Ferid

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe   18 October 1950

Chief, Foreign Division M   Attn: Pullach

    Operational
    Name Traces on Dr. Murad FERID

REFERENCE: MGLA-3177

    1. The FERID (fnu) of referenced report is undoubtedly Murad FERID @ FERET
who was born on 11 April 1908 in Salonika, Greece, the son of a Turkish Army
Officer and a German mother. According to his interrogation report, in 1945, after
the death of his father, FERID and his mother moved to Munich where he later
attended school. In 1929, he became a naturalized German citizen and in 1931,
after studying law at the University of Munich, he passed the Referendar exam.
FERID served as Referendar in the Munich Criminal Courts in 1931, and at the same
time he worked as an assistant professor at the Munich Institute for Comparative
Law. In 1932, he passed the LLD exam and in 1933, he became a member of the Nazi
Party, for, as he states, opportunistic reasons. In 1934, FERID was made Assessor
at Law.

    2. In 1934, FERID had to attend a course in political ideology at a training
camp in Dambritsch (Silesia) in order to fulfill his ambition of teaching law at a
German University. He apparently was not considered to be reliable, and he was
disqualified by O/Stubaf GRUENIG. Despite this setback, FERID continued in his
law career. In 1936, he became a public prosecutor in Munich and in this capacity
he worked only on criminal cases. Between 1936 and 1939, FERID took Army training
for six to eight weeks per year, and in January 1939, he was given a reserve commis-
sion with the rank of Lieutenant in the Artillery.

    3. In August 1939, FERID entered the German Army as an Artillery officer, and
he subsequently served on the French, Yugoslav and Russian fronts. In 1942, he was
injured while fighting near Smolensk and he was evacuated to Art Ersatz Abt 173 in
Pilsen. Before his injury, FERID had applied for a job which would enable him to
utilize his knowledge of the German, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek and
Turkish languages, and which would eliminate him from further combat duties. He
was interviewed by Obst/Lt MARXEDH, Obst von LARCUSEN, Major PARTL and Major ARNOLD,
found satisfactory, and transferred, in January 1942, to Abwehr II in Berlin.

    4. After a few weeks of basic sabotage training at the school on the Quens
See, FERID worked in Referat 90/CR, which was mainly concerned with Arabian questions

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at that time. FERID's activity here was purely informative and he handled only minor administrative matters. In July 1942, he was transferred to Athens and served as Leiter II of Ast Athens II. In July 1943, after serving in Athens for a year, FERID was appointed Adjutant of Obst/Lt STROJIL, the Commanding Officer of FAK 201 in Belgrade. FERID retained this position until September 1944, when he was made the referent for RSHA Mil Amt D, Sud-Ost, and he remained in this capacity until the end of the war.

5. FERID was married to Lieselotte HALL on 26 November 1942 and his daughter, Hildegard, was born on 7 November 1944. After the war, FERID was arrested and interrogated at the USFET MIS Center. During his interrogation, he was cooperative and eager to be of assistance and he seemed to divulge reliable information. In August 1945, he was released from custody, and he returned to Munich to take up his law practice. Later in 1946 he was recruited and vetted by SCI, Munich, and used on bird dog missions. It was originally intended for him to be used to penetrate illegal German organizations, but as none of the type anticipated materialized, he was used as a casual informant and a letter drop. In 1947, Washington objected to FERID's employment, in view of his GIS background, and relations between him and SCI, Munich, were apparently severed at that time.

6. Additional details on FERID's war-time work are contained in his interrogation reports, and will be made available if desired. We are interested in knowing in what capacity FERID is used by SCHACK.