

Report No. RO08/1.

(SS) (Capt)

Interrogation Report on
Hptstufu ((Kriminalkommissar) Munt Johannes.
Interrogated at HOORDSINGEL GAOL, ROTTERDAM
by Capt. R.T. Robinson, 8 Jun 45,

DOR 5/1/66

POB Hamburg
at Germany

PREAMBLE. MUNT endeavoured throughout the interrogation to give the impression that he himself was very much of a Humanist. He tries to divorce himself from all the activities with which he has been associated. He is very intelligent and has a first-class memory. It is considered that most of the following infm. is accurate as he is obviously trying desperately to save his own neck by passing as much as possible of the responsibility on to others.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

- (a) MUNT was born in HAMBURG on 5 Jan 06. He was one of a family of six. His family was NOT wealthy but they succeeded in giving him a University education with a view to his becoming a school teacher.
- (b) In Jan 27, after nine months unsuccessful efforts to find a position in a school, MUNT joined the HAMBURG Police Force. He remained in the Ordnungspolizei until Mar 33. He was promoted in Aug 30 to Oberwachmeister. During his service with the Orpo HAMBURG, he made two trips, each lasting four weeks through FRANCE and SPAIN. These, he claims, were purely tourist trips and made with a view to improving his knowledge of these languages. He speaks Spanish fluently and French fairly well.
- (c) In Mar 33, MUNT was transferred to the Kripo as Kriminal Assistent.
- (d) Between Apr 35 and Apr 36 he was on Kriminalkommissar's course in HAMBURG. He qualified highly in this course.
- (e) After completing his Kommissar's course MUNT returned to the Kripo where he remained until Nov 36, when he was transferred to the Postkontroll Branch of the GESTAPO in HAMBURG, due to his knowledge of languages.
- (f) In Jan 37, he was transferred as Kriminalassistent to the Geheime Feldpolizei with the LEGION KONIG then fighting in SPAIN. During this period he first joined the NSDAP May 37.
- (g) Feb 38 he was returned to HAMBURG to the counter-sabotage branch of the Gestapo. He was promoted to Kommissar Oct 38.
- (h) Dec 38 he returned to SPAIN to relieve the offy who had previously relieved him. He remained here until the end of the Civil War in Apr 39.
- (j) May 39-Oct 39 MUNT was again in the counter-sabotage branch of the Gestapo at HAMBURG.

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Box 3 ✓

① Munt Johannes

(COVER)

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- (k) Oct 39-Mar 40 Police rep in German consulate in Barcelona.
- (l) Mar 40-May 42 returned to counter-sabotage HAMBURG.
- (m) May 42 transferred to DEN HAAG in Abt IV A 1. (Kommunist-Abwehr) Task was control of radio listening and illegal ownership of weapons. Apart from communist orgs only dealt with individual cases of illegal possession of weapons etc. Taken into SS Oct 43 as Hptstufu.
- (n) Mar 44 was appointed OC Einsatzkommando DEN HAAG, where he remained until taken into custody.

2/. EINSATZKOMMANDO DEN HAAG.

- (a) With the renaming of the former Massenstellen of the Bds Einsatzkdo DEN HAAG was org with 2 offrs and 20 ORs. Of the 20 ORs, 14 were Reichsdutsch and 6 Dutch. With the u/m exception, all of them were taken in at SCHEVENINGEN. Their task was the suppression of all subversive activities as long as they were NOT on an org basis. All cases of looting of mil property, small independent sabotage attempts and illegal ownership of weapons were their chief tasks. Einsatzkdo DEN HAAG was only occupied with IV and V matters. Any documents that came into their hands in the course of their work relating to SD matters were passed to Abt III. As Bds itself was located in DEN HAAG they had no admin problems until after its (Bds) transfer to ZWOLLE.
- (b) Sturmsoharsfuhrer SCHAEFER was the only one of the Kommando who was absent when the remainder was arrested. He disappeared on 2 May 45. Reason given for his disappearance was that he had a woman friend in DEN HAAG who probably induced him to hide himself. He is described as being a very ignorant Bavarian, who could only be trusted with the simplest of jobs. He is extremely silent and never spoke at all about his private life, either at home in BAVARIA or in HOLLAND. He is described as 45 years but appearing older, thin slightly greying blond hair and blue eyes, Very ugly face. 1m 72. The woman he was associating with was about 40 and medium height, inordinately plain with a 17yr old daughter who referred to SCHAEFER as "Papa". SCHAEFER is thought to be still in DEN HAAG. He took all his personal eqpt. with him when he left but left his weapons behind.

