNBIERN (VORARLBERG). V-man or collaborator of Ast SALZBURG and its Nest IMESBRUCK. (Prisoner obtained this info from Hptm ENDER of GÖTZIS, Ast SALZBURG's rep for VORARLBERG, and after 1944 Amt IV (III F) rep of the IMESBRUCK Stapo; RHOMBERG came under his adm). Prisoner once saw RHOMBERG for a very short time, but he has no knowledge of his Abw activities.
38. SCHULZ German. Director of the HEINSCHEL-Werke in KLASSEL. V-man controlled directly by SWITZERLAND Referat Amt VI. In 1943 obtained good economic info on his business trips to SWITZERLAND. Later had difficulty in obtaining a Swiss entry-visa; Prisoner believes that he then co-operated more closely with the FRANCE Referat of Amt VI.
39. SCHWEND  
(cover-name  
WENDIG) German. Engineer from WÜRTEMBERG. Age about 40. Said to have been wealthy and to have invested capital in ARGENTINA even before he started working for the GIs. In autumn 1939 was arrested by the Gestapo for financial offences and suspected espionage. Prisoner believes that after that SCHWEND worked for the Gestapo. In 1941/42 was employed by Amt VI F for bringing into circulation forged dollar and pound notes issued by VI F. This was formerly the task of BLASCHKE (cover-name HACKLER) who had operated from LEICHTENSTEIN and had been arrested there. In 1943 SCHWEND operated in ITALY, under SS-Ostuf Dr GRÖBL, then under SS-Stuf HÖTTL and finally directly under KALTENBRUNNER. Was not a member of the SS, but was known as SS-Stuf WENDIG. His Dienststelle, "Sonderkdo des III Germanischen SS-Panzerkorps", with HQ in TRIESTE, employed a dozen or more SS-members, including SS-Ostuf MADLER. The Lire and Swiss francs obtained by means of the forged money were used for buying a variety of goods on the black market, eg arms, vehicles, petrol, food, cloth etc, which by KALTENBRUNNER's orders had to be obtained at any cost and by any means. This nullified any complaints on the part of HARSTER, Bds ITALY, about SCHWEND's activities. SCHWEND profited considerably by these deals, receiving 30% of all money put into circulation. His agents received 10%. One of these was the Swiss MANZLER (MANZLER?), merchant, about 40 years of age, a permanent guest at the Hotel PIAZZA in MILAN. In autumn 44, SCHWEND transferred his HQ to MERANO. The difficulties which he experienced there at first with Gauleiter HOFER were solved when SCHWEND supplied him with all the amn, arms and uniforms he required for his "Tiroler Standschützen". In MERANO, SCHWEND was under SS-Standf SPAGIL, head of Amt II RSHA. He also co-operated with Amt VI S (SNORZLNY), for whose "Streifkorps ITALIEN" he tried to pass int agents into Allied-occupied ITALY. Prisoner heard nothing of SCHWEND during the last months of the war. /xxxvi

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40. SENNI, Conte  
(senior)  
Italian. Former Chief of Protocol in the Italian Foreign Office, also Italian Ambassador in THE HAGUE and BRUSSELS. In spring 44 the Neo-Fascist govt proposed recalling the head of its Economic Mission to SWITZERLAND, KININGER, on grounds of inefficiency, and Referat VI Bds ITALY saw an opportunity for using his successor as a source of int in SWITZERLAND. Through PRAGER (see above) and Conte SENNI's son (see below), they approached Conte SENNI, who accepted the post, though not agreeing to do int work for Referat VI. Whether and how far he would have co-operated with Referat VI is a matter of conjecture, as the scheme could not be carried out. SENNI stayed in ROME when it was occupied by the Allies.
41. SENNI, (junior)  
Italian. Lived at BOSCO nr VERONA. Son of Conte SENNI (see above), had no profession and was financially dependent on his father. V-man of Abt IV and Abt V Bds ITALY, who offered him to Referat VI as V-man for SWITZERLAND. He could not be given the post, however, as the Swiss authorities refused him an entry visa. He was employed by Abt V Bds ITALY to check black market activities, but was eventually arrested himself for similar dealings. Prisoner last saw him in spring 45 at PRAGER's house, after his release from prison.
42. SIMON  
German. Formerly merchant in ROME. Expert on Italian affairs. V-man of Referat VI MERANO. After the Allied occupation of ROME, visited his home in the BLACK FOREST before settling down in MERANO. Was recommended by SD Hauptaust KARLSRUHE to Referat VI MERANO as a likely V-man. In Oct/Nov 44 he was engaged for espionage in MERANO society. He was to create his own int network through the many rich foreigners residing in the area of MERANO and their connections both in SWITZERLAND and in Allied-occupied ITALY. According to Prisoner, SIMON's only useful contact was the Swiss LOVIOZ, a merchant residing in MERANO (see Part II, para 32).
43. UGO  
(Christian name and cover-name. Surname not known)  
Italian. Former OVRA official. After the invasion of ITALY, he and a number of his colleagues offered their services to Amt IV in MILAN. UGO had connections with members of the Italian resistance movement who had fled to SWITZERLAND, and claimed to be the leader of a resistance group in MILAN. He frequently visited SWITZERLAND, and his reports to Amt IV on the activities of the Italian émigrés there were also of interest to Amt VI. He was, however, controlled by Amt IV MILAN. UGO was fully trusted and it was not thought likely that he was playing a double game. At beg 45, he went to SWITZERLAND and did not return; it is not known whether he was arrested there or whether he went over to the Italian resistance movement.
44. VOGT, Alois, Dr  
LIECHTENSTEIN national. Deputy Chief of the govt of LIECHTENSTEIN. Lawyer in VADUZ. Was in close contact with Prisoner, who often visited him for discussions in LIECHTENSTEIN, but Prisoner implies that Dr VOGT was not actively engaged in int work for Amt VI. He assisted Prisoner in "Operation Rosl" (see Appendix F, paras 5-8),

