

SECRET/RYPAT

Bundeskriminalamt  
Sicherungsgruppe  
SG / EL II 76/61 SECRET

Bad Godesberg, 14 December 1961  
Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 1  
P. O. Box 306

To:  
Bundesnachrichtendienst  
Munich

Re: Investigation of Erwin TIEBEL, born 10 November 1903 in Dresden,  
for treasonable activities.

File No.: 9 BJs 694/61.

Enclosure: 1 booklet containing copies of testimonial statements made by the  
accused, TIEBEL, 94 pages:

I enclosed for your information and retention the above documents pertaining  
to the investigation of the accused, TIEBEL, File No. 9 BJs 694/61.

/s/ Luebke

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2005

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Copies of Testimony

Copy No. 3

Investigative case against

Erwin TIEBEL,  
born 10 November 1903 in Dresden  
residing in Lendringsen, Friedhofstr. 49  
accused of  
treasonable activities

Record No. SG-EL II 214/61

Record No. SG-EL II 76/61 SECRET

(Generalbundesanwalt File No. 9 BJs 694/61

This is compilation  
& translation of  
A.H. to EGMA 57860  
19 FEB 1962  
AND EGMA 57914  
26 FEB 1962  
(letter begins  
pg. 95)

Carded under  
EGMA 57860

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RECORDS OFFICER STAMP

The following action is  
authorized: De-sybat

Signed: Masbrowning

R.O. #357 - Unit e/g/ee

Note: If destruction, cite  
reasons and coordinate  
if appropriate.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL POLICE  
SECURITY GROUP

Temporarily Munich  
9 November 1961

Escorted, the person named below appeared and made the following statements:

Personal Information

Last Name: TIEBEL [ ]

First Name: Max Erwin

Occupation: Lawyer until 1945. Superintendent of the POEL firm in Menden.

Salary: Illegible

Born: 10 November 1903 in Dresden/Saxony

Address: Lendringen, Iserlohn/Westfalen, Friedhofstrasse 49.

Married: Wife: Isolde <sup>Tiebel</sup> nee HOEHLER, Radeburg, <sup>East Germany</sup> Pulsnitzerstrasse 5

Children: 2 - aged 19 and 17.

Father: Paul TIEBEL - master mechanic died 1948.

Mother: Luise nee BEINZMANN. Pensioned, Lendringen, Karl-Becker-Strasse 32

Passport: Issued Landkreis Iserlohn 20 March 1951, #1192752.

Driver's License: 3rd Class issued Dresden 1937.

From 1910 to 1923, I attended school and Oberrealschule in Radenbourg/Dresden, and was graduated. Further study was as follows: Scientific and Technical College, Dresden from 4 May to 23 May 1923. Law School, University of Leipzig, 17 May to 6 October 1923. Law School, University Leipzig/Berlin, 1 November 1923 - 7 January 1928.

First State Bar Examination in Leipzig 20 December 1927. Training and on-the-job service Dresden, Bischofswerder, Koenigsbrueck. State Courts: Dresden, Bautzen, Leipzig.

Second Bar Examination in Dresden 26 May 1934.

After my second bar examination, I was a lawyer in a law office in Grossenheim/Saxony until 10 August 1934. Immediately thereafter I set up private practice in Radelberg.

About 1940, I received my draft notice to report to the SD command post to Dresden. It was possible, however, for me to continue my law practice. For this drafted work I received a stipend of 250 RM.

In 1943 I was transferred from Dresden to SD Headquarters, AMT VI, Berlin. Here I worked in Referat VI-D-3 (Switzerland) and worked on general economic questions, especially currency exchange matters. I was permitted to continue my law practice. For this I could use the weekends Fridays to Monday, traveling to Radeberg. In practice, however, my legal activity was limited to conducting current cases such as corporation representation. Otherwise, legal activity practically stopped because of the war regulations.

I should mention here that in Berlin I continued to get only 250 RM monthly because my law office continued to exist and I had income from this activity.

I married in October 1941. I lived with my family in Radeberg. Events of the war caused the SD office to move from Berlin to Fuerstenwalde, and from there to Burg Lauenstein in Probstzella. From there it moved to Rottach/Egera. Here in March or April 1945 I was given the order to exfiltrate with 2 other comrades to Bregenz, and to await further orders at the Gestapo office there. A short while after this I moved from Bregenz to Feldkirch and reported to the Gestapo office there. That is to say, we reported to the Mayor and waited for further orders.

After a few days in Feldkirch I started for Garmisch-Partenkirchen because of the breakthrough on the front. At the end of August, I left Garmisch-Partenkirchen and reported to the police on 22 September 1945 in Lendringsen, where I was able to get a place to stay with acquaintances. I have been misunderstood. Through an acquaintance I came to the area of Iserlohn. This acquaintance was the son of an acquaintance named SCHUSTER, who had an uncle living in Lendringsen. At first I lived at the hotel Schulte in Lendringsen, where I got to know the POHL family. They were living in the same hotel. Mrs. POHL was born SCHULTE. At that time Mr. POHL was an independent construction contractor. I got a job with him as a construction worker.

Over the years the firm grew and I took over the management of internal functioning and commercial matters. In this capacity, I am still active in the POHL firm.

I have lived with the POHL family since 1948 or 49, when they built their own residence in the Friedhofstrasse.

CONCERNING THE CHARGE

In 1937 the chief of the savings bank in Ottendorf-Orkilla approached me to become a confidential agent of the SD. After mature reflection, I consented and agreed to deliver reports on the state of the mind of the people, their attitudes toward the legal authorities, etc. I was required to sign a secrecy agreement for this man whose name was QUELLMALZ.

In the period which followed I gave oral reports to QUELLMALZ whenever he came to see me in Radeberg. About autumn 1938 QUELLMALZ introduced me to

Hans CLEMENS,  

who at that time was chief of the SD Field Office in Dresden. I was informed that from now on my reports were to go to CLEMENS. At this first meeting, CLEMENS instructed me to recruit a large number of informants in businesses and offices. In the course of time, I carried out this assignment and nominated various people to CLEMENS with whom CLEMENS later made contact. I carried out this activity for CLEMENS in addition to my regular work as an attorney and indeed until I was drafted to the SD office in Dresden.

NOTE: Interrogation was broken off at 1150 for lunch. At the same time the accused TIEBEL, was permitted to write letters to his son Wolfgang TIEBEL and to the POHL firm in Lendringaen. The privilege of writing was approved by the investigative judge at the Federal Court in Karlsruhe and the letters are being examined by him. The interrogation was resumed at 1400.

About fall 1947 or at the end of the year I unexpectedly received a letter from CLEMENS in Rome. He told me that he was in prison camp and expected to stand trial on charges of shooting hostages. I presume that CLEMENS got my address through his wife from my mother, since both of them were still living at home. We kept up a correspondence until his release in the fall of 1949. In one of my letters I invited CLEMENS to come to stay with me after his release. After 15 June 1949 CLEMENS informed me by letter or possibly/telegram <sup>by</sup> that he had been released and would arrive in Menden. As I recall, he arrived in Menden on the train about six o'clock on the morning of an autumn day. I fetched CLEMENS from the railroad station to my residence.

The POHL family was agreeable to having CLEMENS live in the house. We went together to the various offices, where he registered with the police, the health insurance office and the appropriate returnee office. CLEMENS received a pension payment for illness. He had to spend a considerable time under treatment by a nerve specialist in Iserlohn.

After some time, the POHL family and I tried to keep CLEMENS busy with light tasks around the firm in order to take his mind off his troubles, since he was still sick and very depressed.

In 1950 (I can no longer recall whether the first or second half of the year) CLEMENS got a letter, as I recall, from his wife inviting him to visit her. I seem to remember that his wife proposed to fetch him from the zone border. I ought to mention that this letter had been preceded by a correspondence that had lasted several months.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION:

In the early stages my mother and other relatives in Radeberg wrote to me at the address: Miss Kaete UNGEMACH

Menden, Zeppelinstrasse 15

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After the currency reform, Miss UNGEMACH quit the POHL firm, where she had been employed for years. Thereafter, I got my mail in care of the POHL family. This is the address which CLEMENS's wife used.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION:

I am aware of a meeting in West Germany between CLEMENS and his wife, *Herta Margarete* and have the following to say about it:

One day CLEMENS learned from a letter or telegram that his wife was coming by rail to Wuppertal at a certain time. It was not possible for CLEMENS to reach Wuppertal by rail in time to meet his wife's train. He therefore drove to Wuppertal by taxi. He met her there and spent the night with her in Wuppertal. The next day CLEMENS came to visit me in Lendringsen with his wife. I no longer remember how long his wife stayed in the POHL house with me. I estimate 10 to 12 days. Our conversation concerned news from home and other domestic matters. I can no longer state with accuracy whether this visit occurred before or after the meeting at the zone border. The circumstances inclined me to think that it must have been afterwards. In answer to your question I state that Mrs. CLEMENS visited her husband at least 3 times in Lendringsen. I will have more to say about that later.

I can only say the following about the meeting at the zone border: CLEMENS showed me a letter from his wife in which she suggested meeting him at the zone border. He was indecisive, for he thought that this might be a trap. He based his anxiety on the conjecture that his arrest was wanted because of his SD history, or that someone wanted to bring him to justice.

I personally know from newspaper clippings sent to me from Dresden after the war that he was still a wanted man, because of his previous activity in Dresden and the Dresden area. He was specifically wanted for court trial. I, therefore, remonstrated with him, urging him not to undertake the journey. I pointed out the possibility that the letter from his wife suggesting reunion in this manner might not have been written of her free will, but rather written under pressure. Nevertheless, he resolved to make the trip.

When he returned, CLEMENS told me the following about his trip: After the train journey to the zone border, he had crossed over black, and after making his way by foot for several hundred meters across an open field, had seen his wife waiting for him. A little distance away stood a car which apparently had brought his wife to the place. He and his wife had driven to Dresden in this car. As I recall, he told me that 2 men whom he did not know drove with them. In Dresden they took him to an office and there proposed that he should do intelligence work for the other side("fuer drueben" - possibly referring to the Soviets in the east) it was obvious to me that the reference was to an Eastern intelligence service but I could not tell whether the Russian Intelligence Service was meant. In later conversations, it became clear that the Russian service was meant, since he spoke of a "military shop ". I was not informed that he had been contracted for employment in writing by his intelligence service on this occasion. As I recall, he indicated that he was very undecided whether to accept the job. I no longer remember whether there was any discussion of the details or general nature of the proposed assignments.

I received no further details of his discussion with members of the intelligence service or about his return to Lendringen. CLEMENS had spent only a few days in Dresden. CLEMENS did not say whether my name had come up in the discussion. At this time, CLEMENS had no contact with a Western intelligence service, or he would probably have told me about it.

The interrogation was broken off at 1640 because the accused, TIEBEL, had to be transferred to the investigative arrest facility in Muenchen-Stadelheim in order to conform with the specified confinement deadline.

Read, approved and signed

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Witnessed:

(Krueger) (Poeter)

Sicherungsgruppe  
EL II

Bad Godesberg  
16 November 1961

NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn under escort appeared the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and stated:

The transcript of my first interrogation of 9 November 1961 has been read to me. Except for certain statements (for example, concerning Mrs. CLEMENS's visit to Wuppertal and Menden) my statements were accurate. In the course of further interrogation, I shall have more to say. Otherwise, however, today's interrogation will be consistent with my statements of 9 November 1961.

I have nothing to say further about my professional career. Among my confiscated effects is a professional curriculum vitae which I hereby place in the file because the dates given in it are correct.

FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES:

Two children were born of my marriage in October 1941 to Isolde HORDLER (sic). Until my transfer to Berlin, I lived with my family in Radeberg near Dresden. During my service in Berlin, I returned every weekend to my home in order to continue my law practice. My wife is resident in Radeberg now.

I have been separated from my wife since 1945. The reason for this separation lies in the fact that for political reasons after 1945 I could no longer go back to Russian-occupied territory. In addition, my wife could not leave her father alone in Dresden after he came back from PW camp in 1946.

My mother-in-law had died in the meantime. Also it is a fact that after 1945 my wife could no longer make ends meet and had to neglect the children and her housekeeping, with the result that official intervention was necessary. I reached the conclusion that it would no longer be possible to live together, especially since my mother, who kept me informed, told me that my wife and her father had taken to drink. My wife indeed made no effort herself but put pressure on me (sic; possibly a negative left out here; logical meaning "nor insisted to me") to bring her to the west. Up to now, she has made no response to my proposal, indeed my urging, that we get a divorce if she wishes it.

At the end of 1951 (I no longer recall the exact date) I proposed by a letter forwarded through my mother that my wife and I have a family meeting in West Berlin. I suggested that she come to Berlin with the children. I flew from Duesseldorf or Hannover to Berlin-Gatow and met my wife, my two children, my father-in-law and my mother in Berlin-Charlottenburg. We stayed at the Hotel Stadt Dresden on the Stuttgarter Platz. After about two days we parted and I took my son Wolfgang by air to Lendringsen. That was the first and last meeting with my wife. (since 45)

My father died in 1948 in Radeberg, and in 1958 I officially brought my mother together with her sister Mrs. Rosa HOHLFELD, to West Germany. They now live in Lendringsen near Menden, Karl-Becker Strasse 32. I have two brothers. The oldest is Martin TIEREL, electrical engineer, born 23 March 1901 in Dresden, resides Radeberg, Pulsnitzer Strasse 5.

To my knowledge he was and still may be employed in a Government office in Dresden, which has something to do with the water supply. He was formerly a member of the SA. I do not know whether he belongs to any political party or organization.

My youngest brother

Siegfried TIEBEL /

Oberregierungsrat

in the Ministry of Culture in Duesseldorf.

Born 27 May 1917 in Radeberg

Resides Duesseldorf, Kirchenfeldstrasse 91.

I have no other relatives in West Germany. Except for my oldest brother, I have only a few distant relatives in the Soviet zone, with whom I have no contact. I do not know where any of them live.

During the holidays I sent packages to various families whom I know in Radeberg/Dresden and now and again I have written letters. I remember the following families:

SCHMIDT, Kaete, Radeberg, Schillerstrasse (widow of a friend)

NITSCHKE, Dresden, Glasewaldstrasse (sister of a deceased schoolmate)

SMILLER, Radeberg, Hindenburgstrasse (old family friends known through my parents)

When I look through some of the papers that have been confiscated, I shall find additional names, including people living in the Federal Republic.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY:

I joined the NSDAP, Leipzig local chapter, in April 1933. At that

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(continued)

time I was referendar with the State Court in Leipzig preparing for my examination. In 1934 I belonged to the legal committee of the NS-Rechtswahrerbund in Radeberg and at this time had already returned to Radeberg as a full-fledged lawyer.

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At the end of 1938 or beginning 1939 I was auxiliary observer for the Nazi party County Court in Dresden province. In 1940 I became an applicant for SS membership. This was an automatic appointment, since at this time I already belonged to the SD Command Post in Dresden, and had been drafted for emergency duty. In late 1941 or early 1942 I was taken into the SS as a regular member with the rank of Oberscharfuehrer.

My work with the SD Command Post in Dresden, AMF III, consisted of scanning reports from about 28 so-called field offices and abstracting the significant points concerning commerce, agriculture, administration, transportation and law. I then reported these in consolidated fashion to Hauptamt III of the SD in Berlin. In addition, inquiries from this superior office to the field offices had to be relayed and appropriate reports sent back up. I should like to point out that I did this work in addition to my law practice and received a monthly stipend of 250 RM.

In 1943 my transfer to SD Hauptamt VI in Berlin occurred. There, as I indicated in my first interrogation, I worked on commercial matters, especially those having to do with currency exchange in foreign countries. I personally worked on the Swiss Area for which Referat VI B 3 was responsible. In connection with this activity, my supervisor intended that I would work in Switzerland in an intelligence capacity, but this plan did not work out. I worked in this office until the end of the war.

Before the war I made one private trip to Italy in 1931. I have made no other private or official trips abroad. My only war ribbons are the service ribbon and the ribbon for invasion of the Sudetengau.

About spring 1944 I was assigned to attend a training course at the SD School which to my knowledge had just been established. This was in Schloss Baruth between Berlin and Jaeterbog. The course lasted from 2 to 3 weeks and had about 150 men in it. The lectures were devoted about two-thirds to general ideology, the party program, structure of German diplomacy, etc., and the rest to general intelligence subjects.

NOTE: The interrogation was broken off at 1200 for lunch.

It was resumed at 1315.

ACTIVITY AND LOCATION SINCE THE WAR:

I stated in my first interrogation that while working for SD Hauptamt VI, I was moved to Fuerstenwalde (after the first large-scale bombing of Berlin), thence to Burg Lauenstein near Propstzelle and finally to Rottach-Egern. In April 1945 in the course of the general break-up of the German forces, I was ordered to move with two comrades to Bregenz and to wait for further orders at the Gestapo office there. Up to this point, I had been assigned only to the duties and tasks indicated above and never had any part in actual combat.