3/. SONDERKOMMANDO, FRANK

Munt saw a great deal of FRANK but rather on a social scale than in the course of his work. He claims that their work did NOT overlap (this Interrogator finds hard to swallow). However MUNT vouchsafes the following information with regard to FRANK and his unit.

- I. MUNT was directly responsible to KOLITZ. He states that FRANK worked under SCHRIEDER directly but was nominally under KOLITZ.
- II. The reason for the firm of SONDERKOMMANDO FRANK was the fact that he (FRANK) had already a large number of contacts with V-leute from his previous job as adjt to the Bds.

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- (a) ORG. Obersturmfuehrer FRANK had the following under his command:
- Untersturmfuehr. Baron v. BOETSSELAAR. Dutch. Son-in-law of Dr. WESPER, ex-Burghermeister of DEN HAAG.
 - Sturmscharfuehr. BRUECKNER Fritz. German
 - " HANROCK Otto " "
 - " KLEINER Hans " "
 - ? rank GEMM Karl " "
 - Untersturmfuehr. WILBERT Horst " "
 - ? rank GEE " Dutch

In addition one German and one Dutch, whose names are unknown.

- (b) ACTIVITIES. Main tasks were counter-espionage and repression of org resistance. Much time was devoted to searching for caches of weapons dropped by the Allies. Countering the activities of the ?OKFLOEG was claimed to be their main work. Informers were used to a great extent. FRANK's favourite joke was to promise an arrestee to spare his life and then to send him to "Stufe 3" in the Concentration Camp. He rejoiced in boasting of his various accomplishments in this line. MUNT claims that he was referred to as "FRANK the tough" in contrast to "MUNT the weak". He claims that FRANK had no scruples whatever and that he (MUNT) often had to try to alleviate the suffering caused by FRANK's actions. Only on one occasion was infm passed from Einsatzkdo DEN HAAG to Sondorkdo FRANK and this was in connection with an espionage suspect.

(c) (S) (BT) DOB 1918 P.O. Germany at Germany

Obersturmfuehrer FRANK Fritz ~~or~~ Friedrich. MUNT last saw FRANK on 2 May in his house in FLAT WILBERSPARK. At that time he gave no indications of his future plans. MUNT, is however, definitely under the impression that he and his whole unit are with some Naval unit, but he states that as FRANK has at no time had more than three weeks of any sort of mil trg., it would be impossible for him to pass himself off as an officer, and would be certainly in ORs uniform. Description of FRANK is follows: 37 yrs old, ln. 73. Heavy black hair parted and brushed back. Brown eyes. Speaks only German but that very well. Good white teeth. Drinks practically nothing and non-smoker.

Good on c Sondorkdo
Frank could know by
Johanna Munt's
very certain
and
organized resistance

- (d) Untersturmfuehrer WILBERT. Description: ln 76, age about 33. Very good-looking. Slim. Black hair parted with blue or blue-grey eyes. Very friendly appearance and laughs a lot. Slight drinker.

ABT IV B 4. (Juden Abt.)

This branch was rep. in DEN HAAG by two men: Sturmscharfuehr KOCH, Fritz was in comd, assisted by Hauptscharfuehr HAGEM, Gustav. They were concerned with all anti-Jewish activities in the area. Dutchman by the name of KAPTEIN, a resident of DEN HAAG, was their chief collaborator. They were responsible to Sturmbannfuehr ZOEFFL (Regierungsrat) whose HQ was formerly in VELD (nr ARNHEM).

5/ STAY-BEHIND ACTIVITIES.