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and was also involved in the contemplated peace talks with Mr CABLE, British Consul-General in ZÜRICH (see report OSDIC/CAF/SD 25, para 2 (C)(5)), and with Mr DULLES, President ROOSEVELT's personal rep to SWITZERLAND (see Appendix B to this report, para 10 i).

45. WAHL

German. Manufacturer from BALINGEN(?) (JÜRTEMBERG), or possibly from EBINGEN. V-man for Aust BALINGEN(?). Made several business trips to SWITZERLAND, making the usual reports afterwards. Was a close personal friend of Dr ROTHMUND, head of the police section of the Federal Dept of Justice and Police, and visited him frequently, bringing back interesting reports on ROTHMUND's attitude to various current problems. Prisoner met WAHL about 1941, and saw him on two or three occasions after that.

46. WANNER, Dr

German. Swedish Consul-General in STUTTGART. Owner of the ROMINGER Travel Agency in STUTTGART. Worked for the SWITZERLAND and SWEDEN Referate of Amt VI. Int offr in 1914-18 war. Not a member of the Nazi Party, and was involved in a great deal of trouble with Party officials and the Gestapo, both in 1933 and later during the war. Prisoner believes that this was partly why WANNER co-operated with the int service of Amt VI, in order to obtain Amt VI's protection. WANNER was an astute business man with wide experience, and had good connections abroad, where he often travelled on business. Prisoner accordingly made use of him to obtain infm for Amt VI from abroad. His first task in 1942 was to contact the British Consul-General in ZÜRICH, Mr CABLE (whom he had known in COLOGNE, where Mr CABLE had previously been Consul), in order to find out whether he was prepared and authorised to conduct peace talks with German reps. The result was negative, since Mr CABLE never mentioned the subject when WANNER visited him in ZÜRICH. WANNER however, brought back from this journey accounts of conversations which he had had with various Swiss personalities (among them the President of the Swiss Federal Railways, REILLI) which were of interest to Amt VI. The same happened after a subsequent journey to ROME; an audience which WANNER had there with the Pope (whom he had known as Papal Nuncio in BERLIN) did not have the expected results, as there were other people present at the time. Accounts of conversations which WANNER had with various personalities in ITALY were considered by Amt VI Referat ITALY to give too pessimistic a picture of the situation in ITALY. WANNER made several journeys to SWEDEN, and brought back infm of great interest to Amt VI, eg Allied shipping losses through U-boat activities, Allied shipping and aircraft construction figures etc. WANNER's contacts in SWEDEN were: a certain BOLINDER (just returned from an economic mission in LONDON), and a South African diplomat (name forgotten, either Ambassador in STOCKHOLM, or formerly active in diplomatic circles in STOCKHOLM). Prisoner submitted his reports to the SWEDEN Referat Amt VI, where they were well received, and WANNER was subsequently taken over by SWEDEN Referat. Prisoner recalls that at

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a meeting at MANNSEE in Oct 43 (PÄFFGEN, GRÖNHEIM, STELMIE, WANNER and Prisoner), WANNER put forward a scheme whereby he hoped to obtain infm from PW camps in RUSSIA, via S. EDEN. Prisoner was present at the meeting only for a very short time, and does not remember the outcome of this proposal. Prisoner does not consider WANNER to have been an Amt VI V-man in the strict sense of the word. Despite the protection given him by Amt VI, in 1943/44 he was forced by the STUTTGART Party officials and the Gestapo to close down his Travel Agency, and in 1944 his Consular Exequatur was withdrawn by the German Foreign Office.

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## THIRD DETAILED INTERROGATION REPORT

ON SS STURMBANNFUEHRER HUEGEL Dr. Klaus

This report contains information on the organisation and working methods of the German Intelligence Service and on GIS personalities in Northern ITALY and AUSTRIA.

D-60404

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COL D. G. ERSKINE, BY [Signature]  
1ST LT, HQ 66TH CIC DET, 14 JUL 1950

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Appendices "A" - "F"

*At the gold Major*  
(H. T. SHERGOLD)  
Major I.O.  
OC Army Section.  
CSDIC, CMF.