Under orders I moved from Bregenz to Feldkirch and reported to the Mayor where I expected to get further orders. The combat situation was such that no further orders reached me. On my own initiative, I moved in the second half of April 1945 from Feldkirch via Innsbruck to Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

I should like to explain that I had it in mind to take care of one official matter at the headquarters in Innsbruck, namely to acquire discharge papers of a comrade who had no civilian clothes, but only his uniform with him. I intended to return to Feldkirch. This was not possible because the railroad was no longer functioning because of the collapse of the fronts.

On 1 May 1945 I registered with the police in Garmisch and took residence with a family named FISCHER, from whom I begged shelter just before the imposition of the curfew. I had no regular work but helped the FISCHER family cutting wood in the forest.

Several weeks later in Garmisch I ran into the son of the Deputy Kreisleiter of Dresden, SCHUSTER, whom I knew. The son, Hans SCHUSTER told me that his uncle was living in Lendringsen/Iserlohn. He asked me whether I should like to go there with him. I accepted the suggestion because I simply did not know where to go. After the Americans lifted the ban on travel, we hitchhiked to Lendringsen. On the way, which went via Coburg, I took a side trip to Hof near the border. Here I was looking for somebody who could tell me about the situation in the Soviet Zone and might give me a way of getting some news of my relatives. I met a young man in Hof who intended to go to his home town, Bautzen. I gave this young man a note for my mother. In it I told her I was still alive but could not yet tell her where I would be located.

On 22 September 1945, I registered with the police in Lendringsen and stayed for several days with the SCHUSTER family. Because of the shortage of space in the apartment, I could not stay longer and moved on the 2nd of October 1945 to the Hotel Schulte, Biberbergstrasse 60. Here I became acquainted with the POHL family.

Mrs. FOHL is the daughter of the deceased hotel-keeper Carl SCHULTE. In the course of time, a friendship developed between the FOHL couple and myself. Mr. FOHL, who had taken over the construction enterprise from his father, began to rebuild the business. I helped him and worked for almost two years as a construction laborer. As the business grew in the course of time, especially after the currency reform, I took over the domestic side, especially the sales side of the business. I continued this activity until my current arrest.

FOREIGN TRAVEL:

In response to questioning I stated that I have performed the following foreign travel: In August 1955 I made a vacation trip to Switzerland and Austria together with my son Wolfgang, my mother, and CLEMENS. My mother had come to visit me in Lendringsen from the Soviet zone. CLEMENS was living in Stuttgart. This trip of a week's duration was purely private in nature. On the return journey I had a traffic accident near Marburg in which my mother was severely injured.

In April 1956 my son Wolfgang and I made an Easter holiday trip to Holland, Belgium and France. This trip lasted about 5 days. This was also purely a vacation trip. Before this trip, I had made a bus excursion with the FOHL couple over a weekend to Amsterdam.

About the middle of October 1956 I went with the attorney Dr. SCHULTE-HILLEN of Menden to Spain, to meet a Spanish friend in Valencia named MONESINOS and explore the possibility of setting up a branch of the firm in Spain. I had met Mr. MONESINOS (sic) in the summer of 1956 at the home of Dr. SCHULTE-HILLEN, where he was visiting with his family. I should insert at this point that another construction firm in Menden was also interested in this plan.

Both firms had it in mind to go together on the deal. Led by the Spaniard, we inspected small road construction offices and established contact with the commercial section of the German Embassy in Madrid in order to discuss the possibilities of getting set up. The result of this was unfavorable, since the Spanish law governing foreign commercial activity permitted no practical arrangement. We flew back from Spain after four days. Travel expenses were paid by the firm.

In November 1957 I was in Spain a second time, traveling by car.

I accompanied the merchant

Theo HILLEBRANDT /  
residing Frankfurt/Main  
Osthaven-Franziusstrasse

HILLEBRANDT is the owner of the firm FRANKFURTER ZEMENTWARENFABRIK in Frankfurt. I made HILLEBRANDT's acquaintance in 1946 in Menden. He is an old friend of Mr. POHL. In 1946 he established himself independently in Frankfurt, and I have been an advisor to him through all the years since. I had told HILLEBRANDT a great deal about my first trip to Spain, and when I decided to go a second time, he proposed going, using his car. At that time, quite accidentally, I telephoned my old school chum and friend, engineer

Hens TRAUPE /  
residing Freden a. d. Leine

and mentioned that I intended to go to Spain again. I jokingly suggested that he should go along. TRAUPE agreed, since he intended in any case to take a few days off.

With HILLEBRANDT's permission, TRAUPE went with us. The trip lasted 11 or 12 days, leading through France to Barcelona and on to Valencia, where we met Mr. MONTESINOS (sic) again. HILLEBRANDT was particularly interested in the production of cement products. This trip also was completely private and commercial in nature.

At the end of the long vacation in the summer of 1959, I took another short vacation trip of about five days with my son and attended the Festival in Bayreuth. From there we went on to Passau, Salzburg, Munich and returned to Lendringsen. I made this trip with my son in the firm's car (VW).

Mr. TRAUPE is an old school chum, as I said, and has lived since 1945 in the Federal Republic. I believe I got his address through my mother.

VISITORS FROM THE SOVIET ZONE:

Until her migration to West Germany, my mother visited me in Lendringsen about 3 times. As I recall, the first time was in 1949 or 1950. I no longer recall the dates of the other trips. I also cannot give the dates of the visits of the following persons:

Engineer Johannes LUDWIG - /

from Raabeberg, who once paid me a short visit in Lendringsen and stayed with the POHL family.

LUDWIG was formerly president of the association of private dairy owners and himself the owner of a dairy. For many years, I represented him and his firm as an attorney in Dresden. After the confiscation of his business, as far as I know, he got a pension and is no longer active in the business. On this trip to West Germany he also visited my sister-in-law, Mrs. von GRUENWALD, among others, in some place on the Weser. He also inspected a dairy in the vicinity of Cologne.

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(continued)

The couple ALFRED and Hami NITSCHKE, resident in Dresden, visited me at Easter 1961 in connection with their trip to see their son who lived in Unna.

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WITSCHE had earlier been a personal representative of the Toledo-Wyats in Cologne. I got to know the WITSCHE family there at school camp. The brother of her husband, WITSCHE, who was a pilot, had died.

My brother Martin also visited me once in Lendringsen and also visited my brother in Duesseldorf. Unexpectedly he came to West Berlin black and then flew to Duesseldorf. He intended to settle in West Germany and discussed this decision with me. He then flew back to Berlin on the next day. I paid the flight costs. At this time my brother had not yet moved to West Germany. My brother Martin has not yet been able to bring himself to settle in West Germany, probably because of some considerations having to do with his wife.

*Margarete*  
Mrs. CLEMENS, wife of Hans CLEMENS, visited her husband in Lendringsen two or three times, as I recall. She stayed with the POHL family. I can no longer remember whether at the time of these visits CLEMENS was still living in Lendringsen. His daughter as well as his mother once visited him. As I recall, his daughter came with her mother on one occasion and once alone. I just remembered that CLEMENS's mother also made two visits in Lendringsen. The last time was about two years ago.

At the moment I cannot recall any other people. If I think of any others, I shall mention their names.

The interrogation was broken off at four o'clock in order to confine the prisoner, who was returned to the confinement facility in Bonn.

Read, approved and signed

WITNESSED:

(Kraeger)

Bad Godesberg  
17 November 1961.

EL II

NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn under escort appeared the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and stated; in continuation of yesterday's interrogation.

ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSING INTO SOVIET ZONE 1948 or 1949.

It must have been in 1948 or 1949, before the 28th of February 1948 according to the letter to HOUBEK, but before CLEMENS' return from PW camp in fall of 1949, that I illegally crossed the zonal border near Walkenried to visit a family named HOUBEK in Eisenach. Before this my youngest brother Siegfried had crossed the border back -- correction, he went to Dresden on an interzonal pass-to visit my mother. We had arranged beforehand to meet at the house of the HOUBEK family in Eisenach, and he was to bring me some things from Dresden. I intended to come back to West Germany from Eisenach together with him to help him carry the things. On his trips to Dresden my brother always stayed with the HOUBEK family in Eisenach.

Mr. HOUBEK was formerly a client of mine who owned a sausage factory in Aussig. He found a job in Eisenach and a place to live after the expulsion of Germans from the Sudetenland. At that time, he was a cattle broker. At the present time HOUBEK owns a butcher shop in Tutzing on the Starnberger See. I once visited him there in the company of CLEMENS, CLEMENS's daughter and my son.

At that time I went by rail to the border station Walkenried and walked unobserved with other border crossers to the other side. I got to Nordhausen by foot and thence took a train to Eisenach. I think that my brother had announced my coming to the HOUBEK family on his way to Dresden.

I stayed with the HOUBEK family about two days waiting for my brother Siegfried as we had agreed. Together we then crossed back into the Federal Republic illegally near Wartha. Wartha was a well-known crossing point at which a large amount of black traffic occurred.

The main reason for my visit to the HOUBEK family was to ask Mr. HOUBEK for a personal recommendation to use in my denazification proceedings. I think that he gave me a written affidavit or later sent me one. I did not again cross the zonal border illegally.

#### MY RELATIONSHIP WITH CLEMENS:

As I previously said for the record in my first interrogation, CLEMENS was introduced to me in 1937 by the chief of the savings bank Ottendorf/Orzilla, who was also an SD man. His name was QUELLMALZ. CLEMENS at that time was chief of the SD field office in Dresden with the rank of SS-OBERSTURMFUEHRER and was my supervisor. I have already reported my professional cooperation with CLEMENS. My official work with CLEMENS caused in the course of time a friendly relation to grow up. In 1943, I believe, CLEMENS was transferred to the main office of the SD, Referat VI B 3.

My transfer to the SD main office came shortly thereafter. There I again met CLEMENS. We shared a hotel room in the Hotel Rox<sup>4</sup>de on the Kurfuerstendamm. Correction -- we each had a single room in this hotel.

I can no longer say what kind of tasks CLEMENS performed in Referat V VI B 3. A little time later he was transferred to Rome, and we corresponded occasionally. I heard later that CLEMENS had tried to get me transferred there, along with other colleagues, but my supervisor would not release me.

As I recorded in my first interrogation, I got the first message from CLEMENS about autumn 1947. He wrote me from PW camp saying that he was under indictment for shooting hostages and was confined in an Italian prison. I still think it most likely that CLEMENS got my address from my mother via his wife. He wrote frequently during the period after this. In one of my letters I proposed to CLEMENS that he should come to visit me in Lendringsen when he was released. In the fall of 1949, CLEMENS wrote me that he was to be released. I picked him up one morning at six o'clock at the railroad station in Menden. He came with me to the POHL apartment. CLEMENS registered with the police in Lendringsen at this time.

MY RELATION WITH BEINZ FELTE: [ ]

As I recall I got to know FELTE through CLEMENS in Dresden, though only casually. I do not know exactly which year, but it must have been before 1943.

Later in Berlin I saw FELFE in the SS main office, Referat VI B 3, where he worked as a staff-level SS-Untersturmfuehrer. A certain friendship bound us together from this point onward. I seem to recall that FELFE came to the SD from the Criminal Police.

I no longer know in which year FELFE was transferred from the SS Main Office to Holland, nor what his job there may have been. We did not correspond, as I recall.

One day shortly after the currency reform in 1949 FELFE unexpectedly turned up at my place in Lendringsen. I do not know where he got my address. At that time I was still living in the Hotel Schulte.

FELFE was living in Rhoendorf, and as he told me/<sup>he</sup> was doing intelligence work for the British. In our reminiscences, we talked about CLEMENS who was still in PW camp.

As I remember, in answer to your question, FELFE was working at this time in a refugee camp in Uelzen, where he screened refugees. In the period following this I had a very infrequent correspondence with FELFE. All together he visited me four or five times in Lendringsen, the last time with CLEMENS in the spring of 1961. I visited FELFE about three times in Rhoendorf. The first time was at a New Year celebration in 47/48.

At this point I have to correct the record in that my first meeting with FELFE after the war was not after the currency reform, but must have been in 1947. I recall this New Year celebration very clearly because we drank no alcohol, but only Whortleberry juice and tea. There was no alcohol to be had. This party took place in the home of one of FELFE's neighbors.

SECRET/RYPBAT

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Among the confiscated papers, there is a letter from Gerda CLEMENS, Hans CLEMENS's wife, addressed to the FELFE family dated 18 March 1948. FELFE must have given it to me because I was mentioned in it. It is also quite possible that Mrs. CLEMENS got my address from FELFE and gave it to her husband. This can best be straightened out by asking CLEMENS. I never personally wrote any letters to Mrs. CLEMENS and got none from her until after CLEMENS's release from PW camp.

The interrogation was stopped at 1600 and the prisoner was confined.

Read, approved and signed

---

Witnessed:

(Krueger)

SECRET/RYPBAT

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
20 November 1961NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn under escort appeared the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and stated in continuation of the interrogation of 17 November:

I have the following comments to make regarding the confiscated written matter.

After I had established contact with my mother who was living in Radeberg, I took particular care not to let my address in Lendringsen become known for fear of causing harm to my relatives. For this reason I listed the return address on my letters as:

Miss Kaete UNGEMACH /

Menden, Zeppelinstrasse 12.

Miss UNGEMACH was employed with the POHL firm as an accountant until the currency reform. She received some letters from my relatives after her termination. On these occasions, until about 1949, she informed me of the arrival of any letters. I also used as a return address that of my brother:

Siegfried TIEBEL /

Bad Godesberg, Denglerstrasse 8

c/o SCHAEFFER

My brother took residence with the SCHAEFFER family after the war. Mr. SCHAEFFER was my brother's boss. In fact, I visited my brother at that address several times. After his marriage he moved to:

Duesseldorf, Kirchfeldstrasse 92.

Letters were also sent to me there.

My daughter, Heidi, for example, still writes to that address because she has no other.

Another return address which I used was that of the FOHL firm, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. FOHL.

Menden, Alte Provinzialstrasse 12.

or at the present time:

Menden, Bismarckstrasse 15 (office)  
and  
Lendringsen, Friedhofstrasse 49 (residence)

Following are individual correspondents:

1. Mr. HOUDEK and Mrs. FIALA (letter of 28 February 1948)

A former client of mine who had a meat products factory in Aussig and then lived in Eisenach where he had a cattle brokerage; now lives Tutzingen/Starnbergersee where he has a butcher shop. FIALA is his housekeeper.

2. Rudolf KOSCHE

Stuttgart -- Untertuerkheim (letter of 8 November 1960)

Sattelstrasse 28,  
Now lives Schoendorf/Stuttgart

Old school chum who has lived in Stuttgart since 1932. I went to see him from Lendringsen in 1946.

3. Werner NEUMANN, Bad Harzburg, Krodotal 5

At present Muenchen 13, Tengstrasse 37 (Letter 15 January 1958)

Approached and acquaintance formed 1948/49 through a newspaper ad in which etchings of Dresden were offered for sale. A purely commercial connection based on my collection of etchings which dates back some time.

4. Mrs. E. von HAUGK, at present Bonn/Rottendorf (letter of 14 January 1958)

Hittorfstrasse 19  
c/o von MIRBACH

SECRET/RYPAT

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(continued)

Mrs. H. advertised CANALETTI etchings in the newspaper. I wrote her asking for details and a price. No purchase was made.

SECRET/RYPAT

## 5. Mrs. Herta WIEGAND, Sprockhoevel/Hattingen

Widow of Dr. Herbert WIEGAND died 1955. Dr. W. was a lawyer in Dresden until 1945 and was later District Judge at the court Thomar near Meiningen; fled to West Germany about 1951 and was most recently a prosecuting attorney in Hattingen. He was a school chum; there was a friendship between me and the WIEGAND family.

## 6. Mrs. Kaethe STILLER, nee PFEL, Radeberg, Ebertstrasse 1.

An old family acquaintance. She still lives in Radeberg with her husband, a builder. She has received packages from me on holidays.

## 7. Dipl. Ing. Hans TRAUPE, Freden/Leine

An old school chum who settled in Freden as a construction engineer in 1945. He had an office and furnished room in Hannover. His landlady is called Dora VOLLBRECHT, and I have stayed several times at her place overnight during the fair in Hannover. I helped TRAUPE work up a court case brief and at that time stayed with VOLLBRECHT. TRAUPE is a bonded consultant with the court in Hildesheim. TRAUPE's sister-in-law, Mrs. Margarte (sic) TRAUPE, fled to West Germany in 1957 and took residence at Neuss, Bergheimerstrasse 30. Her experiences here in the West caused her to decide to go back to Radeberg. She asked me for advice on this subject. She returned to Radeberg without getting my advice.