In Dec 44 MUNT was approached by a self-styled Leutnant WELT, a German who had been connected with some sort of Wehrwolf org in a convalescent home nr DRIEBERGEN. He was ostensibly recruiting members for a similar org in DEN HAAG. He introduced the local Dutch Agent, van DRUMEN,

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who was a resident of the town. Van DRUMEN wanted MUNT to guarantee him protection when he opened a Gaming house at MOLESTRAAT 2 DEN HAAG. He claimed that this sort of establishment would give him an opportunity to contact the right people for org stay-behind activities in the area. MUNT states that he said that this would be impossible for him as this sort of establishment was NOT permitted and his countenancing it would NOT help his status with the local people. Nevertheless v.DRUNEN did open the Gaming house and it was only closed in Mar 45 after a shooting affair when one of v.DRUNEN's "customers" was killed. MUNT expressed opinion that v.DRUNEN was personally responsible for the shooting. He also claims that when Dutch Police went to close the place, he warned them that v. DRUMEN was armed and would shoot. Description of v.DRUNEN: lm 80 slightly stooped. Brown eyes dark brown hair. Middle-aged. MUNT states that another agent named "Henry" who is already in our hands somewhere knows all about v.DRUNEN. WELL was reported to have returned to GERMANY early this year and no knowledge of v.DRUNEN's whereabouts could be given.

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) KOMMANDO FIELETZ was known to MUNT as one of the SONDERKOMMANDO's which had been formed in FRANCE and escaped to HOLLAND in Oct. 44. He claims this Kdo was responsible for most of the atrocities in EASTERN HOLLAND.

(b) Hauptstufu WORNBERGER (also in ROTTERDAM Gaol) who was also chef of some Kdo gave his opinion, after a meeting when lenient methods in the handling of all arrestees were advocated by the DdS, that he would NOT change his methods under any circumstances. He (WORNBERGER) considered that the Allies stopped at nothing so why should he?

Extract
Pg 64 out

FIELETZ
S. 142

See
chapter on last
page of report

R.T. Robinson Capt.
1 Cdn Army Interrogation
Pool Det.
C/o A.S.O., South Holland.

10 Jun 45.

Translation of MUNT's written statements att as Appendix A.

- Distr. G.S. I(b) 1 Cdn Corps . 2
- G.S. I(b) 21 Army Group / 4
- S.C.I . 1
- C.S.L.M. (H) . 1
- P.O.D. Rotterdam . 1
- Nat. Veiligheids Bureau . 1
- File . 1
- Spares . 2.

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Voluntary Statement by Criminal Commissar MUNT
regarding the executions carried out on the 8th
of March 1945 in Scheveningen.
(Original copy on back page)

MUNT
Kriminalkommissar

Rotterdam, 4.6.45.

Regards to: Declaration concerning the execution ordered
in consequence of attack on SS-Obergruppenführer RAUTER.

On the 7th of March 1945 it was known that an attack against
RAUTER had been made. A great number of arrested people (Political
prisoners) were supposed to be shot. I got orders from the Chef des
B.D.S. SS-Brigadeführer-Dr. SCHÖNGART to make all necessary arrange-
ments.

As I always was against RAUTER and his arrogant methods I was
against orders to shoot political prisoners on his account, as I never
resorted to shooting prisoners, who had not been interviewed in accor-
dance with War Laws. Just a little time before many of the prisoners
who were in SCHEVENINGEN had been transported to AMERSFOORT. I decided
therefore to speak to Mr. VALKEN, who was a Commissaire of Police (now
Police-President of The HAGUE) as in accordance with an order of the
REICHSKOMMISSAR looters should be shot and 35 looters who were taken
prisoner during the few days after the bombing of district BEZUIDENHOUT,
were at disposal of Mr. VALKEN. The meeting took place in presence of
Mr. FRANSSEN, Police President at that time. I pointed out that I for
my conscience would rather be responsible for executing antisocial
people than harmless political prisoners. Mr. VALKEN saw no possibi-
lity in helping me as according to the Dutch Laws nothing could be done
in this matter.