OSDIO,  
CMF.  
19 May 45

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~1. SOURCE(a) Personal Details

Name : HUEGEL Dr. Klaus  
 Alias : None  
 Rank : SS Sturmbannfuhrer  
 Unit : Abt VI B.d.S. ITALIEN  
 Id. No. : Not known  
 F.P.No. : 13563  
 SS No. : 111.815  
 Party No. : 3,407,445  
 Home Address : BREGENZ, Schloss Wolfurt  
 Captured : 28 Apr 45, COMO  
 Secret No. : M/45/546  
 Interrogated : CSDIC, CMF 10 -14 May 45.

(b) History and Career

(cf : CSDIC/CMF/SD/2 and 3, para 1 b)

(c) Assessment

(cf : CSDIC/CMF/SD/2 para 1 c)

Reliability : Good

(Interrogated by E.E.)

2. THE ORGANISATION OF THE GIS IN NORTHERN ITALY(a) General

Source stated that although the organisation of a Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD in German Occupied Countries was always based on the organisation of the RSHA, Abteilungen and Aussenkommandos were usually organised to suit local requirements and heads of departments were left to make their own arrangements. Consequently the information given below applies only to the B.d.S. ITALIEN and the organisations under his command. Source knew little about Abteilung V and VII, which, therefore, are not discussed in detail in this report.

For the general organisation of the Sipo and SD in Northern ITALY see also CSDIC/CMF/SD/2 paras a - e.

(b) The Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD and the departments directly responsible to him.

In addition to the seven Abteilungen under command of the Befehlshaber der Sipo und des SD, a number of other departments were directly responsible to him. The first of those was the Personalreferent who, in addition to being PA to the BdS himself, also decided questions on personnel policy in conjunction with Abteilung I/A. Disciplinary and judicial matters affecting SS personnel and civilian employees under the jurisdiction of the BdS were also handled by an officer directly responsible to HARSTER. Furthermore all Liaison Officers to other German organisations and Italian authorities were directly under HARSTER's command, but departmental chiefs were allowed to communicate their demands direct to these Liaison Officers.

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A certain amount of jurisdiction was also exercised by the BdS over German intelligence organisations which otherwise were directly controlled by the RSHA. Such jurisdiction, however, was confined to local administrative matters and to personnel questions affecting locally recruited non-German personnel.

A diagram showing the functional organisation of the BdS and the departments directly responsible to him will be found in Appendix "A".

(c) The Functional Organisation of Abt I and II of the BdS.

Both departments, which were under a single officer, were responsible for the organisation, administration and the training of all personnel (other than agents) under the jurisdiction of the BdS.

A diagram showing the functional organisation of Abt I and II of the BdS will be found in Appendix "B".

(d) The Functional Organisation of Abt III of the BdS.

Source could provide information only on the major sub-divisions of this department. III/A (Partei und Staat), which in purely German spheres was responsible for the supervision of Party and State, carried out this function in ITALY by supervising and reporting on the activities of the P.F.R. and the Fascist Republican Government. III/B (Volkstumsfragen) concerned itself with ethnological questions. In ITALY the department was largely responsible for the ideological control of non-Italian minorities such as Slovenes and the question of other local minorities in mixed areas such as TRIESTE. III/C (Stimmung und Lage) had the responsibility of reporting regularly on the general situation and the morale of the civilian population in the area under review. The other sub-departments of Abteilung III contributed to the III/C reports by analyzing the situation in their own sphere of responsibility. III/D (Wirtschaft) concerned itself with the supervision of economic life in the area under control and had the task of reporting any tendencies in that sphere which were likely to impede the German war effort. It should be noted that this department did not concern itself with economic life as a potential source of information, an activity which was the responsibility of Abteilung VI/Wi.

A diagram showing the functional organisation of Abt III will be found in Appendix "C".

(e) The Functional Organisation of Abt IV of the BdS.

Source stated that Amt IV of the RSHA was reorganised in 1944 and corresponding changes were effected in Abt IV of the BdS. IV/1 (Gegnerbekaempfung) was responsible for the detection of all individuals and organisations hostile to the German State and the National Socialist doctrine. Anti-German activities, however, which were clearly controlled by Allied agencies were handled in conjunction with other sub-departments of Abt IV. IV/2 (Sabotagebekaempfung und Funkspiele) was concerned with the detection and combatting of Allied sabotage and the interception of Allied W/T agents. Furthermore IV/2 had the responsibility of obtaining information on Allied counter-intelligence agencies, on their working methods and on all security measures which were in force in AOT. IV/3 (Industrieschutz, Ausweiswesen Grenzpolizei) was responsible for effecting security precautions to protect vital industries serving the German war effort, the issue and control of identity documents and passes and the security of the frontiers adjoining the territory under the control of the BdS.

IV/4 (Juden) was concerned with anti-Jewish measures and the expropriation of Jewish property. IV/5 (Sicherungsmaßnahmen) had the task of carrying out security measures for the protection of prominent German and German-allied personalities. IV/6 (Gefangniswesen und Einlieferung in die Uebergangslager) was responsible for the administration of jails and detention camps, the security of political prisoners, suspects and detainees prior to transfer to a concentration camp in Greater GERMANY.