## 8. "WINFRIED" and "ECKHARD"

Sons of my brother Martin. Eckhard went to school at the Gauss Engineering school in West Berlin. He now works as an engineer at the Siemens Firm in Braunschweig. He lived in a dormitory of the Innere Mission in Berlin - Moabit.

Winfried is still studying in Berlin, where he lives c/o a Mrs.

Clare LNU  
Berlin - Moabit, Bremerstrasse

For years I have contributed 100 DM a month in the form of bank transfers for the support of my brother's sons. In return, my brother Martin, gives my wife a monthly stipend of 200 Ostmark.

NOTE The interrogation was suspended from 1215. until 1315 for lunch.

9. Walter BERGMANN, Radeberg, Schillerstrasse

I developed an acquaintance and a friendship with BERGMANN through the friendly connections of our parents. He studied at the technical college in Dresden, majoring in construction technology, moved after his marriage to Berlin, and then joined the army. For years I lost track of him. In 1945 I learned from my mother that he was running a construction firm in Radeberg. I sent BERGMANN a package on his 50th birthday in 1957. That was the first resumption of contact since the war. He had been sent for medical treatment by the Lutheran Church in Radeberg. I visited him in Bad Nauheim and gave him 200 Marks for spending money. I considered this a gesture of friendship. He died in 1959 in Radeberg.

I should note at this point that during his stay in Bad Nauheim I introduced him to the owner of the Frankfurt Cement Products factory.

Theo HILLEBRAND  
resides Bad Homburg, Schillerstrasse 15.

10. Theo HILLEBRAND

I met this man in 1945 in Menden. He was a friend of my employer POHL.

I was of assistance to Mr. HILLEBRAND in a commercial capacity over the years in connection with the expansion of his factory. I helped him with contracts, accountings, official applications, etc. I rendered these services on a basis of reimbursement for expenses only until very recently. As I have already mentioned, HILLEBRAND took part in a trip to Spain. On the occasion of my visit to BERGMANN in Bad Nauheim, HILLEBRAND invited BERGMANN and myself to Bad Homburg. On this occasion, we looked at HILLEBRAND's newly constructed factory. He showed us various flaws such as cracks in the walls; since BERGMANN was a building expert, he offered to determine the causes of these flaws and to assemble a case. During his convalescence, BERGMANN finished this job, for which he received, as I recall 800 DM.

The letter from HILLEBRAND to BERGMANN found in my possession dated 13 December 1958, addressed to BERGMANN, West Berlin, Charlottenburg Post Office, General Delivery, was given to me by HILLEBRAND for transmittal to BERGMANN. HILLEBRAND did not know BERGMANN's address in Radeberg. This is why he wrote "West Berlin". In my opinion, the content of the letter indicates that HILLEBRAND wanted a receipt for 3,500 DM for the Finanzamt. Whether the 3,500 DM was actually paid, I cannot say.

After BERGMANN's death, his wife

Ria BERGMANN

filed with her son to her daughter's place in Bremen. She later wrote to me from Bremen and from Reuttligen. As far as I know, she still lives in Reuttligen. I did not answer these letters because Mrs. BERGMANN was uncongenial to me. The sender of the letter with return address:

DEMBOWSKI  
Bremen-Walle  
Belgolaenderstrasse 121

is unfamiliar to me.

Mr. TRAUPE is also acquainted with the BERGMANN family.

11. Elisabeth von SCHROEDER, Wangen - Neufahren ueber Starnberg

Mrs. BERGMANN's sister. Before the war she lived in West Germany. I haven't seen her since the war.

12. Dr. Elizabeth KAEMPFE, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Niebuhrstrasse

Mrs. BERGMANN stayed with her once. I do not know Mrs. KAEMPFE.

13. Alfred - Hermann NITSCHKE, / resides Dresden A 21  
Glassewaldstrasse 28

Mrs. NITSCHKE is the sister of a school chum of mine who died young. I met Alfred-Hermann NITSCHKE through him; NITSCHKE was the general representative of the Toledo Works. In 1953, NITSCHKE was planning to settle in West Germany. His son

Klaus NITSCHKE, /

residing as of 1953 in Nassen/Unna and now residing in Unna, Herderstrasse, now works at the FROEMAG Firm in Unna. At one time he also worked for the Toledo firm in Cologne. KLAUS had heard that I intended to have a rendezvous with my relatives in Berlin. At that time he gave me a letter from the Toledo firm and in addition a personal letter to his parents which I was to have forwarded to his father. The letter from the Toledo Works offered a job to the elder NITSCHKE if he should come to the Federal Republic. I no longer recall the content of the personal letter of Klaus NITSCHKE.

Klaus NITSCHKE wrote to his parents about my carrying the letter. They were to come to Berlin. Mr. NITSCHKE didn't turn up, however, and I had to bring the letter back. I then forgot to return the letter to the son.

## RECEIPTS FOR PACKAGES:

HOLFELD, Rosa - My mother's sister.

HORDLER, Waldemar - My father-in-law.

SCHMIDT, Kaete - Widow of a friend who died in 1945.  
Radeberg, Schillerstrasse 3.

TIEBEL, Kaethe - Wife of my brother.  
Radeberg

LUDWIG, Johannes - A former colleague, owner of a dairy, formerly  
and Erna in Heinrichstal /Radeberg. Now lives on a  
pension in Radeberg  
Radeberg  
Fritz Seifertstrasse

TIEBEL, Isolde - My wife.

TIEBEL, Heidemarie - My daughter.

BERGMANN, Walter - Former friend

NISCHE, Hanni - Wife of a friend, both previously mentioned.

These packages were sent at Christmas time in December 1957.

They contained food. In later years I sent similar packages to the same people.

Isolde - My wife. As already mentioned. The letters addressed to "Ille" were written by my wife. Ille is my sister-in-law in Duesseldorf. My wife wrote some letters to me at the Duesseldorf address.

Where she writes "give this letter to Kaethe too". She means the letter is for me. My wife never wrote to the Lendringsen address.

14. Wilhelm APFELTHALER, Reinfeld/Luebeck  
Bischofteichersweg 81

Former SS buddy from Radeberg, by trade a mechanic. I am godfather of one of his children. I have had no contact with him since the war.

15. Wolfgang WEIDLICH, Frankfurt/Main, Staufenstrasse 42.

A second-hand book dealer specializing in literature from the East Zone. I am on the mailing list of this book shop.

I have to add the name of my mother's sister, Mrs. Rosa EOHLEFELD nee HEINZMANN, to the list of visitors from the Soviet zone. She formerly lived in Radeberg and now lives at the same address as my mother in Lendringsen. She visited me in 1957. At that time I had been expecting my mother to come alone, and intended to put her up at the POHL house, since Mrs. POHL had gone for the cure to a spa. My aunt Rosa appeared unexpectedly because my mother had not been able to get a travel permit. The two sisters had intended to come to Lendringsen together.

Read, approved and signed

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Witnessed with the notation that the  
interrogation was broken off at 1600  
for return of the accused to the prison  
in Bonn.

(Krueger)

SECRET/RYPAT

32

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
21 November 1961

From the prison in Bonn under escort appeared the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and stated:

In amplification of my interrogation yesterday, I wish to state as follows:

Following are the circumstances surrounding the sum of 200 DM given to BERGMANN. According to information from my mother, there were necessary repairs to be made on the real estate inherited from my father in Radeberg. I asked BERGMANN, who had taken over his father's construction business, to assist my mother in getting the work done. The money was intended for this.

The interzonal passes, and later the travel permits, for my mother's trips to West Germany were always acquired at the official East Zone offices on the occasion of my brother's visits in Duesseldorf. If my mother had used my name as reason for her visit, she would probably have not received permission for the trips. As for the visits of my Aunt Rosa HOHLFELD, matters were arranged in the same way. She gave the names of relatives in Wattenscheid as destinations and then visited my brother and myself.

SECRET/RYPAT

SECRET/RYPAT

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After his release from PW camp, CLEMENS found shelter at the POHL house in Lendringsen, where he used my room. I helped him with the necessary official formalities (moving in, registering with the police, registering with the health insurance office in Menden and Hemer, etc.). He was quite run down physically and intended to recuperate before doing anything else. He spent his time doing small jobs in the house and yard. At the beginning he was quite helpless and indecisive about his future, and all of us in the house talked kindly with him and advised him not to take this temporary situation in his life so hard. I repeatedly noticed that when he did not realize he was being watched, he wept to himself.

As time went on, his state of mind improved, and during this period he made the acquaintance of a certain Mrs.

Grete HOFFMANN  
resident in Lendringsen  
Biberbergstrasse 42;

with whom he had a close understanding and whom he often met in her apartment.

CLEMENS informed himself through me about the fate of his relatives in Dresden and their whereabouts. I told him what I knew for sure, and mentioned in this connection that Heinz FELBE, whom we both knew, had been to see me once and was living in Rhoendorf.

In answer to your question: I notified FELBE of CLEMENS's arrival by mail.

I do not know whether CLEMENS first reported his future residence to his wife from Rome or from Lendringsen.

SECRET/RYPAT

It is a fact however that CLEMENS got letters from his wife through my accommodation address (UNGEMACH or POHL). I do not know how many letters there were. One of these letters from Mrs. CLEMENS announced her impending visit to West Germany to her husband. I discussed the contents of this letter with CLEMENS and we concluded that his wife was being sent. I presume that there were indications of this in the letter.

QUESTION: Who was to be the supervisor (Auftraggeber) in the situation of which you use the word "sent".

ANSWER: I can only say now that we thought we detected hints in the letter and thereby concluded that the occupation power was involved.

QUESTION: Will you name the particular occupation power?

ANSWER: It could only have been the Russians.

This incident preoccupied CLEMENS. He could not decide how he should answer. I believe that I advised him to have his wife come so that he would then have more information on which to base his decisions. Presumably it was along this line that CLEMENS answered the letter.

Mrs. CLEMENS announced her arrival in Wuppertal by a telegram, on a date which I cannot remember; I do not know in which month of 1949 or 1950. And it is also possible that it was a letter rather than a telegram. On the other hand it probably was a telegram, since everything happened so fast. It was not possible to make proper rail connections before her train arrived in Wuppertal, and CLEMENS had to take a taxi in order to get to the railroad station on time.

NOTE: The interrogation was interrupted from 1215 to 1315 for lunch.

CLEMENS spent the night with his wife in a hotel in Wuppertal, or so he told me. In answer to your question, I state that I do not know the reason for Mrs. CLEMENS's coming to Wuppertal. I cannot say that the CLEMENS couple did not meet in Cologne and spend the night with friends. The next day CLEMENS met me in Lendringsen with his wife. Mrs. CLEMENS stayed 10 or 12 days at the POHL house. I talked with her a great deal about conditions in Dresden and about my friends and relations there.

QUESTION: Did you say anything to Mrs. CLEMENS of your suspicion that she had been sent?

ANSWER: I can't remember, but I believe not.

After Mrs. CLEMENS's departure I talked about our conjectures with CLEMENS that she had been sent and was on a mission. I no longer recall the details of this discussion. In any event, the content of the discussion was that Mrs. CLEMENS had been sent to persuade her husband to work for the Russians and to come to Dresden. It was obvious to me that CLEMENS was being put under pressure to do intelligence work. I reported my misgivings and warned CLEMENS against taking this step, for I thought it possible that they were setting a trap for him.

CLEMENS did not disregard my misgivings and gave a lot of thought to the question whether he should go to Dresden. Finally he went.

It may have been in 1950, although I cannot say precisely, that CLEMENS went by rail to the zonal border to Walkenried. I had brought him to the railroad station at Froendenberg, with little expectation that I would ever see him again. I do not know whether CLEMENS had reported the time and place of his arrival to his wife or whether he had made these arrangements when he had seen her in Wuppertal. It may be that Mrs. CLEMENS wrote him the precise meeting instructions.

A few days later CLEMENS turned up again in Lendringsen. He gave me the following account of his journey and his visit in Dresden. After arriving in Walkenried, he had crossed the border and had met his wife, who was waiting. They walked to a car that was parked nearby and met two men. It is possible that he said these were Russians. He was brought in the car to Dresden and was then brought to an office by the men. Here the question of his cooperation was negotiated with him. He had no choice but to accept the offer, and he did understand that this meant intelligence activity for the Russians. I have no information about his written contract. CLEMENS did not tell me anything about any missions he was given or the nature of his cooperation. He said that he would have to go back once more and intended to see what developed.

In answer to your question I state that after his release from PW camp, CLEMENS harbored an immense hatred for the Americans. According to his anecdotes, he must have been handled very roughly in the PW camp. Whenever he saw a Britisher on the street from the troops stationed in our area, he remarked that the British were the same kind of rascals as the Americans. I am simply not in a position to judge whether his hatred was the motive for his recruitment or whether some kind of coercion was placed on him by the Russians in relation to his wife.

I was not able to tell from his account whether CLEMENS had reported my name or the names of other friends to the Russians. I have the impression that the Russians had merely intended to get a conversation going with CLEMENS in order to establish his attitude toward intelligence work. I believe that at this time they had not yet given any precise task to CLEMENS. He would certainly have discussed this with me.

I cannot say whether CLEMENS had put himself in touch with FELFE before the trip to Dresden or whether FELFE knew anything about the recruitment attempt of the Russians. In any event, CLEMENS never mentioned this to me.

As I have indicated at several points previously in my interrogation my brother Siegfried <sup>Siebel</sup> paid a number of visits to my mother in Radeberg, especially at Christmas time. It is completely possible that he visited Mrs. CLEMENS there, but only if CLEMENS asked him to. I am personally almost totally convinced that my brother was never approached by Mrs. CLEMENS to undertake any intelligence tasks or mission in this connection. My brother would certainly have told me about it.

SECRET/RYPAT

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Some time after the trip to Dresden, CLEMENS left Lendringsen and went to Bonn. He kept up his police registration in Lendringsen and stayed in Bonn at a Catholic shelter. He intended to look for work in Bonn because, as he said, things were moving there. After about six or eight weeks ( I can't remember exactly) CLEMENS visited me in Lendringsen. I got the impression that things were not going well as far as business was concerned. I no longer remember whether at this time he already had a job. In the period following this I helped CLEMENS out sporadically with small loans which I sent him by mail in brief letters. He was always highly pleased by these little gifts and always thanked me sincerely. He never mentioned the business with the Russians in his letters and I had the impression that this matter was over and done with. During one of his later visits he told me that he had run into a number of old pals in Bonn whom I didn't know. I do not know whether CLEMENS had made contact with FELFE, who was still living in Rhoendorf, but I presume that he did. As I recall, letters arrived at Lendringsen for CLEMENS for some time after he moved, and I forwarded these to him in Bonn. The letters then stopped and I presumed that CLEMENS had given his wife a new address.

CLEMENS moved from Bonn to Duesseldorf, Sonnenstrasse. During one visit he told me that he had had to move to Duesseldorf, and I understood from this that he again had a steady job. I presumed that this job was with the Gehlen organization. I do not remember the precise time.

SECRET/RYPAT

SECRET/RYPBAT

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QUESTION: How did you come to presume this?

ANSWER: CLEMENS told me. But he gave me no further details. He used the example of the Bureau Schellenberg/Canaris (sic), saying that the Gehlen office would be set up the same way. The name of Gehlen was totally new to me. I no longer remember in what year this occurred. I just remember now that CLEMENS came to visit me from Stuttgart in February 1952 on his fiftieth birthday. The POHL family and I had invited him. My son Wolfgang had decorated the room with streamers for the occasion. I took it for granted that at this time he was doing the same job as in Duesseldorf. I have no recollection now that he had visited his wife again in Dresden. I believe that I recall correctly that at this time the letters from Mrs. CLEMENS had ceased to come through me.

Read by myself, partially dictated by me, approved and signed.

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Witnessed:

(Krueger)

SECRET/RYPBAT

SECRET/RVBAT

40

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
23 November 1961

From the prison in Bonn under escort appeared the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

and stated:

I should like to place the following in the record concerning my intelligence activity, which consisted solely of courier journeys.

From his fiftieth birthday in February 1952, until autumn 1956, CLEMENS visited me in Lendringsen at widely separated intervals. Often there were months between visits. I had the impression during these visits that CLEMENS had again put himself on a sound footing and that things were going well. From his conversations, I concluded that he continued to work for the Geklen Organization. He made only a few casual references to his activity, but indicated that he often traveled to Munich or other places and was on the road a great deal. His references were always general. I never asked CLEMENS for details. I was personally happy that he again had a profession and a future. I remember that he was still living in Stuttgart in August 1955. I visited him in Stuttgart on my vacation trip to Switzerland with my son Wolfgang and my mother. By previous arrangement, he took part in the trip from Stuttgart on.

SECRET/RVBAT

As I recall, we met on a Friday evening in Stuttgart and returned there on the following Sunday. From Stuttgart on the way back, I made my way with my relatives to Menden. Later, CLEMENS moved from Stuttgart to Cologne, Werderstrasse 32 c/o KONZ. He lived there as a sub-tenant. The move was made necessary, as he told me, by his transfer to Cologne.