When I returned in the evening to my office (about 1800 hrs) I
got an order from the B.d.S. to execute 40 prisoners. As there were
prisoners in the prison from ROTTERDAM and from SONDERKOMMANDO FRANK
too, I asked ROTTERDAM by wire for prisoners, whom they were
responsible for sentencing to death, and I warned FRANK to prepare 20
prisoners (about) for execution. Without contacting Mr. VALKEN again,
these 35 looters on my own authority were taken out of the Netherlands
jail and every one was interrogated by me. 12 admitted looting houses
to enrich themselves. Regarding the others I was uncertain if the mis-
deed of plundering had actually been committed. One of the 12 was un-
doubtedly driven to it out of necessity on account of having 11 children
to feed. According to my duty and orders I had to add the names of the
other 11 to the list given to me by FRANK and the KOMMANDO ROTTERDAM.
Including these 11 looters the list amounted to about 35 men, who were
on the morning of the 8.5.45. duly shot by the Ordnungspolizei.

As soon as I was notified of the fulfillment of the execution,
I then telephoned to ZWOLLE telling of the execution omitting the
number so as not to give away the antisocial stand I had taken. Other-
wise I could have figured that disciplinary action would be taken
against me. I tried my best also on this horrible occasion to shield
the good Netherlands so that as little as possible harm would befall
them. Word reached me thru other sources that I should not have inter-
fered in the execution of the looters.

I was not present at the execution on account of the interrogation
which had lasted until 3 A.M.

The names of the executed (looters) were handed by me to the Nether-
land Police. The other 24 looters I had taken back to the jail in
LYCEUMSPLEIN.

I hereby certify with my signature that the above statements
are true.

W.G. MUNT
Kriminalkommissar.

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With reference to: Rectifying and supplementing my report of the 4.6.45 over the shooting of arrestees occasioned by the attack on SS-Obergruppenfuehrer RAUTER.

The 56 bodies found in Scheveningen allowed me no rest by day nor night. I was of the firm opinion that the number lay below 40. All reprisal measures were to me repugnant, above all in connexion with RAUTER who, as all witnesses later to be named will bear out, did by no means enjoy my high esteem. I strove therefore in return to uncover all circumstances as to the actual affair, especially because such a very short time stood at my disposal for the report and I did not want to burden my Chef Obersturmbannfuehrer KOLITZ unduly.

In the meantime I have reconstructed the incident after careful consideration. I report my errors and state for perusal the following:

On the evening 7 Mar 45 Ostuf KOLITZ as head of Amt IV for the DdS ordered the shooting of arrestees to a total of 80. I replied that I had not that number in my custody. In his brusque manner KOLITZ said something like this "It is a matter regarding an order of the Brigadefuehrer (Dr Schoengarth). It is immaterial where you get the arrestees." I wanted the number cut down to half, but KOLITZ would not agree.

On the 6.3.45 a transport consisting of 198 arrestees left for Amersfoort. Amongst them were arrestees from Einsatzkommando the Hague (my comd), from Sonderkommando FRANK, and from Einsatzkommando Rotterdam, also further arrestees from these 3 areas were found in the Police Gaol in Scheveningen. Rotterdam used this prison for important arrestees, as it lay in the German fortress area, and was secure against attempts of liberation. FRANK had there a greater number of espionage agents, whom he still wanted to keep there at his disposal to play one against the other.

On the afternoon and evening of the 7.3.45 I spoke with Rotterdam and FRANK in connexion with the ordered shooting. I was given lists of persons who were to be eliminated. To avoid any misunderstanding may I emphasize that the Rotterdam comd was above me in rank. FRANK was wholly independent in the Hague and acted only upon directions of the Command HQ of the DdS (above all KOLITZ and SCHREIEDER). I had neither knowledge of their arrestees in Scheveningen Gaol, nor did I know of the accusations. I can therefore not be made responsible for these arrestees contributed by these Dienststellen.

If, as stated, 56 bodies were found, Rotterdam and FRANK must have sent people beyond my knowledge to the SCHEVENINGEN affair. I occupied myself the whole night with 35 plunderers, so that no drastic errors of judgement occurred. At the Hague just the 11 plunderers were submitted by me, as stated correctly in my report of 4.6.45.