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IV/N (Gegnernachrichtendienst) was the department which was primarily responsible for tracking down Allied agents and saboteurs. IV/III/F also concerned itself with this task. The latter sub-department was taken over by Abt IV at the time of the fusion of the Abwehr with the SD. In the Abwehr organisation the sub-department was known as III/F and it retained this designation adding the prefix Abt IV to it. The division of work between IV/N and IV/III/F was such, that the former was concerned with the detection of Allied political agents, whereas the latter had the task of detecting Allied military agents. This in fact led to a large amount of overlapping and duplication of work, since it was never possible to determine at the time of an agents' capture whether his mission was a military or political one. Consequently both departments, though retaining their individual designations and theoretical functions, were in fact carrying out the same type of work.

A diagram showing the functional organisation of Abt IV will be found in Appendix "D".

(f) The Functional Organisation of Abt VI of the B&S

Discussing the activities and organisation of Abt VI Source pointed out that two main spheres of responsibility could be distinguished; firstly sub-departments directly controlled by Abt VI and secondly sub-departments only partly under command of Abt VI and whose policy and work was mainly controlled by Amt VI of the RSHA. In addition to these, there were in ITALY some other organisations which were entirely independent but whose work necessitated close liaison with Abt VI. These departments will also be discussed under this heading.

Abteilung VI itself consisted of three sub-departments, numbered 1, 2, and 3. VI/1 was concerned with the despatch of agents and their interrogation on return from AOT. VI/1 had two sub-divisions, . . . VI/1/a which was responsible for the training of agents and VI/1/b which was concerned with training W/T operators and the technical maintenance of W/T equipment. The agents' and W/T operators' schools at VERONA and GOSSENSASS were also administered by VI/1/a and VI/1/b respectively.

VI/2 handled the administration of the department, the secret funds and the clothing and equipping of agents. VI/3 was responsible for the editing and collating of reports. Einheit "IDA", although coming into the sphere of work of VI/1, was considered an independent sub-unit and came directly under the control of the head of Abt VI.

The second type of sub-departments, which came under the direct control of Amt VI of the RSHA, but which were nevertheless responsible to Abt VI of the B&S in VERONA, can be best described as affiliated departments. According to Source the direction of these sub-departments was confined to questions concerning locally recruited personnel, the exchange of agents, combining of missions and minor administrative problems. Of these affiliated departments Unternehmen "CYPRESSE" was the first. The unit concerned itself with the training and despatch of sabotage agents and was under the direct control of Abt VI/S of Amt VI of the RSHA.

Another of these departments was "Sonderkommando VI/B/2" which was also known under the name of "Unternehmen TOSCA & BERTRAM". Unternehmen TOSCA which was located in MILAN, was originally one of three despatching agencies which had been established near the French frontier for the conduct of espionage work carried out by agents from DORIOT's "Parti Populaire". After the Allied occupation of FRANCE DORIOT had established his own organisation which was later taken over by Abt VI/B/2 (Frankreich Referat) of the RSHA. Unternehmen "BERTRAM", which was located at SAN REMO was the original despatching agency of Amt VI for espionage work against Southern FRANCE. It consisted mainly of SD personnel who had been withdrawn into ITALY after the occupation of Southern FRANCE and who had not been absorbed by Abt VI of the B&S ITALIEN but had come under the direct control of Amt VI

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of the RSHA. Later both Unternehmen "TOSCA" and Unternehmen "BERTRAM" were combined and given the above mentioned name. The HQ of the organisation was established at MILAN and the despatching agency at SAN REMO.

The third of these affiliated departments was the "Sonderbeauftragte ITALIEN/FRANKREICH des RSHA VI/S". This department is comparable to the "Unternehmen CYPRESSE" and had the task of carrying out sabotage missions against Southern FRANCE under the direct control of Abt VI/S of Amt VI of the RSHA. Personnel of this department also consisted largely of SD personnel who had been withdrawn from Southern FRANCE. The HQ of the department was in TURIN and the despatching agency also in SAN REMO.

As mentioned above there were in ITALY other organisations which were subordinate to the RSHA and independent of the BdS. The first of these was the "Stroifkorps ITALIEN der SS Jagdverbaende", last located at VAL MARTELL. The organisation was formed in autumn 44 and contained a certain number of former members of the BRANDENBURG Regiment, and a number of Volksdeutsche, some of them with a good knowledge of English. Source estimated the total strength at about 200 men. Like the SS Jagdverbaende West which had operated in the ARDENNES offensive, this group was trained to operate in British and American uniforms behind the Allied lines in ITALY. Source did not know at what stage such groups were to be committed or whether they had been envisaged for a post-occupational role.

The second independent organisation was the "Sonderkommando des III SS Panzerkorps Dienststelle WENDIG". It was under command of a Herr SCHWENDT alias WENDIG who held no SS rank. It had a twofold task. The first task consisted of the procurement of all types of material, equipment, foodstuffs and armament by illegal means. This was done in order to speed up the normal requisitioning procedure as carried out by RUK and Wirtschaftskommandos in order to provide material which was urgently needed for espionage and sabotage operations conducted by the RSHA. Source pointed out that material thus obtained was despatched to central depots in GERMANY and German Occupied Countries and was not merely intended for operations from ITALY. It was procured from the black market, from smugglers and even from Partisans. For instance Allied small arms and equipment which were needed to equip the SS Jagdverbaende were largely obtained from partisans in exchange for foodstuffs bought on the black market.