I believe that I recall correctly when I say that CLEMENS visited me in the summer of 1956 in Lendringsen and told me the following:

He told me that he intended to get something going with the Russians.

I understood this statement to mean that he intended to set up a double play against the Russian on behalf of the Gehlen Office, of which in my eyes he was a member. I was to undertake courier trips to Berlin as part of the play. It was obvious to me that I was to carry something, and it was clear to me that I was to deliver material to the Russians. Nothing further was said about details. CLEMENS did not wish to brief me in full until the matter had developed to a point where I could learn everything. I remember that CLEMENS said at this time that he knew that I had little time because of my business activity, and could only travel when nothing else was going on. I did in fact decline to make a number of trips, as I must make clear here, because I did not have time available. In this connection CLEMENS said that "Heinz is also involved." (Heinz meant FELFE). I should mention in passing that I had learned that FELFE had also gotten a job with the Gehlen Office in the meantime.

SECRET/RYPAT

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Naturally, I thought this over for a while, but finally indicated my willingness. If you ask me what my reasons were, I must state that I did what I did out of comradeship and had no doubt of CLEMENS's basic integrity.

In response to your question, I state that on the occasion of this conversation there was no discussion of the extent to which CLEMENS's contact with the Russians in 1950 in Dresden had been developed. I thought privately that the previous contact probably had some connection with the double play that was now beginning. When he left me, CLEMENS said that at the appropriate time I would get a signal and would get exact instructions.

NOTE: Interrogation was interrupted from 1215 to 1315 for lunch.

QUESTION: Did you do any intelligence work for CLEMENS before this time: i.e., before CLEMENS's recruitment of you?

ANSWER: No.

QUESTION: During a preliminary questioning, you stated that you had collected information about people for CLEMENS and had given him the results. When was this and what information was involved?

ANSWER: That was about two to four years ago. CLEMENS asked me once or perhaps twice for information about various persons in Menden and Lendringesen. That is, he asked me whether I knew the persons in question. Since they were unknown to me, I advised him to make inquiries with the police. I never received any other collection tasks from CLEMENS.

SECRET/RYPAT

SECRET/RYPBAT

43.

About a week before my first courier trip, CLEMENS came to Lendringesen and briefed me on my first courier trip then imminent. He told me everything had been laid on. He specified a particular day on which I was to go to Berlin by rail. At the border station of Marienborn, two men would be waiting in the train and I was to use the interzonal night train. He showed me a small brownish-yellow suitcase which he had brought with him. I was to carry this suitcase and would be recognized by it. I would be addressed as "Erich" and was then to ask about "Alfred". These were the recognition signals, and I would get further instructions later. He also told me that the suitcase had a secret compartment in the bottom. In the suitcase were several pieces of laundry, as I recall, a shirt and handkerchiefs which presumably belonged to CLEMENS. I paid no attention to the secret compartment and, therefore, cannot say whether there was anything in it or what it was. I put the suitcase that CLEMENS had brought on the top of my wardrobe (Schrank) where my own suitcase was. Since I had had the intention for a long time of meeting my brother Martin in Berlin in order to have a visit with him, I quickly wrote to my brother and on the day in question I would be in Berlin. I asked him to come to Berlin if possible. As a rendezvous, I suggested noon in front of or inside the Cafe Kranzler on the Kurfuerstendamm. Naturally, I used double talk in suggesting our meeting because I didn't wish to cause him any danger. I knew how difficult it already was at that time to get from Dresden to Berlin.

SECRET/RYPBAT

I selected noon because to my knowledge the train from Dresden got to Berlin in the morning. I had to make allowances for delays. The reason for the meeting was not exclusively that we wished to see each other again, since there were certain family problems to discuss, especially the disposition of the hereditary property, which was getting more and more difficult because some of the heirs. (My brother Siegfried and my son Wolfgang lived in the West).

I told CLEMENS that as soon as the task was done, I had to come back. There was no specific time of return agreed on, however.

FIRST COURIER TRIP:

I traveled to Berlin on the appointed day via Unna/Hamm on the international night train, which leaves Hamm around midnight or a little later. I believe, or think that I remember, that I bought a return trip ticket, but I could be wrong about this. At the border station Marienborn, where the train stopped for a long time, I stood by the window. I had put the the suitcase on the seat. In the compartment, as I recall, there were two other passengers.

In response to question: CLEMENS did not give me a personal description of ALFRED.

I observed and heard two people coming along the corridor of the train. They were clearly looking for somebody. When both of them saw the suitcase on the seat and looked at me, they gave a start; then they went on. Soon after that they came back, stopped briefly in front of me and lit a cigarette. One of them said "Erich" to the other. The other one then looked at me, and I whispered "ALFRED".

There was nobody else in the corridor of the train. They talked then about the cold and the wet weather.

I might insert here that this courier trip may have been in late autumn or early winter 1956. I was wearing a heavy coat. I remember that it was cold and wet, was raining some, and that the rain turned to snow as the train moved through the zone. As far as I could tell, the meadows and fields were partially covered with light snow. One of the two men leaned toward the window just as I was doing and whispered that he would wait for me at 1800 at the subway station Warshauer Bruecke in Berlin. I told him immediately that I absolutely had to catch the evening train from the railroad station at the Zoo about 2000 hours for my return trip. The man then changed the meeting time to 1700, and I agreed. After this short conversation, the two men slowly left the compartment and went to the next car. Shortly thereafter the train moved ahead and did not make its next stop until Magdeburg. There I also looked out of the window at the people getting on and off. I was so worked up that I could not sleep on the train. I do not know whether the two men stayed in Marienborn or got out at Magdeburg. But I think that I would have seen them if they had gotten out on the platform at Magdeburg. It was very dark and foggy, and I could not see well. The suitcase stayed with me.

I got off the train at the Zoo railroad station in Berlin and tidied up there and had a cup of coffee in the station. I passed the time until my projected meeting with brother windowshopping.

At the agreed time I went to the Kranzler-Ecke and there met my brother Martin. He had come on the train which got to Berlin during the morning. He also had to leave on the same day, in his case, during the afternoon, to return to Dresden. We had our noon meal together nearby and talked about family matters as well as those things which I have already mentioned. We parted shortly after 1500.

I then went by subway from the Uhlandstrasse Station to the Warschauer Bruecke. This station is in East Berlin. There one of the gentlemen was waiting for me, namely the one who had said "Alfred" earlier in Marienborn. He greeted me, took the suitcase, went with me through the station lobby to the street. There was a car. He and I got in the car, where the other man was waiting who had earlier been in Marienborn. The car was driven by a chauffeur. The car then drove through many streets, which as far as I could tell were all rubble, badly lighted, and during this trip almost nothing was said. They did ask me whether I had a good trip and other such trivial questions. Eventually, we came into a better illuminated and more populous street. Finally we pulled up at a barbed wire barrier at which soldiers were standing in Russian uniform. After an exchange of words between chauffeur and sentries, the car drove on and stopped in front of a small house like a villa in a quiet street.

In response to your question I state that the other man had not yet introduced himself.

I got out with my two companions. I was led into a living room where an evening snack was laid out on a table. Here for the first time I was greeted with handshakes by both men and invited to share the meal.

SECRET/RVBAT

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In order to be polite, I nibbled at the food, and the two men also ate something. Our conversation concerned objects on the table and other trivialities. They asked me how things looked in the West and told me that we had a great deal of unemployment, that there would be strikes in West Germany and that everything would get increasingly more expensive. I corrected this, smilingly, and said that that was presumably what one read in the newspapers here in the zone but that it wasn't true. The conversation was in German. Both men spoke German, one in my judgment very well and fluently, the other with some difficulty. The course of further conversation they asked me about my work, whether there was lots of work in the business, etc. I gave very general answers because I had the impression that the men were extremely well informed about my activity and about the firm in which I worked.

On being questioned, I state that the man who had not yet been named to me was the primary speaker and spoke the better German. He was the one who first began to discuss my family situation. He as well as ALFRED (the other man) were evidently well informed about that. They remarked in passing that my father-in-law had owned a newspaper publishing business, had been an officer in the war, had been chief of the county fire police, and a leading man in the Kyffhaeuserbund. I didn't add much to this conversation, since all of their information was correct. They mentioned then that my father-in-law was politically culpable but that nothing had been done to him. They also talked about my more intimate family circle, mentioning my wife and daughter. They did not mention my brothers.

SECRET/RVBAT

SECRET/RYBAT

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The two men continued, saying that I was known as a major Nazi and SS criminal, who should have been picked up. In spite of this nothing had been done to my relatives. At this meal and during the conversation which followed, I said very little and tried always to steer the conversation back to general topics. I was on pins and needles, very worked up inside, and did not wish to discuss the past. The telephone rang several times in the room. Several times, the men made calls on this instrument. As far as I could tell they spoke Russian, since I did not understand. The conversation lasted about an hour. I then heard a car pull up in front.

ALFRED left the room and came back shortly thereafter with the suitcase. ALFRED said to me that I knew what to do and was to give the suitcase to CLEMENS, from whom I would hear again. The two men took <sup>me</sup> in the car back to the station at the Warschauer Bruecke. There the car stopped at the spot where I had gotten in. ALFRED went to the station with me and I now remember that in the car I had had to beg small change in East German currency to use on the subway back to the Zoo Station.

In the same evening, I took the evening train to Hamm from the Zoo Station, and got back home in the morning. I had checked my briefcase at the Zoo Station before the meeting; it contained my personal belongings (laundry, wallet with identity documents, a pack of about 120 DM in cash).

When I got back home, I put the suitcase that I had received from CLEMENS on the wardrobe. If I remember correctly CLEMENS called me the same evening and asked whether everything had gone off well.

SECRET/RYBAT

SECRET/RYBAT

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I assured him that it had. He picked up the suitcase from me on the next day or the day after that, but did not stay very long with me. I sketched and out my trip for him and the meeting with the Russians/got from CLEMENS 150 DM for expenses. The Russians gave me no money. CLEMENS had instructed me to travel first class, and this I did. On the return trip, I got a sleeper reservation.

QUESTION: Did you get instructions from CLEMENS to use a particular car or a particular section on the trip to Berlin in order to make it easier for the Russians to recognize you? Did you at any time before this give CLEMENS a picture of yourself or were any other recognition signals arranged beforehand such as objects carried in the hand?

ANSWER: Selection of the portion of the train was not arranged beforehand but was at my discretion. On the second point of your question, I have to say that I do not remember giving CLEMENS a picture. It was completely possible, however, for him without my knowledge to take a picture of me from among the many that lay in my wardrobe. He had access to my wardrobe since he was living with me. I also think that CLEMENS probably had pictures of me in his own possession.

I no longer remember what motive I gave my brother Martin for my trip to Berlin. It may be that I gave some commercial pretext but the primary impression that I left with him was that I wished to discuss the hereditary property.

SECRET/RYBAT

In response to your question I give the following personal descriptions:

ALFRED: (1956)

Age - Early 30s.

Medium stature - thin.

170-172 cm tall.

Narrow, long, rather sharp face.

Medium blonde hair - clipped short - combed flat.

No glasses light colored eyes (probably)

Recognizably Russian accent, but reasonably good German, spoke slowly.

His clothing in contrast with his colleague was not very elegant.

His COMPANION (NU)

Age - about 40.

Height - about 180 cm.

Stocky figure

Dark hair

Full oval face

No glasses, color of eyes unknown

Spoke better German

More at ease socially and better dressed than ALFRED.

He impressed me as being more intelligent than ALFRED.

I request that the interrogation be suspended for today, since I am not feeling well.

Read, approved and signed,

---

Witnessed with the notification

that the interrogation was broken off at 1645.

(Krueger)

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
24 November 1961

From the prison in Bonn under escort appeared the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

and stated in continuation of yesterday's interrogation:

I was controlled by East Zone border police in Marienborn on the rail journey to Berlin. I had to show my Ausweis. As I recall my baggage was not searched. This control took place in the train before my meeting with ALFRED.

The villa-like house previously mentioned to which ALFRED and his companion took me was in the restricted section of the Russian headquarters in Berlin-Karlshorst, or so I assumed. I did not have to show an Ausweis.

During the conversation, which was dominated by the Russians, I was not informed that "ERICH" was to be my cover name nor that I must maintain secrecy about my courier trips. At this time I was not required to sign either a secrecy agreement or a recruitment contract. It was self-evident that I was not to discuss this matter with other persons.

#### SECOND COURIER JOURNEY

It may have been in the spring of 1957 that I was again asked by CLEMENS to undertake a courier journey to Berlin. He was aware that I could only travel when I had time available and was therefore in agreement with the date that I specified.

On the occasion of one of the visits that CLEMENS paid me in Lendringsen (he visited me now and then in the company of Mrs. KONZ), I proposed to him that by my preference I should make the next trip by auto. I would be more convenient for me to travel by car, because I could then spend the night in Berlin. Meanwhile, I had informed myself about the circumstances of crossing the zonal border and determined that there were no particular difficulties to be expected. CLEMENS concurred with my proposal. It is very probable that CLEMENS told me he must check with the Russians whether this mode of travel was acceptable. CLEMENS himself foresaw no difficulties. We did not discuss CLEMENS's cooperation with the Russians, since this kind of subject was never discussed with me in any detail.

Weeks passed after this conversation, as I have already said, before CLEMENS's phone call asking whether I could again make a courier trip. After my assent, CLEMENS again turned up one day with the "secret suitcase" (ND-Koffer) and said that I could go by car. I was not to worry since I would be met in Marienborn. He may have told me that ALFRED would meet me.

The meeting place he specified was the parking lot at

Kilometer Stone 107  
On the Autobahn at Helmstedt/Berlin

I was given no further instructions.

On this occasion CLEMENS also briefed me on the secret compartment in the suitcase. The suitcase had a double bottom. To open it, you unscrewed the four fasteners (Gleitschoner) which are on a normal suitcase. The inner lining of the bottom thus removed revealed the secret compartment. CLEMENS showed me the mechanism. I believe that I recall noticing small rolls of film in the secret compartment during this demonstration.

SECRET/RYPAT

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CLEMENS gave me no other briefing on intelligence material, and I did not ask him about it. I should mention that the arrival time in Marienborn was set for 1400.

One morning in the spring of 1957 I went with the firm's automobile (VW), which was always available for my personal use, to the zonal border control point at Helmstedt. The control on the West German side by border police and customs officials was without complication, as was the control on the Eastern side. I gave West Berlin as my destination. At the East Zone control point I had to show my personal identity card, the documents for the car, and the West Marks that I was carrying. There was a long queue of travelers headed for Berlin. After my papers had been examined, and those of the car, I was permitted to continue towards Berlin. My personal ID card was in my true name.

When I arrived I saw the Russians waiting for me at a little distance from the East Zone control point. I recognized ALFRED and his companion. After paying the Autobahn toll and getting my travel permit, I drove on. The Russians followed me at a certain distance. They were using a Volkswagen, as I recall green-gray in color. They passed me and waited at a turn-out near the kilometer stone 107 which had been designated. There they both acted as if they had something to fix on the car. There is no restaurant at this turn-out and it had no other cars on it. After the two Russians had looked around to see whether anyone was watching, they came up to me and shook my hand.

SECRET/RYPAT

In the short conversation which followed, ALFRED asked about my health, whether I had had a good trip, what the fat man (CLEMENS) was doing and whether I had heard anything about FELFE. I answered these questions with the information I possessed. In response to your question, I state that CLEMENS was designated again by his alleged cover name.

HILDE

not HANNI. Usually, however, the two Russians called him the fat man. In the course of the conversation, ALFRED or his companion mentioned that "GERDA" (CLEMENS's wife) and "BRUNI" (CLEMENS's daughter) were all right. The daughter had been sick again or still was sick. They volunteered this without my asking.

The two men did not mention my relatives. While the conversation was going on, one of them fetched the suitcase which had been lying on the back seat of my car beside my briefcase. The whole sojourn at the turn-out lasted the length of one cigarette, about five or ten minutes. A specific time was then set up for meeting the next day at the zonal control point at Dreilinden near Berlin. I believe that it was set up for 0900 or 0930, the time at which I would cross the border.

I then proceeded towards Berlin. The two Russians followed at a distance. After some time they passed me and watched or possibly supervised my crossing of the border at Dreilinden shortly before Berlin. At this point also they stood some distance away from the auto control point.

I should like to insert here that the suitcase was to be picked up again on the return journey. For this, however, no particular meeting place was arranged.

Without any difficulty I made it to West Berlin and took a room about 1700 in the Hotel Tusculum on the Kurfuerstendamm.

SECRET/RYBAT

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In the evening I made a short round of the town and went to bed early. I met neither acquaintances nor relatives in Berlin.

