

SECRET

3 September 1959

DARMOFIL, Johann

EGMA - 46246/1

On 21 July 1959, Department KD-2, Police Headquarters, Police
Presidium, Munich PD9135, Germany, furnished Region IV, 66th CIG Group
Munich, Germany, with an Investigation Report, dated 11 August 1959,
pertaining to SUBJECT, which has been translated and is attached herewith
as Exhibit I.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH ^{ed} US Army

Investigation Report

- SUBJECT: a) Johann DARMOPIL, Married, inspector of the judiciary service, born 20 December 1908 at Tischnowitz
- b) his wife Wilhelmine DARMOPIL nee Rybnikar, born 24 May 1909 in Bruenn

charged with treasonable relations.

I. In Re a) Background:

The accused is the second eldest of three children of fireman Johann and his wife Maria Darmopil nee Melichar. HE was brought up at the house of HIS parents whose economic circumstances were orderly. HE attended five grades of elementary school and four grades of high school, which have been the equivalent of a secondary school, at the place where HE was born. Subsequently HE also attended two grades of the Mercantile Academy in Bruenn. Owing to the fact that HE brought poor report cards home and that HIS father did not want to waste his savings, - HE had to quit the academy. Shortly thereafter, on 1 September 1926, HE joined the judiciary service where HE worked until 15 March 1943. In 1928 HE served 18 months in the army.

On 2 August 1931 HE married Wilhelmine Rybnikar at Tischnowitz. By HIS wife HE got one child: Eva Darmopil, born 28 January 1932 at Tischnowitz. The daughter remained in the CSR and married veterinarian Novotry.

On 15 March 1943, the accused was inducted into the Army and sent to Vienna where HE received basic training - HE served in an Air Force unit - and thereafter was transferred to Crete. After the surrender HE was captured by the British in Crete. At the time HE had the rank of Private first class.

While a member of the German Army, HE was notified by the German Ministry of Justice that HE had been taken over by the German Judiciary Service. From Crete HE was brought to a POW Camp in Egypt. On 15 May 1948, HE was released. HE was first sent to Camp Uelzen where HE stayed three days. From that camp HE traveled to Hamburg where HE visited the CSR consulate inasmuch as HE wanted to visit HIS wife in the CSR. HE was summarily turned down. Having been corresponding, while a PW with a former acquaintance, one Eduard Kreutz, Schafflach near Munich, and knowing nobody in WG, HE requested to be released to Schfflach. At Schafflach HE worked as a building laborer. HE also immediately filed an application for repatriation to the CSR with the CSR Consulate in Munich. This application was also denied. In December 1948 HE moved to Munich and took up residence at a residential house. HE also worked as a building laborer and for a brief period of time also as a manager. Having meanwhile applied for

EXHIBIT 4 REGION IV (MUNICH)
 FILE
 SUBJECT Johann Darmopil
 dtd 10 October 1950

contact as early as 1953, rather than 1954, because HIS statement keeps referring
time and again, to the year 1953. It is true though that HE keeps correcting
HIS statement and stands firm on HIS contention that HE established contact only
in March 1954.

III. MISSIONS:

Right from the outset, BANMOPIL received assignments concerning Czech emigrants.
Where HE had not known them already, HE established contact with them, or HE
had other emigrants tell him about them, so that HE was able to characterize
them in HIS reports and to relate their habits. HE did not only prepare
a diagram of the buildings in Munich, HE also found out about the
employees. HE continues almost exclusively occupied with this. BANMOPIL
determined the content of several such dealings and listed them in HIS reports
wise.

Moreover, at the present, HE made three reports in the name of the city
at the office of the District Attorney and on HIS office. In reality, though,
HE is continuing to work with BANMOPIL currently kept BANMOPIL performing activities.

At the behest of CIA, BANMOPIL filed an application for a job with the US Foreign
Office at Bonn. It is true though that HE did not return the completed forms,
so that there appears to be merit in HIS statement that HE never actually com-
pleted an application for a job there.

BANMOPIL was also instructed to find out whether the CIA people had married
any. HE also worked on this subject.

Moreover, BANMOPIL was instructed to find out about the CIA people who had
and brought out of the country a certificate of marriage, a birth certifi-
cate, and other certificates which HE took out of the files.

BANMOPIL was also instructed to find out about the CIA people who had
intelligence on the police, the District Attorney, the courts.
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...of the ...
...he was ...
...DARMOPIL was ...
...HE stated that he ...
...with the case of HIS ...
...he gave HIM a letter with the following contents:

"Dear Herr DARMOPIL:

I have been advised of the case of your daughter, and I request that you come and see me in Vienna.