The organisation was not dependent on funds from the RSHA to carry out its activities. It was financed by the following procedure :- forged Pound Sterling and Dollar notes were ordered from and printed at the Reichsdruckerei in GERMANY. These notes were sold at enormous prices on the black market and in such a way genuine Lire notes were obtained. With these Lire notes genuine Swiss Francs were bought on the black market and with these Swiss Francs purchases were effected. Source stated that these transactions did not only suffice to pay for all the material requirements of the organisation but through these transactions the RSHA was provided with a considerable sum of Swiss Francs. In the course of these activities members and agents of the organisation often came into conflict with German requisitioning authorities, the Italian Police and even the Kripo and it needed sometimes intervention from the highest quarters to avoid scandals and to get agents out of jail.

The organisation had also an intelligence role, but according to Source this was rather neglected. It was hoped that with the help of smugglers and gangs a valuable channel of information could be established and the organisation began to establish such channels in North East ITALY and ISTRIA. The degree of success in this respect was unknown to Source, but he stated that some information on Yugoslav Partisans was obtained and Herr SCHWENDT claimed to have contributed to the intelligence preparations for the raid on Marshal TITO's headquarters.

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A diagram showing the functional organization of Abt VI of the BdS and its affiliated departments will be found in Appendices "E" and "F".

### 3. WORKING METHODS OF THE GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

#### (a) Recruiting of Agents

Source stated that candidates for espionage missions were usually brought to Abt VI by Italian recruiters. A certain number of agents were also recruited by Abt VI representatives at the various Sipo and SD Aussenkommandos, by the Liaison Officer to the Fascist Republican Party, by the Liaison Officer to X Flotilla MAS and by the Liaison Officer to the Fascist Militia. All prospective agents were sent for vetting either to Abt VI in VERONA or to Einheit "IDA" in PARMA. Unless a candidate had his credentials already fully checked by the recruiting agency or the Liaison Officer who proposed him, enquiries as to his political views and private affairs were made as far as possible through Sipo and SD agencies at his place of residence. For example in the case of an agent proposed by the Aussenkommando GENOA, who had once belonged to X Flotilla MAS, enquiries were made through the Liaison Officer to X Flotilla MAS. Similarly in the case of an agent recruited by the Liaison Officer to the Fascist Republican Party, and who was domiciled in VENICE, the Sipo and SD Aussenkommando VENICE would be ordered to check his credentials.

At the first meeting in VERONA a candidate was usually vetted with a view to establishing his motives. It was also attempted to find out the extent of his knowledge of Allied Occupied ITALY and any possible private contacts there. Source explained that the lack of suitable agents necessitated missions being adapted to suit the capabilities and contacts of the agents and it was never attempted to train or select agents with a view to carrying out a planned mission. There were a number of cases where candidates were not considered suitable for espionage missions but were believed to be capable of carrying out sabotage missions; these agents were usually passed on to "Unternehmen CYPRESSE" where they were often accepted.

After the preliminary interview in VERONA or PARMA, the prospective agent was sent home and told to settle his private affairs, warned that he would get no more leave if accepted, and told to report back at a given date. If by the time of his return his credentials had been found satisfactory, he was then finally accepted and his training began.

Summing up the policy of recruiting espionage agents, Source stated that although he had no fixed directives as to the number of agents to be despatched over a certain period, it was a general policy to lay more emphasis on quantity than on quality. He gave various reasons for this. Firstly the view was taken that the bigger the number of agents despatched, the bigger the number of "returners" would be. Secondly the lack of prepared contacts in AOT, the shortage of W/T sets and great difficulties in despatch increased the difficulties of the agents' work and a bigger number of losses had to be expected. Consequently more agents had to be sent to make up for lost agents. Finally Source pointed out the greatest difficulty, namely the psychological disadvantage of having to send agents against an obviously superior and winning enemy. Only few agents could be found whose motives were not entirely mercenary and even agents whose anti-Allied feelings were beyond doubt, were not always in ideological agreement with the policy carried out by the Germans in Northern ITALY. Source stated that it was realized that even a genuine anti-Allied attitude on the part of an agent did not necessarily imply a pro-German attitude, or a safeguard against possible betrayal, but there was little that could be done about it.

According to Source few or no measures were taken to threaten agents with the consequences of abandoning missions. Agents who had relatives in EOT were often threatened with reprisals against them, but Source stated that they were never carried out.