The next day at the appointed time I went through the controls on the West and East sides of the zonal border control point at Dreilinden in exactly the same way as all other travelers. After I had passed the barrier I saw ALFRED and his companion in their Volkswagen on a side street. Without giving any sign I went on towards Helmstedt and noticed that the two men were following me. They overtook me, and I drove behind them. Several kilometers after the junction of the Autobahn with the Nuernberg spur, the two men stopped at a parking place. I followed them and also stopped. After short greetings and conversation (three to five minutes) during which the suitcase was put in my car, I drove on my way. They told me to give greetings to CLEMENS and also to FELFE if I should see him. They asked me how I had slept and other trivial questions. I was at a loss how to talk to them.

The two Russians once again passed me on the road and again waited near the zonal border at Marienborn, which I again crossed without difficulty. I was back home about 2000. Since CLEMENS knew of my intended arrival, he called me by phone on the same evening. He asked about the courier trip, and I gave him a precise report. He promised to come by within the next few days to get the suitcase. About three or four days later he did come by.

SECRET/RYBAT

I once again recounted my trip and passed on ALFRED's greetings as well as the news that I had heard about his family. He took note of this. During this conversation, he again said nothing further about the cooperation with the Russians.

In answer to your question as to how I intended to behave if the officials of the West or East Zonal Police had discovered the secret compartment in the suitcase, I answer that I had given this no special thought. It was on my mind only to drive carefully so that nothing would happen. I had not thought up any oral explanation. I did not expect any problems on the East Zone side since I was protected. I told my son Wolfgang and the POEL family that I was going to Frankfurt or Duesseldorf to visit a friend or my brother.

I should like to amend my answer to the previous question. I had indeed given some thought to the eventuality that I might be caught. But I never came to any conclusions because I simply could not think what I would say.

FURTHER MEETINGS AT KILOMETERSTONE 107

In spite of what you have just said I can no longer remember when or how often during the following period I met ALFRED and his companion at kilometer stone 107. I do not think that there were ten meetings, but probably fewer. I estimate six or seven all together. There was always a considerable span of time between meetings, sometimes months. I do know with certainty that the last meeting at kilometer stone 107 occurred before Easter 1960.

I know this with such precision because I was in Berlin on <sup>business</sup> totally personal/ with my son in the week before Easter 1960, traveling in the Volkswagen and spending the night again at the Hotel Tusculum. My son had his Easter vacatic at this time. We stayed two and a-half days. On this trip we visited my nephew Winfried in West Berlin, but met no relatives from the East Zone. On this trip I visited the East Sector of Berlin only on a rubberneck trip.

As I recall between 1956 and Easter 1960 I made two courier trips yearly. I should like you to take note that

1. There was only one courier trip by rail, as I have said, and all others were made with the firm's Volkswagen.
2. After the second trip later meetings at kilometer stone 107 occurred in the same pattern as the second trip, except for minor changes in the arrival and departure times at the various control points.
3. ALFRED was present at all meetings, and also his companion, except for one case when another man appeared whom I also took to be a Russian. I cannot give a personal description of this man since I saw him only fleetingly.
4. With one exception, the Russians always came in a green-grey Volkswagen Model about 1956. ALFRED once turned up in a dark colored Mercedes of an old model.

5. The delivery of the suitcase always occurred at Kilometer stone 107 with the exception of the first trip, and the return of the suitcase always occurred at various parking places on the Autobahn without specific prearrangement, as I described for the second trip.

6. I always spent the night in hotels in West Berlin, the Tusculum, the Astoria, the Hotel am Zoo.). I never spent the night at the Russian headquarters in Karlshorst or anywhere else in East Berlin. I always registered with my own name in the West Berlin hotels. On two occasions I reserved my room at the Tusculum by telegram.

7. On one occasion CLEMENS drove to a meeting with me.

Before this trip, CLEMENS had told me that he would take part in the next courier trip. We drove together along the usual route, crossed the zonal border control point at the specified time, and went from there to kilometer stone 107. On this trip CLEMENS used the name

KRAMER.

He had a West German personal identity card in this name. In this connection/  
*what other colleagues.*  
he told me that the other colleagues also had two ID cards. We met ALFRED and his companion at the parking place by the kilometer stone 107. After short greetings, we continued towards Berlin. CLEMENS switched from my car to that of the Russians.

CLEMENS had taken the suitcase with him. A short distance before Berlin CLEMENS got into my car again, and we went to West Berlin together. While I stayed at the Hotel Tusculum, CLEMENS went to East Berlin and spent the night there, or so he told me. The following day he came to my hotel and told me he had been with the Russians on the previous night and got very little sleep. He told me nothing of his conversations with the Russians. We drove back to Helmstedt together, meeting the Russians (ALFRED and his companion) at the appointed time along the way. The return of the suitcase occurred at a parking place. After a short trivial conversation, we started back.

8. On another occasion FELFE took part in a meeting and a trip to Berlin.

CLEMENS announced FELFE's participation in the trip to me beforehand. The trip occurred exactly as had the one with CLEMENS. As I recall, I met FELFE somewhere and picked him up. I no longer remember whether FELFE's trip happened before the one with CLEMENS or whether we took the suitcase with us on that occasion. I am inclined to believe that there was no suitcase on this trip. On this occasion we also met ALFRED and his companion at the parking place at Kilometer stone 107. After a pause for a cigarette, the Russians took FELFE in their car and we drove to a point just this side of Berlin. Here FELFE switched back to my car. As in CLEMENS's case, FELFE also spent the night with the Russians, or so he said, and came to me at the Hotel Tusculum the following morning very tired. FELFE also gave me no information about his meeting with the Russians. And I did not ask him what kind of conversations he had had with the Russians.

SECRET/RYPAT

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In answer to your question, I state that about the time of the first courier trap, CLEMENS told me that FELFE also had a contact with the Russians. I cannot say under what circumstances this contact was established or whether CLEMENS was involved in the play. I never heard anything about this from FELFE either. I assume from various remarks of CLEMENS that FELFE and CLEMENS were working together. I had the impression that FELFE was subordinate to CLEMENS. I have been misunderstood. I must correct the record. I was of the opinion that CLEMENS was subordinate to FELFE.

I request that the interrogation be broken off for today since I feel in poor health.

Read, approved, and signed.

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Witnessed with the note that the accused was given opportunity to eat lunch. The interrogation was broken off at 1600.

SECRET/RYPAT

Bad Godesberg  
27 November 1961

EL II

NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appeared the accused under escort

ERWIN TIEBEL

Whose personalia are known,

and stated:

Several days ago you asked me whether any inquiries had been made by anybody about myself and my past activity in my home town of Lendringsen. I have thought about this and would like to say the following today:

About 1948 or 49 at the Hotel Schulte in Lendringsen I became acquainted with a certain

Gustav SCHMITZ  
resident in Lendringsen, *West Germany*

of whom I knew that he belonged to the KPD and to various local boards. He was also the representative of the KPD newspaper Die Freiheit and once lent me two volumes of a book called Lenin which I was to study. I later returned these books to him unread. At that time as I recall he did not directly solicit me to join the KPD but there was a certain importunate quality in his mode of address. He frequently came to the restaurant and liked to drink. At one of these accidental encounters he once said to me, being tipsy at the time, "Everybody knows all about me (TN: meaning TIEBEL) and this will come up again". He then pointed to a corner of the barroom and added, "It could happen that my head could be chopped off there in the corner". My earlier membership to the NSDAP had never been discussed with SCHMITZ.

I naturally worried about this remark and wondered how this man could know details of my past history. I came to the conclusion that he probably had some way of getting access to the official statements that I had made when I moved to Lendringsen. As I mentioned before, he sat on a local Board. As I recall he was also on a list of candidates for election. Later I came to attach no particular significance to this incident and lost track of the man.

MEETINGS WITH PERSONS IN BERLIN

1951 I met my family in West Berlin. This I have reported on page 10 of the interrogation.

1953 I met my mother or my brother in Berlin. The family NISCHE, with whom I am acquainted, was supposed to come to this meeting. I reported on this on page 29.

1954 My meeting with my brother Martin was arranged again. I informed my acquaintance Dipl. Ing. Heinz TRAUPE, resident in Frieden/Leine of this. He intended to meet my brother Horst, who now lives in Radeberg, in Berlin and TRAUPE proposed traveling to Berlin together. In addition, CLEMENS joined us on this trip so that he could meet his wife in Berlin.

We flew together from Duesseldorf to Berlin. Correction, TRAUPE flew from Hannover, and we had agreed to meet in Berlin at the Savoy hotel. We stayed about two days in Berlin.

Before my departure I had written to my brother that I should like to see the LUDWIG family again. I reported on LUDWIG on page 30 of my interrogation. It is also possible that I, myself, invited LUDWIG by mail to come to a reunion in Berlin. LUDWIG and my brother did in fact appear at the appointed time in Berlin. Whereas my brother went back to Dresden on the same day, I remained and spent the evening with the LUDWIG couple. They lived in the vicinity of the Friedrichstrasse railroad station. Our meeting was of a purely personal nature. TRAUPE's brother had not appeared. He was depressed by this. CLEMENS's wife also did not appear. But about this I am not absolutely certain. It is possible that the CLEMENS's met somewhere else and CLEMENS did not mention it to me.

In the afternoon TRAUPE was asked by CLEMENS to drive to Potsdam to visit a war comrade of TRAUPE whose name I did not know. TRAUPE was to be back for the evening meal. He did not appear until about 2200 however. Meanwhile, the LUDWIG pair, CLEMENS and myself had dined at Kempinski's restaurant. TRAUPE explained his tardiness by saying that he had actually been back for a long time and had just left the opera.

He had seen a production of Die Zauberfloete and therefore could not participate in the evening meal as arranged.

I guessed from the conversation between CLEMENS and TRAUPE about TRAUPE's trip that TRAUPE was to recruit his war comrade as an informant. This man apparently was unable to make up his mind immediately about undertaking such activities. I got the impression that he was to collect information for CLEMENS on behalf of a western intelligence service. CLEMENS had also made such an approach to LUDWIG. LUDWIG commented that he didn't have access to much information beyond his specialty as an expert on the dairy industry in Dresden. I do not know whether LUDWIG and the war comrade ever became active.

1952 I met my mother and my Aunt Rosa HOLFELD (sic) in Berlin. I had flown from Duesseldorf to Berlin. This visit was purely personal.

1956 I met my brother Martin in Berlin on the first courier trip. I have already reported on this in detail.

Before 1960 The courier trips to Berlin that I have reported took place. On these I met neither friends nor relations.

1960 I went with my son to Berlin by car to show him the city. On this occasion we visited my nephew Winfried who was studying in West Berlin. We met no other persons on this occasion.

From this time on I was never in Berlin again. It is entirely possible that the years I have given for my private trips to Berlin are not completely accurate.

It is also possible that the order in which I have recorded these visits may actually have been different. Since my mother was able to visit me relatively often in Lendringaen and moved to the Fed Rep in 1958, my personal trips to Berlin became unnecessary.

I request that the interrogation be suspended for today, since I wish to ponder certain questions that have been put to me without distraction. I request that the necessary time and peace be given me for this. I will make this request in writing.

Read, approved and signed.

---

Witnessed:

Note: The following questions were put to the accused TIEBEL:

- A. When and for what purpose did a meeting with Mrs. CLEMENS occur in Berlin?
- B. Whether he did not sign a secrecy agreement and/or contract for the RIS at the meeting with ALFRED?
- C. The allegations concerning his knowledge of CLEMENS's cooperation with the RIS are inadequate in view of the close friendship that existed between the two men.

TIEBEL sank his head in his hands and thought for a long time. Then at 1200 he requested suspension of the interrogation. When asked why he wished to make a written request, TIEBEL said, "Give me a little time and maybe you will be surprised." After eating lunch TIEBEL was brought back to the prison in Bonn.

CERTIFIED:

(Krueger)

Sicherungsgruppe  
EL II

Bad Godesberg, 29 November 1961.

INTERROGATION

The accused

Erwin T I E B E L  
whose personalia are known,

held at the detention prison in Bonn, declared as follows:

From my court interrogation in Munich I gathered that CLEMENS stated that my meetings with the Russians first started in 1956, the beginning of my courier trips. I presume that CLEMENS intended to protect me by his statement.

However, this is not entirely true. I wish to tell the truth even at the risk of possible self-incrimination, which I now have to face to relieve my conscience.

I hereby wish to supplement and correct my former declarations:

1. When CLEMENS returned from his trip to Dresden, which I have already repeatedly described, he told me that the Russians had talked about me and had made thorough inquiries about me. I can no longer recall whether CLEMENS told me this immediately upon his return or at some later date, nor can I repeat his words verbatim. However, I remember the gist of this conversation which ran about as follows:

The Russians had discussed me in detail and emphasized my long relationship to CLEMENS who, after all, was staying with me. If I remember correctly

CLEMENS used the words "They know more about you than I or even you yourself". He also recounted everything that was said about me: that my father had already been a member of the NSDAP and the SA, that my brother Martin had been a member of the NSDAP and SA, thus my brother Siegfried was the HJ, my wife with the "Frauenshaft" (womens organization) and the Red Cross, my father-in-law a Regional Chief (Kreisfuehrer) of the Reichskriegerbund and also belonged to the Feuerschutzpolizei (Kreisfuehrer) under Himmler and participated in the war as an officer and was also a newspaper publisher. As far as my antecedents were concerned the Russians knew everything (NSDAP, SS, SA, member of a military court). It was even brought out that I had been partly responsible for the shooting of alien workers in Radeberg. CLEMENS admitted that this had been news to him. I have to interpolate here that my mother had already given me strong hints of this in one of her letters. Shortly before the arrival of the Russians in Radeberg, alien workers and probably also Russian prisoners of war had been killed, probably by the Gestapo. I had nothing whatever to do with this, but heard of it at a much later date and was no longer in Radeberg during the period in question. My mother also informed me that it was rumored I had been partly responsible for these killings. Outsiders and acquaintances were constantly inquiring whether she had heard from me and where I was. She had the impression that people were trying to get information out of her but she had refused all information because one could not trust anybody anymore.

CLEMENS also told me that the Russians were showing an interest in me similar to that shown in him. The Russians wanted to talk with me also. He also told me I could think it over and do as I wished. I need not be afraid he had also come back and afterwards one could do as one wished despite everything. Of course, I interpreted this the only possible way,

i.e. that the Russians wanted to use me for intelligence purposes.

I took my time before deciding what to do. On the other hand, I was thinking of my family in Radeberg which had already suffered enough and especially because of me. On the other hand, I thought of myself and my situation. Denazification procedures were still in progress, which meant that former SS-Members and especially an SD-member were bound to be punished. I thought of my job which consisted of re-establishing the firm POHL, which had been left in bad shape. I also thought of my brother Siegfried who was finally accepted for study in Bonn after much trouble and after a first refusal because of his former HJ-membership (he had been Oberscharfuehrer). I do not remember now whether he had yet passed his final exams and was already serving as Referendar.

After months of pondering the problem, I finally told CLEMENS that I would comply with the Russian request and have a preliminary talk with them. I also considered the fact that after all CLEMENS had come back, who, in my opinion, was much more important than I was. Moreover, CLEMENS assured me that I really need have no fear and, as, I could see, he had also returned and was also biding his time. At that time CLEMENS was no longer in Lengeringen.

I can no longer recall how, when or by what means CLEMENS arranged my meeting with the Russians. I only remember that I did not take any steps on my own and that it must have been CLEMENS who made the necessary preparations probably from Bonn or Duesseldorf.

In any case, this is what followed:

On the date prearranged by CLEMENS I flew from Duesseldorf to Berlin

and at the prearranged time went to the Russian monument in Treptow, where I waited. CLEMENS gave me the date, time and location. I can no longer recall or indicate now where CLEMENS was at that time, i.e., whether he lived in Bonn or Duesseldorf. As already mentioned, he was no longer in Leagdring. He had told me that I would be addressed as "AUGUST" at the arranged meeting site. It was towards evening and already twilight. After a short time two men came up the road as if they were out for a walk, looked me over and then passed me. They returned and conversed with each other in front of me. One of them dropped the word "AUGUST" and both of them looked at me. I also said "AUGUST" whereupon one of them asked me to accompany them. We returned to the road where a car was waiting. It was a dark, ( I mean black Mercedes car of a recent model. One of the men boarded the car with me and drove a few hundred meters. The car stopped and after a few minutes the other man entered the car together with Mrs. CLEMENS, whom I had not noticed before. Mrs. CLEMENS and I greeted each other very warmly, because the last time I had seen Mrs. CLEMENS was in Dresden towards the end of 1944. We talked of her children and about all the news in Dresden.