A part of the arrestees given by Rotterdam and FRANK were transported to Amersfoort on the 6.3.45, 5 of my arrestees, on whom death sentence was already passed by the Hoehere SS- und Polizeifuehrer (RAUTER) were also transported to Amersfoort. KOLITZ ordered that these persons were to be shot in Amersfoort. The main fact was that the total of 80 should be reached. As the shootings in Amersfoort were numerically much less than in Scheveningen I am now convinced as to the correctness of the toll of 56 in Scheveningen. Among my 5 arrestees in Amersfoort were found according to my knowledge 2 political arrestees namely the Dutchmen DENIER van der GON and COSTER. Both confessed to have been active in an illegal organisation. To

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their honour I report that they did not betray other colleagues. No means of pressure were employed on them, as I have done everything in my power to avoid mistreatment, and similar like measures in my Dienststelle. Furthermore DENIER was in possession of a weapon.

From my experiences I consider it highly probable that General CHRISTIANSEN demanded the high number of shootings. General CHRISTIANSEN spoke about many reprisal measures to the impulsive and tactless RAUTER, who again in turn put pressure on the DdS (Dr SCHOENGARTH), whom one does not want to talk directly about terror measures. To substantiate at the same time to clear up other incidents, I take this liberty to go into earlier executions in the Hague.

- 1) After the murder of Schutzgruppenmann JANSEN and later of Oberfaehrich GUSE in front of the house of LAAN VAN NIEUW COSTINDIE in the Hague (number 7), 10 Dutch people were shot and 2 houses were blown up by a Wehrmacht unit, on the strong insistence of Major MODROW (Wehrmacht in the Hague), who relied upon General CHRISTIANSEN. 15 or 20 persons were demanded. I had a telephone conversation with Dr SCHOENGARTH who ordered the shootings. In the case of HANSEN, 3 weeks after I had refused the shootings of arrestees. In the case of GUSE I had to pass on the request of MODROW to the DdS.
- 2) After an attack at several places on the RR installations in DELFT suburbs, 10 Dutchmen were shot upon demand of Major MODROW. Also here General CHRISTIANSEN was designated as the one who absolutely insisted upon the execution of such measures of reprobation. The shootings were carried through upon the orders of Brigadefuehrer Dr SCHOENGARTH.
- 3) After the ambush of 2 Wehrmacht personnel on consecutive days, by which both were injured and whose service pistols were stolen, MODROW insisted upon the same grounds the shooting of 15 Dutch persons. 12 persons were in fact shot in the area of the station HOLLANDSCHE SPOOR, and directly upon the orders of the DdS.
- 4) After the order by the Reichskommissar that plunderers were to be punishable by death, a hardly 16-yr old Dutchman was taken in the act of plundering in the SPUISTRAAT in the Hague, and shot at the place of crime upon a telephonic order of the Brigadefuehrer Dr SCHOENGARTH. Miss R. STAPEL, attorney (Residence Lange Voorhout 21) explained to me a short time later that the reports instigated by anti-German diplomats immediately had shown that the youth came from an anti-social family. He had something like 500 guilders in his pocket derived from black market dealings with food. His father was to be found in gaol on account of illegal possession.
- 5) In another instance when a Wehrmacht person was shot (by terrorists) while entering upon duty, I refused reprisal measures to Major MODROW. On his part MODROW had sent a report about it to General CHRISTIANSEN. I based the refusal on the fact that even by the Security Police no reprisals were carried out when one's own unit service personnel were shot or injured on duty.

The executions were carried out by the Ordnungspolizei. Major CALSEN, Comd III SS Pol in the Hague had often said to me, that the Wehrmacht should carry out the shootings if it so desires. Major MODROW hid himself behind an order of his superiors, which was, if Ordnungspolizei were at hand these were to be fundamentally employed for the carrying out of the executions.

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The shootings were considered in the Hague from all those taking part as drastic but necessary.

All cases of executions dealt with arrestees supplied for this purpose from the Einsatzkommando the Hague, and they were such who would definitely be sentenced with the death penalty according to war regulations. Frequently it dealt with such criminals whose execution had already been ordered by the Hoehere SS-und Polizeifuehrer on basis of fact.

(The reprisals for punishable acts were transferred to the Police since Aug. 44 according to an order of the Fuehrer and were handled in such a manner that a number of Dutch people arrested on account of other reasons would be shot in cases of sabotage or attempts of assassination. Each illegal activity was threatened by death after determination of exceptional conditions).