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Appendix "F"

ABT VI OF THE B&S ITALIEN AND THE SUB-DEPARTMENTS  
CLOSELY AFFILIATED THOUGH NOT UNDER COMMAND

ABT VI/ B&S ITALIEN  
SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr  
HUEGEL (PW)

Unternehmen "CYPRESSE"  
SS Sturmbannfuhrer  
Dr. BEGUS

At CHIUSA and CAMPALTO

Sonderkommando VI/B/2  
SS Sturmbannfuhrer  
GOHL

At MILAN and SAN REMO  
(Also known as Unternehmen  
"TOSCA & BERTRAM")

Sonderbeauftragter ITALIEN/  
FRANKREICH des RSHA VI/S  
SS Obersturmfuhrer NEISSER

At TURIN and SAN REMO

ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT UNITS

Streifkorps ITALIEN der SS Jagdverbände  
SS Obersturmfuhrer SOELDER

VAL MARTEL

Responsible to RSHA Amt VI/S

Sonderkommando des III SS Panzerkorps  
(Dienststelle WENDIG) Herr SCHWENDT

MERANO and TRIESTE

Responsible to RSHA Amt VI and Amt II

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22 Sept 19

Jurij

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KOSAKIEWITSCHE

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**INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP**

**EUROPEAN COMMAND**

FILE NO: XII-2159.3 RE: Member of the SB (Intelligence Section of the OUN/B)  
SUBJECT: KOSAKIEWITSCH, Jurij DATE: 5 January 1951

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
1.	CIC Reg XII	Hq 66th CIC Det Attn: Maj HOAGLAND	5 Jan 1951	<p>1. The following information is being submitted in compliance with a request contained in Headquarters Evaluation Sheet dated 3 November 1950 regarding the action taken as results of recommendations in Agent Report, Region XII, subject and file as above, dated 24 October 1950.</p> <p>2. On 20 December 1950 Capt Gordon K. HUMPHREY, S-2, Augsburg Military Post, stated that on or about 3 November 1950 he had informed Mr. James W. BROWN, IRO Deputy Director, Area 5, AUGSBURG, that SUBJECT, an IRO Police Chief was to be immediately removed from his position because of the security risk involved.</p> <p>3. On 21 December 1950 Mr. James W. BROWN revealed that in compliance with Capt HUMPHREY's request SUBJECT had been relieved of his duties as of 4 November 1950. SUBJECT, however, was carried on the IRO payroll until 30 November 1950 at which time he was dismissed.</p> <p>4. The attached letter is being forwarded in substantiation of paragraphs 2 and 3 above.</p>

*George B. Riggins*  
GEORGE B. RIGGIN  
Major Arty  
Commanding

8 Jan 1951

1 Incl: Ltr from OICB  
Lt SOUSA/leb/Augsburg Mil 92-671  
DISTRIBUTION:  
(2) Hq 66th CIC Det  
(1) CIC Central File  
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**INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP**

**EUROPEAN COMMAND**

XII-2159.1 KOSAKEWITSCH, Jurij @ KOSACHEVYCH, Jurij @ KOSAKEWTSCH, Georg

FILE NO: @ KOZAKEWYCZ, Jurij @ JAWORSKUJ, Zenon @ KOSACEWITSCH, Georg

SUBJECT: RE: SB (Intelligence Section of the OUN/B) Member DATE: 24 October 1950

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
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1. CIC Hqs 24 Oct  
REG 66th 1950  
XII CIC Det.  
(Attn: Capt. MAXWELL)

1. Attached Agent Report concerning SUBJECT forwarded for your information.

2. The following facts concerning SUBJECT, who is the IRO appointed chief of police for DP Camp Reinhardt Kaserne, NEU ULM (L49/X67), are worthy of note:

a. SUBJECT has been rejected for immigration into the United States for security reasons.

b. SUBJECT is a functionary of the OUN/B, an organization considered by the USDPC and the U. S. Attorney General to be inimical to the best interests of the United States Government.

c. SUBJECT is well known for his anti-American attitude and statements.

d. The OUN/B, although it frequently and loudly propagandizes itself as an anti-Communist organization, has demonstrated by its past activities that it will utilize virtually any and all methods to gain absolute control over the Ukrainian DP population in camps in the U. S. Zone. It has made free use of false denunciations, threats, strong arm methods, terrorism and possibly even murder to crush its opposition. All its strong opponents are invariably labeled as "Communists" or "Soviet Agents" even though its opponents may also be quite anti-Communist. Once members of the OUN/B gain control of a DP camp, they usually exercise such control in a most dictatorial fashion. For these reasons, as well as for probable collaboration with the Germans during the 1939 - 1945 era, the OUN/B is usually considered to be a threat to security.

3. Your attention is invited to the Agent's Recommendations.

4. Copies of the report are being disseminated to Augsburg Military Post and Office of the Land Commissioner for Bavaria under separate cover.

Incl: AR w/Exhibit "A" - SUBJECT's statement.