The car took the Autobahn towards Dresden. Mrs. CLEMENS and I were in the rear, the two men in front. One of them drove the car. We did not reach Dresden until late at night. There was little conversation during the drive. I fell asleep because I was tired and exhausted. Mrs. CLEMENS also took a nap in the car. She did inquire about her husband, and I gave her the greetings which her husband had asked me to transmit to her. Upon arrival in Dresden Mrs. CLEMENS was left off at a place which in the bombed-out city and in the darkness I did not recognize. The car continued and after a few minutes stopped in front of a large building. My last appearance

(lobby) it must have been a large apartment building. I was given something to eat and afterwards was led into a small room where I was told to have a good night's sleep, since it was already very late. Next morning I looked out the window to see where I was. There were several large apartment buildings on the opposite side. In between the buildings I noticed a fir forest. I assumed that the building was located at the edge of the Dresdener Heide, in the part of town known as the Waldschloesschen-Viertel. After leaving the building I found my assumption confirmed.

(Court Comment: According to our information Russians offices and apartments were located in the part of the city known as "Waldschloesschen".)

Next morning I was served breakfast and was led into a larger room which was evidently the office of the Chief. I arrived at this conclusion because, when entering or when being called in other men always stood at attention. The man was one of the two who had met me at the monument and driven with me to Dresden. I did not see the other man again, at least not as far as I can remember. This man told me he was glad I had come. CLEMENS had already told me about me, but he was also well informed about me from his records. He then fingered the pages of a file in front of him, and proposed that I should write my life history and describe in detail what I did in the Party, the SS and the SD. He gave me paper and pen and led me back to the room where I had spent the night. He added that I should take my time, but write down everything in detail. I did this because I could hardly refuse it. However, I kept my

notes as brief as possible and used only catchwords. Contrary to my habit, I wrote in printed letters. I recorded only the basic facts and wrote as little as generally as possible about my real work, especially in the Hauptamt VI. After about one hour the man entered the room, and we returned to his office. He started to read my notes half aloud, smiled and said I had not written very much and that many things were missing, but all this was in the file which he pointed out to me. He said he was satisfied, but I had forgotten to sign it. I then added my signature in his presence. In the course of conversation he inquired about my health, my work and also about CLEMENS and how he was getting along. He then inquired if I had any special wish; I had not yet seen Dresden and if I wished and was interested he would be glad to show me the town. He repeatedly thanked me for my coming. He then ordered the car. On the street I observed that my assumption of being in the Waldschloesschen-Viertel was correct and remarked with a smile that we might as well drive to Radeberg because we were quite close to the Staatsstrasse. I only wanted him to confirm what I had already established.

We were then driven the 15 Kilometers to Radeberg and crossed that town. My companion - he was the same man to whom I had talked - merely closed the curtains on the car windows while crossing the town to prevent my being seen. We returned the same way to Dresden and after briefly crossing the city drove to the Autobahn in the direction of Berlin, which we reached around 17 hours. I left the car at the Treptower Park and took the Stadtbahn to Tempelhof. I returned by plane the same evening, having booked passage beforehand.

I did not see Mrs. CLEMENS again on this day. I made no visits of any kind Dresden or Radeberg, nor did I meet anybody. While driving back through Radeberg I hoped tacitly that I would see somebody I knew. But this did not happen. I also did not again see the other man whom I had met on the previous day at the Monument.

There was truly very little conversation on the long several hours return to Berlin. It was only a casual conversation, with remarks for example when another car came along or passed us, as happens in auto trips of several hours length. Naturally, Mrs. CLEMENS had given greetings for her husband on the previous evening and my escort also charged me with such greetings; and naturally at the brief farewell in Treptow he also said that I would hear from CLEMENS again.

If I am asked whether I signed a secrecy agreement or contract at this meeting I can only say that it is my present recollection that I did not, however unlikely this may sound. If I knew, I would say so. I remember only the curriculum vitae, and that I was obliged to sign it, as I stated above. I am inclined to presume that this signature of mine was possibly sufficient to the man. Along with it was the text written by me, and the Russian in whose presence I signed was probably a senior type who gave the orders and was apparently respected. In any case, it was clear to me that I was under control.

I can now hardly give a useful personal description of the two men who met me in Treptow.

I saw one of them in Treptow only fleetingly and in the darkened car on the drive to Dresden. The other one, with whom I spoke on the next day, might be described as follows:

Age about 45 or somewhat older.

Slightly above medium height.

Plump, somewhat short, figure.

Round but somewhat large and gross face.

He spoke good German, although with a detectible accent. All the men I saw wore civilian clothes. After this time, I never again saw this man, whom I have described as well as I can remember. He was definitely not "ALFRED" or "ALFRED's companion," whom I saw on the many later courier trips.

Shortly after this CLEMENS came to me and asked how everything had gone. I no longer remember exactly when that was, but it may have been on the next day or one or two days thereafter. It is also possible that he called me by phone before he came.

If I am asked approximately when all of this happened, I must say that I can give only the following exact indications: When I flew to Berlin, CLEMENS was no longer living in Lendringsen. I mean that he must already have been living in Duesseldorf. I know only that it was an Autumn day or early in the Winter, for as I recall it was already almost dark at the time of meeting, which was 1700. I ought to add that CLEMENS ordered and paid for the air ticket.

If you ask me further how it could be that CLEMENS wrote to me as "ERICH" from the PW camp near Rome, I can only say that I do not understand it myself. CLEMENS must simply have made a mistake about the given name; I can think of no other explanation.

It is definitely true, however, that at the time when CLEMENS wrote from POW camp there was no mention of any kind of connection with the Russians; in any case, none that I knew. I also do not believe that this contact can have existed in regard to CLEMENS. It was only much later that there was any mention of the name "ERICH" as a code name for me.

I dictated the foregoing myself.

I request that the interrogation be broken off for today. Tomorrow I shall make further statements for the record.

Read, approved and signed

---

Witnessed:

(Krueger)

(Poeter)

EL II

Bad Godesberg,  
30 November 1961NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appears under escort the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and made the following statements in continuation of his interrogation of 29 November 1961.

CLEMENS came to me several months after my first meeting with the Russians in Dresden (possibly summer 1951) and said, "The Russians want to see you again." He was supposed to come to Berlin with me, but did not have time.

He specified a particular day, place and time for the proposed meeting; he gave no details concerning the reason for the trip. He gave me a letter for his wife, who was to meet me at the railroad station Warschauer Bruecke in East Berlin. CLEMENS instructed me that if his wife was not waiting for me at the railroad station, I was to come back again without making the meeting with the Russians. I had the impression that his wife was making all

further arrangements for the meeting with the Russians and he, therefore, gave me no further explanation.

The meeting was set up on such short notice that I had no chance to notify my relatives in Radeberg of my arrival in Berlin.

On the day set, I flew from Duesseldorf to Berlin. CLEMENS made the booking and paid the fare. I met Mrs. CLEMENS at the barrier in the subway station Warschauer Bruecke at the appointed time (as I recall about 2030 hours). She was already waiting. I went with her to a passage under the tracks where two Russian men were waiting in a car. These were not the same two Russians

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who had brought me to Dresden for the first meeting. After a brief greeting the two Russians took me in a black Mercedes together with Mrs. CLEMENS to a residential district and stopped at a barbed-wire barrier.

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There the soldiers standing in uniform let us in after an exchange of words with the driver. We stopped in front of a small house, like a villa, and got out.

I had given Mrs. CLEMENS her husband's letter during the drive. We sat three together in the back seat of the car, and I talked only with Mrs. CLEMENS.

The two Russians, Mrs. CLEMENS and I entered a room on the ground floor of the house. There were initial greetings. Mrs. CLEMENS talked with the two Russians, and named one of them

"ALFRED"

I do not know the name of the other Russian. I had the impression that Mrs. CLEMENS was rather well acquainted with ALFRED.

A supper table was laid in the room at which we sat. ALFRED asked about the "fat man". (This is what he called CLEMENS), asking about his health, how he was getting on, when I had last seen him, and when he would see me again. Mrs. CLEMENS took part in the conversation in a similar manner. We ate something and drank wine with our food.

I was told that my family was making out all right, but beyond this we talked only of such trivial things as the wine, the caviar which was on the table, and articles in the newspaper. At my request, Mrs. CLEMENS made tea in the kitchen.

During the conversation ALFRED asked how much time I had and when I had to go back. I explained that I had to break off now in order to get a place to sleep. After this point Mrs. CLEMENS cut in and asked whether I could not simply stay here so that I could go with her on a shopping trip in West Berlin the next day. She suggested that I spend the night here and ALFRED joined in and advised me to spend the night in that house.

On the second floor there was a room, ALFRED said, where I could sleep. It also developed from the conversation that Mrs. CLEMENS would stay in the house too. I accepted this invitation, since I shared the opinion that it would probably not be possible to get a hotel room. We stayed together for a little while, and then Mrs. CLEMENS suggested going to bed, since we could then get up early. I got a room with a double bed.

I might mention that I learned from Mrs. CLEMENS in the course of the conversation that she had come to Berlin from Dresden in a car. There was also talk indicating that she would drive back on the next day. I do not know whether ALFRED or the other Russian escorted her.

Around noon I parted from Mrs. CLEMENS, and in the afternoon flew back to Duesseldorf.

In response to your question, I state that the Russians, especially ALFRED, called me

"ERICH"

when conversing. Mrs. CLEMENS also used this cover name to me. I should add that CLEMENS had mentioned the name "ERICH" as cover name before my departure. CLEMENS spoke to me as follows: "You are now 'ERICH'." I understood from this exchange that this was my new cover name.

It is a fact that at this meeting with ALFRED and his companion I had no discussion of an intelligence nature. I have the opinion that the Russians wanted to remind me again of themselves to show that they had not forgotten me and wanted to stay in contact. It is also possible that the purpose of my trip was to deliver the letter to Mrs. CLEMENS, especially since CLEMENS told me that he could go himself. He had been scheduled, as I have already remarked, to come himself.

I received no money from ALFRED or from anybody else except CLEMENS, who paid for the air ticket. I was given no intelligence support material, carbon paper, etc.

On the same evening or the next day CLEMENS called me and informed himself about the events of the trip. It was several days later, I believe, that he turned up in person and heard my report. I gave CLEMENS no written notes about the matter. I told CLEMENS about his family, insofar as I had heard from his wife, and delivered greetings from ALFRED and his wife.

#### MEETING WITH ALFRED

Months went by before CLEMENS again told me by telephone that he and I were to go Berlin for a meeting with ALFRED. As I recall, this must have been in the fall of 1951 or 1952. CLEMENS came on several visits to Lendingsen between the meeting reported above and this telephone message.

His visits were purely private in nature. He visited not only myself but also the POHL family where he was known as "Uncle Heinz." On the occasion of these meetings, we never discussed the trips to Berlin.

CLEMENS now specified a day and a time where we were to meet <sup>in</sup> / Duesseldorf for a flight to Berlin. I drove to Duesseldorf at the appointed time in the car belonging to my firm. As I recall, we flew to Berlin around noon and met ALFRED on the same day about 2000 in front of a movie in the Schlesische Strasse in West Berlin, near the subway station Schlesisches Tor.

Since we were somewhat early for the meeting with ALFRED, we drank a coffee in a small primitive cafe. About 2000 we met ALFRED and his companion near the movie. We all walked together across the Spree-Bruecke to the car which was parked as usual at the underpass near the Warschauer Bruecke.

We drove to the same residential district that I previously described, and to the same house. I believe that this was in the Russian headquarters in Karlshorst. The car, another Mercedes, was driven by a chauffeur. ALFRED took CLEMENS and me into the same room where I had been before, and where Mrs. CLEMENS was waiting. I do not think that CLEMENS had known beforehand that his wife would be present. We were again given food and again our conversation was trivial. Mrs. CLEMENS reported about her family and generally about Dresden. She mentioned nothing of our meeting in Dresden and Berlin. I no longer remember whether she told me anything about my family, or whether I asked.

It is quite possible. In the course of the conversation one of the two Russians brought a dictating machine into the room. I believe that the suggestion for this came from CLEMENS. I imagine he said (to use CLEMENS' language): "We've had enough to eat; now we've got to work". CLEMENS said to me and to my (sic) wife in the same breath, "You can both go to bed, but I've got to work now".

I had made no previous plans about shelter, leaving the whole thing to CLEMENS and because of the lateness of the meeting time, had expected to sleep again in the Russians' house. This remark of CLEMENS left me in no further doubt.

Mrs. CLEMENS and I went to bed. I do not know what ALFRED and CLEMENS still had to discuss. He told me nothing about it on the next day. It was quite late, perhaps in the early hours of morning, that CLEMENS came to my room and lay down in the other bed.

Next morning, the Russians took Mrs. CLEMENS, her husband and me back to the Warschauer Bruecke. The three of us rode to the Uhland Strasse Station for Mrs. CLEMENS again intended to do some shopping in West Berlin. CLEMENS and I went with her. As I recall, Mrs. CLEMENS again was brought by car from Dresden to Berlin. The CLEMENS couple never discussed intelligence matters in my presence. I also never mentioned this subject. While Mrs. CLEMENS returned to the East Sector of Berlin by subway, we flew to Duesseldorf in the afternoon. I drove with the car to Lendringsen, and CLEMENS stayed in Duesseldorf. We did not speak about the meeting with the Russians during our trip.

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In my opinion, this trip, like the other one, was designed to keep the contact alive. It was never revealed or even hinted to me in any of the conversation just what tasks in the nature of intelligence activity I was to be entrusted with.

On this trip, as on the previous one, there was never a conversation between ALFRED and me with just the two of us along together. I signed no secrecy agreement or contract, and I received no assignments such as Stimmungsberichte, personality assessment or spotting reports from ALFRED or from his companion.

The expenses of this trip were paid by CLEMENS, who also bought the air tickets.

Read, approved and signed

---

Witnessed:

(Krueger)

(Poeter)

SECRET/RVBAT

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
1 December 1961NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appeared under escort the accused

Erwin TIEBBL

whose personalia are known

and makes the following statements in continuation of his interrogation of yesterday.

FOURTH MEETING WITH ALFRED (First courier trip)

I shall now report concerning my first actual courier trip. It is not possible for me to tell the season or year of this trip. There were, however, several months, perhaps even a much longer time, between the last meeting with ALFRED together with the CLEMENS couple and the meeting discussed below.

As usual CLEMENS called me one day and said, "You have to go to Berlin again. I cannot leave." I said I was ready and named a day that was all right with me. Several days later CLEMENS came and gave me a sealed letter, DIN-A-Format, and said that this letter was to be handed to ALFRED in Berlin. The movie house in the Schlesische Strasse which I already knew was established as a meeting place. According to CLEMENS, he had notified ALFRED of my arrival and had said in the letter that he himself could not come to the meeting.

CLEMENS had booked the flight and paid for the ticket. On the appointed day I flew to Berlin from Duesseldorf and met ALFRED at the appointed place. It was about 2000 hours. This time ALFRED had a different companion with him whom I had not previously met and never saw again. ALFRED knew from CLEMENS that I was short of time and everything had to go quickly. CLEMENS had told me that he had told ALFRED this.

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I handed ALFRED the letter, which was somewhat lumpy because it contained what seemed to be a fat, box-shaped object.

ALFRED asked about the state of health of "the fat man" (CLEMENS) and asked the usual questions, for example, whether my health was good, etc.

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ALFRED told me that about 22 hours I should be at the subway station "Hallesches Tor", near the square of the same name, near Friedrich Strasse. We parted and I took the subway to the station Hallesches Tor. There I got out and went into a bar and had supper in order to bridge the time until 2200.

At the appointed time, I met ALFRED's companion at the Hallesches Tor. There I got out and went into a bar and had supper in order to bridge the time until 2200.

At the appointed time, I met ALFRED's companion at the Hallesches Tor, and he gave me a letter for CLEMENS. I am not able to give a physical description of this man. In my opinion he was also a Russian, about 180 cm. tall, who spoke very good German. His manners were less foreign than ALFRED's.

I spent the night at the hotel Tusculum. I had reserved a room after getting to Berlin. The next morning I flew back to Duesseldorf.

As usual, CLEMENS informed himself about my flight by telephone and came by several days later in person. I gave him the letter. He asked whether ALFRED had been there and inquired about other details of the trip. He gave me no indication of the content of the 2 letters, and I did not ask about them.

After this first courier trip, the railroad trip that I have already described occurred. I must correct those statements which indicated that my acquaintance with ALFRED took place on the interzonal train. It happened earlier. I refer specifically to my allegations recorded on pages 76 and 65 Part II of my interrogation, and to the reasons given there why I did not tell the whole truth and what immediately followed.

The events of this trip, previously designated as first courier trip, and the following courier trips to kilometer stone 107 occurred as I have reported them.

If you ask me whether CLEMENS ever said that he had received instructions from the Russians to approach a western intelligence service in order to work for the Russians in that service, I can only say CLEMENS did not tell me so. When he went to Bonn he gave as a reason to me and also to the POHL couple that he could not stay forever in Lendringen, a dismal dump, as he called it. He said also that he couldn't continue forever to depend financially on me and the POHL couple. He had to find another job. He said that a great deal was now going on in Bonn and that he would find old comrades and old friends there. This seemed plausible to me, for CLEMENS is by his nature a man who must have the bustle of a large city around him. Subjectively, I was also happy that CLEMENS had made the decision to stand again on his own feet.