Fospishil"

DARMOPIL and Schoenych stipulated that DARMOPIL would call on the Vienna consulate next weekend (12 March 1954). Actually, at the stipulated time HE and HIS wife went to Vienna. As the CSR consulate was situated at the then still existing Russian Sector, HE inquired at a police station whether HE would be safe (DARMOPIL was allegedly sentenced after the war, in the CSR, in absentia to a prison term). Owing to the fact that this police station was sending officers to mount guard in front of the CSR consulate, and as it was just time for relief, HE and HIS wife and the two officers proceeded to the consulate. There HE showed the receptionist HIS letter and was greeted by a man who said his name was Fospishil. Fospishil had seen to it that he got a telephone call and that he could excuse himself, saying he had to see the consul. He asked the Daraspils to see him again in an hour. The accused meanwhile took a walk and returned in one hour. Meanwhile the time was past office hours, it was on a Saturday - and Fospishil said DARMOPIL would be required to prepare another petition for expatriation of HIS daughter. Lest the accused would have to stay in town till Monday, he made an appointment with them at 9 O'clock next day at the Westbahnhof in order to prepare the petition. In other words, Fospishil had made all arrangements, ostensibly being an amiable man who did all he could to foster the expatriation of the daughter. As per appointment, they met Fospishil next day and he took them to a tavern where he dictated a petition to DARMOPIL. Some 1-1/2 hours later, Fospishil departed after having made another appointment with the accused at 12 hours on 3 April 1954 at the Vienna Westbahnhof. He stated that notification through official channels would take several months, and he felt it would be better that way.

On 3 April 1954, DARMOPIL and his wife again went to Vienna where HE met Fospishil on her appointment. ...
Fospishil approved the expatriation of the daughter, ...
...he told HIS to come to the Westbahnhof next day, alone, ...

reinstatement in HIS previous job with the Judiciary Service, HE was hired on 1 October 1959 as an assistant inspector of the Judiciary Service in Munich. In 1951, HE was commissioned judiciary inspector in which capacity HE worked till 25 June 1959, the day when HE was arrested. As soon as HE again had a permanent job, HE tried to get clearance for HIS wife, who had meanwhile been released from the internment camp, to leave the CSR and go to WG. This application was granted, and on 1 July 1950, she came to Munich.

In Re b):

Wilhelm's DARMOPIL is the youngest of six children. One of her brothers died, the other brothers and sisters live in the CSR. She attended five grades of elementary school, and three grades of secondary school in Brunn. After leaving school, she learned the trade of seamstress. As stated above, she married Johann Darmopil on 2 August 1931. After marrying she lived at Tischnowitz where her husband worked for the judiciary service. After the war she was interned near Tischnowitz, was released after some nine months, and was then forced to work as a maid for Czech families in Brunn. While so engaged, she was still under supervision. During her stay in the internment camp she underwent abdominal surgery. She also claims to have suffered from meningitis while a child, to which disease she attributed her poor recollection. On 1 July 1950, following an application, she was expatriated to WG, and has been living in Munich ever since. As of 1954, she had been working, with but brief intervals, at the tailor shop of Henry and Warner Casera. She was dismissed there on 25 February 1958. On 22 June 1959, she again got a job with the firm Bruestle, Munich, Knebelstrasse 16.

Economic circumstances:

In his capacity of inspector of the judiciary service, DARMOPIL had a monthly net income of DM 700. From 1954 to early 1958, HIS wife earned an average 400-500 DM. HE paid DM 95 - in the way of rent including heating. According to HIS own statement, HE has debts totalling DM 6600, 5900 of which HE owes for HIS automobile. HIS lawyer, attorney Jung, sold HIS automobile - an almost new Ford 17 M - to an acquaintance for DM 6000. The buyer, by stipulation with the finance corporation, took over the contract financing the automobile. As regards to HIS other debts, see p. 10 of the file.

II. Recruiting and establishing relations.

As previously stated, the daughter of both accused remained in the CSR. As the expected marriage did not materialize, she wanted to be resettled and join her parents in WG. The CSR authorities refused to resettle her. The accused therefore wrote several petitions to 13 different agencies. All these agencies claimed they were not competent, only the office which was winding up the affairs

CSR Trade Companies in Frankfurt/Main. That happened sometime in early 1954. Shortly thereafter DARMOPIL received the visit of one Herr Urban of the CSR Trade Company in Frankfurt. It was learned that one Jaroslav Urban, born 18 February 1922 at Hrdlozev, CSR, was in charge of this trade company. It is not known