DISTRIBUTION:

-->(3) Hqs. 66th CIC Det. (w/2 Exhibits)  
(1) File

Capt. KOLB/pmj/Augsburg Mil. 7130 - 7544

*George B. Riggan*  
GEORGE B. RIGGIN  
Major ARTY  
Commanding

27 Oct. 1950

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AGENT REPORT

pmj

*1 Copy AR  
Filed Under Ser  
Oct 29 1950  
50 Hall  
1 Copy AR  
Filed 1274269*

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT  
KOSAKEWITSCH, Jurij @ KOSACHEVYCH, Jurij  
@ KOSAKEWITSCH, Georg @ KOZAKIEWYCZ, Jurij @ JAWORSKU  
Zenon @ KOSACEWITSCH, Georg  
RE: SB (Intelligence Section of the OUN/B) Member

2. DATE SUBMITTED  
24 October 1950  
3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.  
XII-2159.1

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. Investigation was conducted upon receipt of information that SUBJECT, a member of the SB (Intelligence Section of the OUN/B—Organization Ukrainian Nationalists/BANDERA), an organization considered by the United States Displaced Persons Commission to be inimical to the best interests of the United States Government, is employed in a responsible position by IRO.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

a. Reference is made to Agent Report, CIC Region XII, Subject: RIS Penetration of the OUN/B at Reinhardt Kaserne, NEU ULM, File No: XII-809.3, dated 23 September 1949. SUBJECT, the Police Chief at Reinhardt DP Kaserne, was one of the members of the Reinhardt DP Kaserne police who was responsible for terroristic activities on the part of the OUN/B and had badly beaten a resident of this camp, one Okentij ZIYDEN. (F-2)

b. Reference is made to Personality Report, CIC Region XII, Subject: Jurij KOSAKEWITSCH, File No: XII-809.5, dated 4 November 1949. It was alleged by a former carded source of this office that SUBJECT had been an OUN/B member since 1946 and was SB chief for Reinhardt DP Kaserne. Source also stated that SUBJECT, from 1941 until 1944, served with the German Schutzpolizei in LWOW, Poland, and also attended a German Gestapo School in ZAKOPANE, Poland, and then returned to LWOW to work again with the German Police. During the latter part of 1944, during the advance of the Russian Army, SUBJECT evacuated with the German Gestapo to Germany. (B-3)

c. Reference is made to Agent Report, CIC Region XII, Subject: KOSAKEWITSCH, Jurij or KOSACHEVYCH @ JAWORSKYJ, Zenon, File No: XII-809.9, dated 15 May 1950. A reliable source confirmed the information in paragraph 2b above. (B-2)

d. Reference is made to Communication, CIC Region XII, Subject: KOSACHEVYCH, Georg (KOSAKEWITSCH, Jurij), File No: XII-809.10, dated 13 June 1950. SUBJECT, a visa applicant to the United States, was rejected as a visa applicant on 26 May 1950 under the provisions of Section 13 (Security) of the DP Act of 1948.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

a. Background data on SUBJECT:

Name: Jurij KOSAKEWITSCH  
Date of Birth: 22 September 1914 Place of Birth: LIMBURG-TURKA, Ukraine Nationality: Ukrainian Occupation: IRO DP Police Chief  
Present Address: Reinhardt Kaserne, NEU ULM (L49/X67)  
Height: 5'8" Weight: 158 lbs. Build: Medium Hair: Black  
Eyes: Black Identifying Marks: Lower teeth very crooked and widely spaced, and both right and left upper lateral incisor and cuspid teeth are silver.

- 1 -

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT  
MICHAEL SYDORKO and ANTHONY J. MARGURIET  
66th CIC Detachment, Region XII

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT  
*Michael Sydorles* *Anthony J. Marguriet*

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AR, Region XII, Subject: KOSAKEWITSCH, Jurij @ KOSACHEVYCH, Jurij  
@ KOSAKEWITSCH, Georg @ KOZAKEWYCZ, Jurij @ JAWORSKUJ, Zenon @ KOSACEWITSCH, Georg  
RE: SB (Intelligence Section of the OUN/B) Member File No: XII-2159.1  
dated 24 October 1950.

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

b. Brief History: SUBJECT attended elementary school from 1921 until 1925, secondary school from 1925 until 1934, and a private teachers school from 1934 until 1936 in SAMBIR, Poland. Then he was employed as a buyer and salesman for the Ukrainian Cooperative Association in TURKA, Ukraine until 1944. In October 1944 he was sent as a forced laborer by the Germans to LINZ, Austria where he remained about two (2) months. He was then sent to work in a picture frame factory in PASSAU, Germany, where he worked until September 1945 when the Americans sent him, along with a large number of other Displaced Persons, to the DP Camp Reinhardt in NEU ULM. (C-4) SUBJECT served as Camp Secretary in the Reinhardt Camp from 20 January 1946 until 25 January 1948. Between 28 January 1948 and 25 September 1948 he attended a physical training school at DP Camp MITTENWALD. He has been employed as Chief of Police in DP Camp Reinhardt since 1 October 1948. (B-3)

4. This office is in receipt of a statement (See Exhibit "A"), dated 9 July 1950, from Iwan KUCHARENKO, Infantry Kaserne, AUGSBURG, to the effect that SUBJECT, Chief of Police and leader of the BANDERA Party (OUN/B) in Reinhardt DP Camp, NEU ULM, terrorizes and suppresses non-members of the BANDERA Party. KUCHARENKO further states that SUBJECT had participated in the brutal beating of one Okentij ZLYDEN. KUCHARENKO and an (fmu) KRIMARENKO, an amputee, were also beaten by SUBJECT. KUCHARENKO also remarked that although SUBJECT was rejected by the DP Commission in AUGSBURG, he still is employed by the Camp Police. (F-2)