What CLEMENS later told me during his visits indicated that he again had contact with comrades and acquaintances (FELFE and other people whose names I did not know) and that he was again able to do intelligence work. I remember also that he told me that it was not easy for a former SS member to make a comeback. He did tell me once later, about two years ago, that he was to be taken back into government service. This situation was still unsettled at the time.

Obviously it was clear to me that CLEMENS was doing intelligence work for both sides, that is, for the Russians on the one hand, with whom he had been in contact since 1950, and for the Western service on the other hand, as an employee of which he had always represented himself to me.

Since I had been brought in contact with the Soviet intelligence service by CLEMENS and was conducting intelligence activity, namely, courier work and compulsion, it was obvious to me that my activity was to the benefit of the Soviet intelligence service.

I do not know what position CLEMENS had with the Gehlen Organization or later with the BND, nor how deeply he had penetrated the BND in order to collect information and betray this to the RIS. But I do recall a statement of CLEMENS in which he said, "They (meaning the Russians) always want to know a lot, but they do not get much; I cannot endanger our people". I understood the expression "our people" to be meant in a personal as well as professional way.

I state in answer to a question that I have made record of all meetings with members of the Soviet intelligence service and of the courier trips that I made. No other connections existed with this intelligence service. In the Western intelligence service I was acquainted only with CLEMENS and FELFE. As I already said, I knew that the latter also had a contact with the RIS. I can give no information about the nature and circumstances of his connections. Except for CLEMENS and FELFE I can name no persons who worked for the Eastern or Western intelligence services.

CLEMENS knows the following acquaintances and relatives of mine living in West Germany.

The POHL family in Lenzingsen  
WEISSER, Kaete nee UNGEMACH in Menden  
Mr. HOUDEK in Tutzing/Starnberger See  
Mr. KOSCHE in Schorndorf  
Mr. TRAUPE in Breden/Leine  
Mr. HILLEBRAND in Bad Homburg/Frankfurt/M, Frantzius Strasse  
NITSCHKE, Claus in Unna  
TIEBEL, Ekard in Braunschweig

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TIEBEL, Siegfried in Duesseldorf

Of members of my family living in the Soviet zone, he knows my entire family and my friend,

Mr. LUDWIG in Radeberg.

Of these I know that he approached only LUDWIG and TRAUPE to work for him. I have already reported concerning this.

I know nothing about other people who may have been involved with CLEMENS in intelligence work.

I request that the interrogation be broken off because I am not feeling well today.

Read, approved and signed

---

Witnessed:

(Krueger)

(Poeter)

SECRET/RFBAT

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
4 December 1961NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appears under escort the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and makes the following statements in continuation of his interrogation.

I shall now add the following to the record concerning my statements about political activities before 1945:

About 1937 I was appointed Stadtverordneter, then called "Ratsherr." At the beginning of the war I was given responsibility for the work of a Beigeordneter (Stadtrat). In practical terms I had the job of acting Mayor. On paper I held these offices until the end of the war.

Question: Have you ever discussed your divorce with the Russians?

Answer: No. Neither I nor the Russians ever mentioned this subject. I had no occasion, because I considered my divorce a truly private matter.

I was once asked by ALFRED about the liaison between CLEMENS and Mrs. KOEHL. As I recall, I mentioned in passing that he wanted to marry Mrs. KONZ. The Russians answered (I recall ALFRED's exact words) "That won't do". (Das geht nicht). They said substantially concerning this that I should try to persuade CLEMENS that he should not write such vulgar letters to his wife.

I told CLEMENS about this.

Question: When did you discuss with ALFRED or any other member of the R. your mother's moving from Radeberg to West Germany?

Answer: When CLEMENS spoke with me about the courier trips he indicated that my willingness to cooperate might have certain advantages for my relatives living in Radeberg; he said I ought to think of my family. Concerning the reasons for my agreement, I shall have more to say later.

After my father's death, I always wanted to bring my mother to live with me in West Germany. She was to take care of my son and me; we wanted to set up a common household.

I personally undertook the first proposal for the move. It was to be indicated that she would move to Duesseldorf and my brother Siegfried. I undertook to guarantee that the journey to Duesseldorf would involve no hardship which might have been caused by the appearance of my name in the official request.

It is possible that at some meeting with ALFRED I told him that a request had been made for my mother's move to West Germany. I might also mention that this request had also been put in for my aunt, Rosa HOHLFELD.

ALFRED took note of this but said nothing more about it. Approval of the request took almost a year. I do not know whether ALFRED exerted influence on it. I remember that later, after my mother's and aunt's move in 1958, he spontaneously mentioned it to me and said, "Grandma will be there now too and I (sic) can be happy". When I associate this statement with the move in my mind now, I presume that the Russians very possibly had something to do with it.

Question: What do you know about meetings with ALFRED in Vienna and in other cities in Austria? Did you notice any?

Answer: I noticed no meeting with ALFRED or with other members of the Soviet Intelligence Service in Vienna or in other foreign cities. I was never invited.

I do know something about a meeting between CLEMENS and ALFRED in Vienna. It must have been this summer, 1961, that CLEMENS told me during a Sunday visit together with Mrs. KOWZ at the POHL house in Lendringsen that he had been in Vienna and met ALFRED there. Of course, he did not tell me the whole story of the meeting, but said that:

- A. Shortly thereafter several letters would come from his wife, which I should not open but send on immediately to his post box in Cologne. He gave me no details;
- B. If X day should come (Russian Occupation of West Germany) I should stay in Lendringsen. The Russians had said they would easily find me there. He would be evacuated along with his Western service.

CLEMENS gave me no further details about his meeting.

I also remember that a long time ago he once told me about a meeting in Vienna with ALFRED, where he was brought from Salzburg in a car, and then back to Salzburg. I can make no further statements about this meeting.

CLEMENS told me once that he had discussed with the Russians the possibility of meetings in Amsterdam.

Allegedly his Western service no longer permitted trips to Berlin. Nevertheless I later got post cards from Berlin and when I asked him, CLEMENS said that the alleged ban had been lifted.

I do not know whether meetings with ALFRED actually occurred in Amsterdam or in any other foreign cities except Vienna.

Question: What is the meaning of the telephone number 91 78 92 in your notebook?

Answer: This is the telephone number of a pension in

Berlin -- Charlottenburg  
Niebuhr Strasse 1

I got the number from another pension where I asked about a room. I have also slept at the Pension listed above when I was on courier trips.

In response to your question, I declare once again that I never received telephone number for ALFRED or any other RIS member, nor did I ever receive support material such as carbon paper, cameras, etc.

I repeat again that my instructions always were to return immediately from any meeting at which ALFRED did not appear.

I should now like to explain the reason why I went to Dresden, and later to Berlin, there had contact with the Russians, talked with them, and agreed to undertake courier trips on behalf of the Soviet Intelligence Service.

I have explained in my previous statements how exposed my position was in the little town of Radeberg. After the war's end, I knew how the Russian occupation forces had dealt with my property and how they had handled my relatives because of my Nazi history. I should mention here that all of my property was confiscated and taken away. My apartment with all of its contents was condemned as forfeited by Nazism and my family was moved to another building. And my mother had to take in refugees in her apartment. My wife had to do the most menial work with no privacy, and my father-in-law was arrested after his release from PW camp and his newspaper publishing business put under Government control. His brother, co-owner of the firm, was also arrested and died in the prison at Bautzen. My brother Martin lost his job with the city administration at Radeberg, and a custodian was appointed in the repair shop of my father who took away all the machines and tools after a few weeks. My father died from the grief of this incident. All of these circumstances caused me to conclude that I would be persecuted and arrested also if I ever let myself be seen in Radeberg.

Here in West Germany, where I settled after the war I worked initially with foot-to-shovel just to have a job. As I said at the beginning of my interrogation, the POHL family took me into their house. In the course of the years I helped to rebuild the broken-down facilities of the POHL firm. In the years 1949 and 1950 the worst was over as far as the firm was concerned. I earned enough so that I could support my brother Siegfried who was studying in Bonn.

I was also able to help my relatives in Radeberg with packages.

I was able to escape the de-Nazification proceedings which were going on at that time. I was on the de-Nazification list but was never summoned to a hearing. Naturally, I did not register voluntarily.

When CLEMENS came back from his trip to Dresden and told me that the Russians had also mentioned my name and had said they wished to speak to me, I was frightened. It occurred to me that the Russians at any time could take reprisals against my family in Radeberg and could destroy the position that I had built up at the POHL firm by starting rumors in the City Government of Mendan. In order to avoid this danger I decided to make the trip to Dresden and to undertake the later cooperation with the Soviet Intelligence Service. After this trip I was under control and could never withdraw. Later when I realized that CLEMENS and FELFE were active for the RIS, there was obviously no possible withdrawal. I realize that it was possible that the Russians could burn me if I ever faltered, and the same is true with either CLEMENS or FELFE. On the other hand, I would have had to betray CLEMENS or FELFE if I had turned myself in here.

I should like to point out that I was never paid for my intelligence work but only got my travel expenses from CLEMENS. It was not for financial advantage that I agreed to cooperate.

After my arrest I made untrue statements on several points during my interrogations. In the course of later interrogations, however, I have realized that I can no longer burden my conscience with incomplete statements and, therefore I have described my intelligence activity accurately and have told exactly what happened. My statements correspond to the truth and I am aware that I am culpable. I regret my position.

I request consideration of the question whether further execution of the warrant is necessary. I do not intend to escape punishment by flight. I know that I have earned punishment and will accept it, because only then will my conscience be clear. I also would have no idea where I could escape to. Flight to the East Zone would certainly lead to destruction. My marriage is so disrupted that I could not return to my wife. Also I have my mother and my son living here. My son will matriculate in Menden in the spring of 1961, (sic) and needs my help at just this point. In addition, my brother Siegfried lives in Duesseldorf, an Oberregierungsrat in the Ministry of Culture, and he, if it is necessary would fend for me.

Since CLEMENS and FELFE are the only persons in West Germany who knew of my intelligence activity there is no danger of concealment of information.

I request to be excused from further investigative arrest. It goes without saying that I will do whatever is required of me.

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I have made all my statements voluntarily and without coercion. No promises have been made to me to encourage my statements. I have been given the opportunity to reflect completely before answering all questions. I have read and signed every page of the interrogation. I do not feel that I have been influenced in my statements by the refreshments and tobacco that have been given me during the interrogation.

Read, approved and signed

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Witnessed:

(Krueger)

SECRET/RYPAT

A.H. to EGMA 5791  
26/2/6v

'95

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
15 January 1962NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appeared under escort the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and made the following statements in continuation of his interrogation.

The following are answers to questions put to me:

PERSONAL FINANCES:

Before the War I had a law practice in Radeberg, as I have already stated under interrogation, from which I supported my family and myself. About 1937 I leased an apartment house in the Schiller Strasse in Radeberg. Half of this belonged to my brother Siegfried, who at that time was a soldier. After 1945 the property was placed in the hands of a custodian. Neither I nor my brothers have received, even until now, any funds from this source, since the funds are placed in a so-called blocked account.

After 1945 I received a weekly salary for my work with the POHL firm, where I was a construction laborer. In the course of time the firm expanded and I took over the management and general control on behalf of the POHL couple. Since 1948 I have been an employee of the POHL firm and at the last was earning DM 1100 gross salary. It should be noted here that I was enjoying rent-free shelter at the expense of the POHL family. This agreement had existed from the beginning. The arrangement for rent-free shelter has extended to my son Wolfgang who has lived with me since 1951. In addition I have earned commissions in recent years amounting to from 2000 to 3000 DM per year. And working on the side I have earned between 200 and 800 DM, acting as advisor to the Frankfurt Concrete Products Factory Hillebrand, and working on plans for TRAUPE in Wreden.

I lived very frugally in previous years and accumulated savings, because I had to think of my age and of eventual unemployability. Life insurance arrangements that I had previously made to take care of my old age are in the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany and therefore are no good to me. It was in 1947 before I could contemplate pension insurance. As I calculated it, my deductions for pension in the year 1958 for the contingency of unemployability was something over 100 DM. This amount would increase to about 200 DM by 1968. These facts made it clear to me that I would have to secure my old age and the future of my son through my own savings plan. For this reason, I acquired in the course of time stocks (about 20 certificates) and bonds to a total value of about 14,000 DM.

I arranged a loan to the firm of POHL and Son, Inc. of 12,500 DM with the Volksbank Menden, using these guilt-edged certificates as collateral, because this firm urgently needed capital because of severe losses in recent years.

In 1953 I acquired a piece of real estate at Bieberberg Strasse 42 in Lendringsen, at a bankruptcy auction. I was notified of this auction at the time by the attorney Dr. Schulte-Hillen in Menden. He undertook the auction for a third party and told me that no bidder would appear, asking whether I would not like to own the property, and saying that very little cash would be needed. The property in question is an apartment house with five tenants which had been too heavily borrowed on by the previous owner. I did in fact acquire the property with the cooperation of Dr. Schulte-Hillen. It took about 3500 DM which I paid several weeks later at the settlement from my savings. Finally, I came to an agreement with the previous owners and liquidated their back taxes, interest, etc., during the next days in small amounts.

There remained to be assumed, including debt settlements, approximately 17,000 DM, paper value. The intrinsic value of the property is fixed at 20,000 DM. I received monthly rents of about 120 DM when there are no special maintenance costs. Sometime after this transaction, I registered a claim to this property on behalf of my mother, because I wanted to be sure that she would be cared for in any contingency.

In 1959 I put a property and land mortgage on this property with the Genossenschaftsbank Lendringens in the value of 25,000 DM and put this also at the disposal of the firm of POHL & SON, because the funds in the business was not sufficient. In the meantime, the firm had reduced its indebtedness at the above-mentioned bank by about 12,000 DM.

Several years later (1954-56) our chauffeur pointed out to me that a vacant lot on the Mendener Strasse in Lendringens was up for sale. It belonged to a distant relative of the chauffeur. This chauffeur offered the property for sale to me because he needed money with which to build. I bought the property and paid for it in several installments. The price was about 3000 DM. I didn't discover that the property was not suitable for building until after the sale. The property was about 900 square meters in area. It lies on the Federal Highway and is not permitted to have an exit on the street. It will be possible to build on it only many years in the future, when the land to the rear is zoned for building. At the time I wanted to cancel the contract, but gave up the idea because the seller was unable to pay back the money.

About 1957 I was offered a piece of property in Menden on a tract for which the city had just composed a building plan and had rezoned.

The offer interested me because I had been looking for a piece of land on which I might build a house of my own. It had not been possible with the property in Lendringesen because of the reasons given. This new piece of land, about 1000 square meters in area, in Menden cost, as I recall just 5000 DM. Sometime later I bought a piece of land adjoining. It is about the same size, but lies under the crest of the slope on a wet meadow. I only bought it in order to keep the view free for the building I intended to put on the upper tract. This additional piece of land cost 2000 DM.

As far as the property in Oberaudorf, Landkreis Rosenheim is concerned, I happened on it more or less by accident. FELFE called me one day and told me he had bought a lot in Oberaudorf. He asked whether I could not come to see him because he could use my advice. I was astonished at this news from FELFE and asked him what on earth he intended having a house in Oberaudorf when his job was in Munich. FELFE told me that the lot was very cheap and that it was a unique opportunity. More in jest than in earnest, I asked whether there was another for sale there, and FELFE said there probably was if I could make up my mind in a hurry. He said he would immediately discuss it with the real estate agent through whom he had made his purchase. Although, as I said, I had not taken the matter at all seriously, I got a letter shortly thereafter from a real estate agent in Oberaudorf. He offered me the parcel of land lying beside that which FELFE had just bought. I cannot at the moment recall the name of the real estate agent. He is supposed to have died in the meantime. After an exchange of correspondence in which the agent and FELFE described the property and its surroundings in greater detail, I decided to buy.

The determining factor in my decision was the assurance of the agent that this was a unique and favorable opportunity to buy a piece of land that had just been rezoned. The size of the tract is about 1500 cubic meters. This is the smallest area that is permitted by the building regulations in that area. The agent arranged the sale of the land. The sale was recorded with the Notary Public Dr. Sitzmann in Rosenheim. I was personally not present. If I recall correctly, I, as the buyer, was represented either by the agent or by an office employee of the Notary, as is customary. In any event, I did not see the property until a long time after the sale. The price was about 15,000 DM. A piece of right of way for a road had to be acquired at the same time, which was of the same width as the property but eventually must be given back at no cost to the community. I paid the price in several installments, the last immediately after the settlement, which did not occur until a long time later and which I did not attend. The property is mortgaged for 7,000 DM, and the mortgage is held by the Westenroth Building and Loan Co. (Bausparkasse). I held a building loan of more 12,000 DM. When the loan matured I repaid it with the 4,800 DM mortgage on the rental property in Lendringen plus 7,000 DM used for the purchase in Oberaudorf. I had acquired a portion of the wherewithall for Oberaudorf in the form of a loan from the Genossenschaftsbank Lendringen. In order to keep up my purchases of real estate and also the slow purchase of securities, I also got a personal loan of 3500 DM from the Genossenschaftsbank Lendringen. Of this there is still about a thousand DM unpaid.