Outside of that I only acted upon the order of my superiors. According to my evaluation the arrestees shot from my unit area numbered hardly more than 10 political prisoners who could not have been saved from death on account of the possession of weapons or other serious offences. The number, sad as the individual case may be, seems small in comparison to possibly 200 political arrestees who in the course of the last 6 months had been worked on by the Einsatzkommando the Hague. In so doing I have saved many Dutchmen from the death penalty, also set some free, if I was convinced that German interests would not suffer thereby. In this respect the persons listed below may judge.

I began my first wholesale release of arrestees on my own initiative about Christmas 45. Before my service time in the Netherlands a great number of persons were taken into custody on account of "suspicious communistic activities". As the last 65 of these arrestees were to be delivered to a German concentration camp (where without any doubt many would perish) and as circumstances in individual cases showed that the suspicions primarily arose out of personal grudges by NSDAPs and bad neighbours I freed 58 of them, with whom no records or any description could be found by the Dutch Police. It was definitely not easy at that time to receive from my superiors the accusation of "releasing communists". The people were since the middle of May 40 in the camp VUCHT. Miss STAPEL will no doubt recall the matter.

The following people came to my mind who are in a position to judge my service and character. I may surmise that this report and that of 4.6.45 will be substantiated without fail by these dependable Dutchmen. I am convinced that they will verify the truth of these statements.

- Barrister Miss Ragnhild STAPEL the Hague, Edge Voorhout 21
- " de BOER the Hague, Goudenregenstraat 146
- " van DAL the Hague, Parkstraat 10a, House of Life Insurance "Vita".
- " VISSER Wassenaar.
- Pastor K YFER (address known by Miss Stapel)
- " MEEBOER Loc. Auinen.
- Professor de BLOCK (address known by Miss Stapel)
- Policepresident VALKEN the Hague.
- Mn van OVEREEM Netherland Red Cross.
- Engineer Marechaussee TIELENS the Hague, Alexanderstraat 4.
- Mr van LOEHEN-MARTINET Wassenaar, Dorckenlaan 4.
- Dentist JENS Wassenaar, This man was an arrestee for 4 or 5 months in Police Caol Scheveningen.
- Dr. jur. SALLINGER the Hague, van Zootelandelaan 63.

In conclusion I may still add that RATER at a party tactlessly described me (in the presence of Dr SCHWEDEL the Hague) as MUNT the weak

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in comparison to FRANK the tough.

Another infamous act in which I was involved was the destruction of the installations of the "HAAGSCHE COURANT". After a strike by this newspaper the Prossoreferent to the Reichskommissar, DITMAR, demanded the destruction of the installations so that other presses would be intimidated from similar disruptions of public order. Upon enquiry the DdS gave the order by telephone. The destruction was carried out by DITMAR himself with an Engineer unit, whose name and designation I do not know. The newspaper was financed by the LdS. After the suicide of DITMAR the only witness of this matter is the Deauftragte Reichsrichter Dr SCHWEDEL.

Only in one instance was one house burnt down upon my orders in Loosduinon. In the ensuing time however I showed the person who suffered damage such kindness in the performance of my duties that he invited me to his house warming party in his newly erected house.

The withdrawal of total wealth had been threatened by radio. I ordered only partial withdrawal in these cases which already had been earmarked as specially categorized. Even here I chose the middle road in order to avoid extreme hardships.

Herewith I believe I have given a relevant report about my activities in the Hague.

(Signed) MUNT.

SECRET.

A.S.O., South Holland
Interrogation Report No: ROOS/2
Date of Interrogation: 20.6.45.

NAME: MUNT, Johannes SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer (Kriminal Kommissar)

Report is to be read in conjunction with report No. ROOS/1

1/. REFERAT IVAL.

(a) When queried as to who had relieved him after he left this Referat to take over E'Kdo DEN HAAG, MUNT stated that the office more or less disappeared. This Referat had never been under SCHREIEDER's thumb much to his (Schreieder's) disgust, but all the rest of the Amt was. MUNT's responsibility had been directly to KOLITZ, and remained so afterwards in the Assenstolle/E'Kdo.