5. Investigation has revealed that SUBJECT is the Chief of DP Police at DP Camp Reinhardt, NEU ULM, an installation under IRO administration.

a. As Chief of DP Police, SUBJECT is often called on to issue Good Conduct Certificates and to attest to the moral character of DP's residing in DP Camp Reinhardt, who are attempting to emigrate to the United States. (A-1)

6. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION: None

7. AGENT'S NOTES:

a. Background Information: None

b. Comments and Opinions: Since SUBJECT is a known member of the SB of the OUN/B which is an organization considered inimical to the best interests of the United States, he is in a position to assist persons affiliated with the OUN/B emigrate to the United States, thus effecting the security of the United States. Further, because of the complex political situation among the Ukrainian DPs, and the OUN/B's attempt to dominate all of the Ukrainian political parties and camps, SUBJECT

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AR, Region XII, Subject: KOSAKEWITSCH, Jurij @ KOSACHEVYCH, Jurij  
@ KOSAKEWITSCH, Georg @ KOZAKEWYCZ, Jurij @ JAWORSKUJ, Zenon @ KOSACEWITSCH, Georg  
RE: SB (Intelligence Section of the OUN/B) Member File No: XII-2159.1  
dated 24 October 1950.

7. AGENT'S NOTES: Continued

is in a position to contribute to the incitement of a riot which would be a threat to the internal security of the United States Forces in Europe and a source of fragrant propaganda to be used to embarrass the United States.

c. Recommendations: Recommend that serious consideration be given to SUBJECT's fitness to serve as chief of police in an IRO controlled DP Camp.

APPROVED:

*W. Yarosh*  
W. YAROSH  
Special Agent, CIC  
Commander, CE Team

EXHIBIT "A" - SUBJECT's statement.

DISTRIBUTION:

- (3) Hqs. 66th CIC Det. (w/2 Exhibits)
- (2) AMP (w/1 Exhibit).
- (1) OLCB
- (1) File

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Exhibit A

9-7-50

This is my statement in refutation of the derogatory charges contained in the annex of the CIC report.

I wish to charge that the camp administration at the Reinhard Kaserne, Neu-Ulm, supports all members of the Bandera Party. They suppress and tyrannize all non-members. If anyone protests against the terrorism, he is taken to the police station to be beaten.

This is my statement re the fight on or about 2 June, 1946. I was invited by a neighbor to a baptism party. The people drank and began to sing. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when a person entered the room, forbade us to sing and called us "bandits". We were offended and asked him to leave the room. After a few minutes, eight camp policemen entered the room and started beating us. The camp police then called the Military Police and accused us of disorderly conduct. After the fight, I was taken to jail for thirty days. At this time, I was accused of belonging to a secret organization by BULAWKA, TOMYN and KRUCK, Bandera members. (ZLYDEN and KRIMARENKO were also accused of belonging to this secret organization.) These two men protested the accusation and were taken to the camp jail.

To illustrate the brutality of the camp police, they forced ZLYDEN's finger in the doorway and slammed the door on it, forcing him to lose it. They then threw a blanket over KRIMARENKO, an amputee, and administered a beating to him, injuring him so severely that he had to go to the hospital. I was also given a beating.

These are the names of the people I knew in the camp who belonged to the Bandera Party: The police chief and Neu-Ulm, Reinhard Kaserne Camp leader of the Bandera Party JAVORSKYJ-KOSZAKIEWYCZ; LECH, a man who was rejected by the DP Commission in Augsburg, and who is again employed by the Camp police; CHUDYJ; TARNAWSKYJ, a former SS Major; and from 20 to 30 others, whom I know by sight, only.

This is my statement which I have voluntarily given, with the aid of an interpreter.

/s/ James P. McDONALD,  
/t/ JAMES P. McDONALD, case analyst

/s/ Iwan KUCHARENKO  
/t/ KUCHARENKO, Iwan  
Resettlement Center Bl. 10  
Infanterie Kaserne Augsburg

/s/ Irene MOROZYNSKA  
/t/ Irene MOROZYNSKA, interpreter

Exhibit A

230408

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B 98A

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**INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP**  
**EUROPEAN COMMAND**

FILE NO: XII-809.10

SUBJECT: KOSACHEVYGH, George  
(KOSAKWITSCH, Jurij)

DATE: 13 June 1950

(Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly draw a line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.)

No.	From	Pass to	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
1	CIC REG XII	Hqs 66th CIC Det. (Attn: Capt LEE)		<p>1. Reference is made to Agent Report, Subject as above, File: XII-809.9, dated 15 May 1950.</p> <p>2. SUBJECT, a visa applicant to the United States under EC Case No: 149169, who was subjected to investigation by the CE Team of this Headquarters for suspected espionage activity, was rejected as a visa applicant on 26 May 1950 under the provisions of Section 13 (Security) of the DP Act of 1948.</p> <p>3. This information is forwarded for the completion of your files only.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>George B. Riggini</i> GEORGE B. RIGGIN Major CAC Commanding</p> <p style="text-align: right;">14 JUN 1950</p>

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ATTENTION IS INVITED TO PARAGRAPH 43, SR 380-320-10.

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