But especially I had available about 14,000 DM which I had received as a gift from Mr. POHL.

The following are the circumstances:

Mr. POHL's brother-in-law, formerly an innkeeper named RUESING in Blettenberg had sold the hall adjoining his inn in Blettenberg to be a movie house. One day he came to Lendringsen with the idea of possibly selling his inn and using the money to open a movie house in Lendringsen, since Lendrings still had no movie house, although its population was about 9,000. He interested Mr. POHL, his brother-in-law, and the firm of POHL & Son in building the cinema house. The difficulty consisted in the fact that Ruesing could not put up the money for the architectural planning until the building in Blettenberg had been sold. At my suggestion, it was arranged that Mr. Ruesing and Mrs. POHL, his sister, would construct the movie house together and that the construction would be done by the firm of POHL and Son. A corporation was established between Ruesing and Mrs. POHL on the basis of a contract drawn up by me. The POHL firm put up the construction expenses of about 100,000 DM on the basis of considerable back credit. I then repeatedly requested Mr. RUESING to pay his portion immediately. For a long time he did not do so. It was important to me in this whole enterprise that I should know that Mrs. POHL was well cared for. That childless marriage is not particularly happy. I pointed out to Mrs. POHL that by participating in the movie venture she might become self-supporting, indicating that this was all the more necessary since the marriage was continually threatening to break up in divorce. I personally urged Mrs. POHL over and over never to lose personal control of her part in the movie venture, because one could never know what might happen to the firm of POHL & Son. One day Mr. RUESING arrived and handed me a check for more than 14,000 DM. It was not a round sum; I cannot at the moment give the exact amount. In the presence of his

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continued

wife, Mr. POHL then handed me the check and stated that I should use the money for my own purposes and if I wished, should put it away for the boy, that is, for my son Wolfgang.

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He remarked that the success of the movie project was the result of my effort. Actually, the movie project paid very well during the first years, but in recent years, because of the influence of television, the profits have fallen almost to zero. Nevertheless, because of my work, Mrs. POHL owns about half of the building and its accoutrements. The payment of about 14,000 DM that I mentioned was the remainder owed by Mr. RUESSING to make his capital investment equal to that of the other partner. I deposited the check in the savings account and since then have displayed the account book of the bank patronized by POHL & Son to establish credit for the firm. Later on, after credit had been largely used up, I released the book and used the money for myself. If I recall correctly, a sizeable portion of the money was used in financing the property in Oberaudorf.

It occurs to me that about 2 years ago, I got 300 DM in liquidation of old savings. My wife had contributed to our marriage, among other things, 5,000 DM worth of shares in Deutsche Erdol-A.-G. I had left about 5,000 DM in the former Bank der deutschen Arbeit in Dresden, which was a war savings account. One day my brother sent me a deposit book from the year 1944 which he had found in my files in Radeberg. It occurred to me that this so-called old savings account might have some value here in the West. I, therefore, wrote for information to the Bank der deutschen Arbeit in Hamburg. On its own initiative this firm transferred the certificates of value to the Deutsche Bank in Hamburg, and after receiving my Power of Attorney, that Bank sent the certificates to the Security Inspection Office of the Provincial Court in Hamburg. Several months later, I received a court order and some time thereafter a draft of the Deutsche Bank for the sum named.

I estimate my holdings in savings accounts and banks at the moment at about 1100 DM. I am not in a position to say whether or to what degree my son and my mother, who cannot live on her old-age pension of 90 DM per month, may have withdrawn from this amount.

In answer to your question, I state that I have made no claim for application for debt compensation. About 1950 I applied for recognition as a refugee from the East Zone. I made this application on the basis of press notices which indicated dead lines, and some time later I received the "C" Certificate for refugees. As reason for recognition I specified that until the end of the war I had my residence in Radeberg and could not return to the Soviet occupied zone because of my former membership in the SS. At least this is the way I remember it. I was informed by a decision of the social welfare office in Menden dated 22 May 1951 that the conditions for my recognition as a refugee no longer applied. I was required to turn in my Refugee Certificate "C" to that office. I contested this and made an official complaint on 20 June 1951, pointing out that my family residence in Radeberg had been confiscated by Russian officers and party functionaries, and that it was not possible for me to return to the East Zone. I also made record of the fact that as a member of the Foreign Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Sections of the RSHA, I would be persecuted by the authorities if I returned to Radeberg. I added that I was aware of cases in which members of the RSHA had been confined by the Russians and that additional members of the RSHA were being energetically sought through wanted lists. The Russians naturally knew that because of their official service, persons of this category possessed secrets, and the Russians could expect to obtain valuable political and military information from them.

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I myself belonged to this category. These statements were supported by an affidavit from FELFE, who at that time was working in the refugee camp at Uelzen. On the basis of these statements I then received notification that my complaint had been recognized and that I could retain my Refugee Certificate.

Read, approved and signed

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Witnessed:

(Krueger)

(Poeter)

SECRET/RYPAT

EL II

Bad Godesberg  
16 January 1962NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appeared under escort the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and make the following statements in continuation of yesterday's interrogation.

After my transfer from the Dresden Command Post of the SD to RSHA VI in Berlin, I was assigned to Referat VI B 3.

The mission of Amt VI was the conduct of intelligence collection abroad for the SD. Referat B 3 concerned itself only with Switzerland. My activity consisted solely in briefing myself for a proposed assignment in Switzerland. The objective was my assignment to the German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce in Zurich. I studied all material coming out of Switzerland that was made available to me in order to brief myself on the country and on operations. This included Swiss newspapers, which I received. The reports made available to me were unclassified.

It was obvious to me that my proposed assignment in Switzerland would have an intelligence character. I was not specially trained for this work. As I have stated in an earlier interrogation, I participated in a operational training course at Baruth Castle. This training, however, was very general and we were not specifically trained in clandestine operations.

Question: According to your statements CLEMENS once briefed you on the Gehlen Organization (BND). He compared it with the Schellenberg/Canaris (Sic) Office with which you were familiar. Please comment further on that.

Answer: I understood CLEMENS's explanation to mean that in the course of the reconstruction of the Federal Armed Forces the old Canaris Office would be reconstituted also. In the intelligence training that I mentioned earlier, I was given to understand that the Canaris office had the mission of undertaking counterespionage, whereas my own office (SD Amt VI) had the broader mission of conducting espionage against foreign targets. At that time, i.e., after 20 July 1944, the Canaris Office and the Schellenberg Office were merged. In practical terms the result appeared to be that in every section from then on there were as many Army officers as there were members of the SD. The section chief of VI B 3, for example, was a First Lieutenant in the Army.

During my work at VI B 3, I had only occasional opportunity to see secret material (Geheime Reichssachen), or as it was later called "Secret Command Material" (Geheime Kommandosachen); I would guess this occurred at the most two or three times. In explanation I might say here that in Berlin I had the status of mere "Mobilization Auxiliary Force"; thus, not being a full-fledged staff member, I seldom came in contact with secret material.

I saw the Gehlen Organization to which CLEMENS belonged in this frame of reference. I might add that until this time the name of Gehlen was unknown to me, and I first heard the term "Gehlen Organization" from CLEMENS's lips. I later learned that FELFE also belonged to this organization. When I ran into FELFE after the war he told me that he was employed with the Kaiser Ministry and with the British. He told me in passing that he had the job of writing reports about the "Self Canc-Gebiet" (sic) and passing these on to the Kaiser Ministry. I have the impression that FELFE was also working for the British on the side. But I also have the impression that at that time FELFE was not settled in his employment and that his work was in the nature of temporary relief.

I later heard from CLEMENS that FELFE had been permanently employed, or was about to be permanently employed by the Gehlen Organization and that he would probably do all right there. I did not know to which section of this organization he belonged nor what his job was. CLEMENS told me on another occasion that he had become a federal employee and that this had been arranged by FELFE; he expected to become a Regierungsrat. In the course of the present interrogation I have learned for the first time that the Gehlen Organization has been transformed into the Federal Intelligence Service and now carries that name.

Question: What value did you attribute to the material given you in the secret compartment of the suitcase for transmission to the RIS member "ALFRED"?

Answer: I can only say that I never knew what the secret compartment of the suitcase contained. I knew only that there was microfilm, which I once saw in the secret compartment. What the film contained was unknown to me; I never looked at the film nor disturbed it. I also know nothing about the other secret material since during the later meetings I never looked at the intelligence material passed to me. I never looked in the secret compartment. I could guess that it was something secret. CLEMENS never gave me any explanations about the items in the secret compartment. I never got material from FELFE for passage to ALFRED. I was also never informed by CLEMENS of the origin of the material, nor was this even hinted to me. His membership in the Gehlen Organization permitted me to guess that he had taken the material from that organization. If your question concerns the remark from my first judicial interrogation that I am an old SD man, it must be understood to refer merely to my membership in the SD but not to my actual activity in the SD.

My work in the SD command post in Dresden was for Amt III, the Internal Intelligence Service (Inlaendisch), in which there was nothing secret. I have today just described my work in Amt VI. It consisted essentially of dealing with raw intelligence, and had nothing to do with clandestine activity such as evaluation of agent reports or direction of agents.

My statement in that same earlier interrogation that FELFE had a key job in the BND must be understood in the following light:

I knew that FELFE was in the BND and that he either had just become or was about to become a Regierungsrat. I concluded from this that his position there was hardly a menial one. The term "key position" got into the record when the interrogator himself was groping for an appropriate word and I suggested the term. I do not know whether FELFE had a key position in any real sense.

Read, approved and signed

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Witnessed:

(Krueger)

KL II

Bad Godesberg  
22 January 1962NATURE OF BUSINESS

From the prison in Bonn appeared under escort the accused

Erwin TIEBEL

whose personalia are known

and made the following statements in continuation of his interrogation of 16 January, 1962.

In answer to a question I hereby state that a long time ago (as I recall later than 56/57) I received a telephone call from a local police official in Lendringesen named RUEPETER, in which he went into no details over the phone. He asked me whether I was at home and had time to discuss the matter. Shortly thereafter he appeared at my residence with the POHL family. RUEPETER asked me whether I had ever been a State Attorney or Chief State Attorney in Dresden. His manner was rather mysterious. I could only answer negatively since I never was a State Attorney in Dresden. Except for my apprenticeship I have never been in government service. There was no indication of any suspicion that I had allegedly done spy work. RUEPETER did not ask me about connections with Eastern intelligence services. I do not know whether I named CLEMENS as a reference in this matter.

In this connection, I should like to discuss a matter which occurred some time later. As I recall, I was telephonically queried one day by RUEPETER concerning a certain

RINGK.

RUEPETER wanted to know whether this man was employed by the POHL firm, and whether I knew him. He asked the same question about another workman at the POHL firm whose name I have forgotten. I told RUEPETER that I was unfamiliar with both names and that I also did not know the persons.

I agreed with RUEFFER that I would look in the pay office to see whether these two people were working for the firm. I intended to report to RUEFFER. It developed that both people were actually working for the POHL firm. As I recall, RINGK had been working for over a year. I also asked the chief of our high construction section, who characterized RINGK as a good, industrious mason who was about ready to take his tests to become a master mason. In checking the pay section, I abstracted the work papers and determined that RINGK was a refugee from the Soviet zone. At that time I had seen neither RINGK nor the other man, whose name I have forgotten, in the flesh. I saw RINGK for the first time when he came for his pay some time later. I reported either orally or by telephone to RUEFFER that both people were working for the firm. I know nothing about the later developments of this inquiry.

Some time later a police official in plain clothes came to the office, As I recall, RUEFFER had called me just before that and told me that an official from Arnsberg would come to question me about the RINGK case. Shortly thereafter, the official came to the office. I told him what I had already told RUEFFER, as I have explained above. I can no longer remember whether I showed the official from Arnsberg the personal documents (tax card, sick card, and pay card). It was a very short conversation conducted mainly in the hall. I never heard about this matter again.

Several months later, as I heard from the foreman, RINGK took his master test and got a job with the City Construction Office in Menden. As far as I know, he works there in the Inspection Section. As far as I recall RINGK lives in Menden.

In answer to questions:

After autumn 1956, my actual courier trips did not occur on a regular schedule. But rather when CLEMENS specifically asked me. I should note here that CLEMENS always told me that I needed to travel only when he himself did not have the time or when no other means existed to make contact with ALFRED. My private trips to Berlin, which were mostly made by air, were never used to transfer material to ALFRED. My private trips always had purely personal purposes and on them I never met ALFRED.

The first courier trip by rail and the later trips to Berlin on which I met ALFRED at Kilometer stone 107 occurred in exactly the way I have described them in my interrogation, with the single qualification that I did already know the Soviet IS officer ALFRED, as I later admitted. I do not know whether the Russians put anything in the secret compartment of the suitcase for CLEMENS. When I returned, CLEMENS always took the suitcase from me and never opened the secret compartment in my presence or told me anything about the content.

Question: In every case on your trips were you met in a car by the Russians at the border and taken back again afterwards?

Answer: As I remember I always was.

Question: Was this also true on your private trip by auto to Berlin when you had your son with you?

Answer: That was at Easter 1960. Neither the Russians nor CLEMENS knew about it. My son and I decided to make the trip on very short notice.

Since I knew that my son intended to go back to France or England during the long holidays, I wanted to get at least a few days with him during the Easter holidays. Easter week was especially suitable because good Friday and Easter Saturday are holidays at the plant. My son wanted to go to Denmark, but I persuaded him not to, because the distance was too great and because we wanted to spend Easter itself at home because of my mother. It then occurred to us that we could make a trip to Berlin. My son did not know that city. There was also some thought of visiting my nephew Winfried.

Question: What were your intentions in case the East Zone authorities should notice you and possibly might arrest you?

Answer: I had noticed on my courier trips that my identity card was allowed to pass through the controls without special attention. I concluded from this that I was not publically on the wanted list of the East Zone police.

Question: Would you have made contact with ALFRED through the police if you had been arrested? Did you have instructions from ALFRED for such a contingency?

Answer: I would not have mentioned ALFRED's name and had no instructions on this point. On this trip I trusted to my luck. I cannot say now whether I would have informed the East Zone authorities of my connections with ALFRED if I had been arrested.

Question: Were you ever introduced by CLEMENS to other former SS comrades? And did CLEMENS or FELPE ever mention former SS comrades who are now in West Germany?

Answer: CLEMENS did not introduce me to any of his comrades with the exception of a certain

Carl SCHUETZ

087,982

According to CLEMENS, this man was either one of his colleagues or a superior in the Gehlen Organization. At that time SCHUETZ lived in Cologne and I visited him once in his apartment together with CLEMENS. That may have been four or five years ago. I was not acquainted with SCHUETZ from the earlier period. From the conversations I was able to conclude that SCHUETZ had also belonged to the SS. SS members from the earlier period whom I knew were never introduced or mentioned by name by CLEMENS or FELBE. Once in passing CLEMENS told me about the former police colonel <sup>Wichmann(?) Miller</sup> KRICHBAUM, <sup>201-824823</sup> saying that this man was also in the Gehlen Organization and lived in Reichenhall. Early in the war I became acquainted with KRICHBAUM through CLEMENS in Zakopane. However I had no contact with this man.

Question: In your judicial interrogation, you claimed "not to be permitted to discuss the content of the case without permission of the BND." You said you were of the opinion that you could make no statements about this intelligence matter of another Federal Agency. Please explain this in more detail.

Answer: CLEMENS told me that only his service had jurisdiction over the case; I understood him to be a member of the Gehlen Organization. I behaved accordingly. I have never discussed the matter with any third person except FELBE and CLEMENS.

Question: Did you, as I once before asked, work for CLEMENS in his capacity as a member of the BND or Gehlen Organization and were you ever sworn to secrecy in writing by CLEMENS?

Answer: I was never obligated by CLEMENS in writing, and I never passed in any reports. I heard orally from CLEMENS that he used the cover of industrial merchant. This did not astonish me because I suppose that in his activity for the Gehlen Organization CLEMENS could not use an official title.

Question: CLEMENS, whom you knew to be a member of the BWG (Gehlen Organization) and to have contact with the RIS, once told you about "X-day". You were to remain in Lendringesen, and the people would know where to find you. What did you understand this to mean? And how did CLEMENS explain it to you?

Answer: I merely took note of it and basically I did not take it seriously. Privately I thought to myself that as I understood things this wouldn't happen. Tacitly I told myself that in such a case the jig would be up not only for me but for all Germans. As I have already said in my interrogations, CLEMENS made no further statements on this subject.

Read, approved and signed.

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Witnessed:

(Krueger)