(b) Personnel with MUNT in IVAL.

Stuschef BARK	Killed in GRONINGEN early 45 while actually in front line fighting as soldier.
Stuschef LANGE	Transferred to another E'Kdo in 44. Which one MUNT did not know.
Stuschef HERTLEIN	No news of his whereabouts since MUNT left Referat.
Hschef TIELSCH	60 yrs old semi-pensioner. MUNT thinks he probably returned to GERMANY towards end 44.
Delmetscher ??	A Dutch Humpback, whose name MUNT never was able to remember. Transferred later to E'Kdo DEVENTER.
Frau KEITENS	Translator and clerk for MUNT. Born Reichsdeutsch. Released early in 44 on account of Aryan population increase.

2/. Ostuf HEINDORF.

MUNT first encountered a/m in mid-Nov 44, when he arrived from NEUSTRELITZ with 6 SS-men, all of whom were thought to be Dutch. He claimed to have been sent for the purpose of gathering material required for the Espionage and Sabotage School. He had some unusual type of pass, but this was signed only by a Hauptmann. The materials required were old radios and furniture. However, HEINDORF did NOT appear to be in any particular hurry to return to NEUSTRELITZ as he was still in DEN HAAG until just before Xmas, apparently having a very enjoyable leave. He was perpetually bothering MUNT with various requests for Gin and similar things which had NO evident connection with any Sabotage School. During his stay he lived with FRANK at PLAT WILLEMSPARK. When he eventually did depart he had managed to "borrow" one lorry and one wagon and had gathered up a certain amount of the material he claimed to have come for. However, in the meantime, four of his men had been arrested by the Feldgendarmerie for looting and he was forced to leave without them. HEINDORF returned to DEN HAAG in Feb 45, reputedly on a similar mission. On presenting himself to MUNT, he was told that he had to report to RAUTER himself as a special order had been brought into force since his last visit that any parties entering HOLLAND would have to justify their presence there on account of the food situation. MUNT told him clearly he would have to get out within a week and that he could NOT feed him. MUNT does NOT think that he ever reported to RAUTER. On this occasion he brought 6 other SS-men with him, but these were all benedalled and beribboned warriors from the Eastern Front. To the best of MUNT's knowledge they went back with only one lorry-load of miscellaneous booty, but on what date he cannot say.

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MUNT describes HEYDORF as follows; very thin face and body. About 1m 70; age 30; black hair brushed back; dark brown eyes; has stomach wound and can only eat certain things; heavy smoker; moderate drinker; is engineer by profession and acted as Sabotage Instructor in SKORZENY schools.

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"HENRI"
Further to para 5 Report No ROOB/1, MUNT describes "HENRI" as over 40 yrs. old; 1m 70; thin blond hair parted; very bloodshot grey-blue eyes; medium build; gives the appearance of always just recovering from the "night before". Had spent ten years in the French Foreign Legion. He was always running around with women. FRANK had given him a total of 25,000 Gldrs to act as a GIS agent in PARIS, but he spent it, all on his various girl-friends and never did get away to FRANCE, as far as MUNT knows.

4/.

FIELITZ.
Add to para 6(a) Report No ROOB/1. FIELITZ' Kommando was one of two which escaped out of FRANCE into HOLLAND. As far as MUNT know, he had been assigned to some Kdo in HOLLAND but where and what it's functions were he could NOT say. The only occasion where he might have come into contact was at a Conference called by Dr ARET, when he expounded the principle that the methods used in FRANCE by various Kdos would NOT be used in HOLLAND. Citing as an example, the use of pincers inside a victim's nostrils and forcing his head backwards with them to make him talk. This was attributed in later discussion after the meeting to FIELITZ and his men. While FIELITZ was present at this meeting, MUNT was NOT presented to him and as there were several strange faces there, he did NOT know which was the notorious character.

Excell. Ref. 601.047

Correction.

MUNT corrected name given in para 6(b) ROOB/1 to read KRONBERGER instead of HORNERGER.

H.T. Robinson Capt
1 Cdn Army Interrogation Pool Det.
C/o A.S.O., South Holland.

23 Jun 45.

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