

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

1011

INSTRUCTIONS.—Officer designation should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment, the name of the officer should be drawn from the routing sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial each mark (insufficient) before further routing. This Record and Routing Sheet should be returned to Registry.

1011/018

NO. *00-10*
 DATE *5 Jan 53*

TO--	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
<i>E/FT/2</i>			<i>70-59</i>	<i>W/H</i>
<i>E/</i>	<i>3</i>			
<i>E/PP/6</i>		<i>7/1</i>		<i>SK</i>
<i>E/PA/D</i>		<i>JAN 21 1954</i>		<i>11 Jan 1954</i>
<i>E/IC/B</i>			<i>11/11</i>	<i>11/11</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>13/1</i>	<i>13/1</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>1</i>		<i>14/1</i>	<i>14/1</i>
<i>TC/SIB/E</i>		<i>JAN 21 1954</i>		

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2005

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INDEX
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[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

On Monday, 8 November, Hans Joachim Geyer submitted alleged secret documents at an East Berlin press conference which, for the first time in a long period, was also attended by representatives of the West German and the foreign press. Geyer claims to have been the deputy chief of West Berlin intelligence office supposedly engaged in espionage under the direction of former General Gehlen.

Geyer read a statement which he made to the GDR State Security Service after his flight to the East at the end of October. According to his statement, he turned over all secret documents of the West Berlin branch office X 9592 of Gehlen's organization to GDR authorities as a proof of his good will. He claimed that he had been misled into working for the organization, because he was told at the beginning that he would be working in the interests of Germany. According to Geyer, the organization was composed of former intelligence officers of the German army. The offices, he continued, used innocuous firm names as cover names. The espionage organization was financed entirely by the Americans and was operating under direct orders of the American intelligence service. Agents in the GDR were given espionage missions for economic, military and political targets. The organization, Geyer stated, was especially interested in information on the protection of bridges, and in the recruiting of radio operators and the setting-up of covert radio transmitters.

Geyer requested all his former co-workers in West Berlin and West Germany to stop their activities and to follow his example.

Horden, the official spokesman at the press conference, intimated that Geyer would not be prosecuted, as the government of the GDR was generous toward all those who had made a mistake and admitted their guilt and who were now trying to make amends.

Colonel Herman, of the State Security Service then gave details on the German chiefs of alleged branch offices of Gehlen's organization, and cited names and addresses of officials of the American intelligence service in West Berlin. He, too, claimed that the organization was closely co-operating with the Americans, and also charged that the German agents were being flown from West Berlin to the German Federal Republic in American courier planes, and that these agents had code numbers which protected them from interference by German police. He promised further revelations and also gave the names of a number of German agents who had been arrested during the past few weeks. He further charged that the espionage activities had also extended to Poland and to Czechoslovakia.

The spokesman at the press conference accused the Americans and the West Germans of having been the originators of the espionage activities. He claimed that there was close contact between G.I., Security Commissioner Blank, and Federal Minister for All-German Questions Kaiser. American foreign aid, he stated, provided only funds for espionage, and Gehlen alone was given

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more than 3 million Dollars a year for operating his organization. He claimed that the GDR was not sending any spies and agents to West Germany, but only representatives of peace and unity. Gehlen was also active in espionage in Paris and in Northern France, he stated.

After the press conference, the journalists were shown miniature radio transmitters of American origin, explosives, and the original copies of documents of Branch Office [X] 9592. All those present agreed that the material exhibited was not a fake, but that it did not give any direct indications of sabotage and espionage.

Political observers in Berlin feel that Geyer was working for the GDR State Security Service for a long time, and fled to the East only after he had collected enough material.

A spokesman for the West Berlin Investigating Committee of Free Jurists stated that the existence of Gehlen's organization was a well-known fact and that it concerned itself with questions of military counter-espionage. However, he added, that co-operation between Gehlen and the Americans was unlikely. One of the reasons he gave for this opinion was the fact that the office in which Gehlen worked was located in the British and not in the American sector of Berlin. A West Berlin spokesman for the Federal Government stated that Gehlen's organization was private and that the Federal government had nothing to do with it. (1)

Informed Berlin circles call the case of Hans Joachim Geyer a very serious matter. It is said that indications have come to light that Geyer had infiltrated one of Gehlen's West Berlin offices with a definite mission given to him by the GDR State Security Service. In this connection it is pointed out that the GDR espionage service had succeeded in the Dr. Linse kidnapping case in infiltrating an agent into an important West Berlin office. During Geyer's activity in the West Berlin office, the State Security Service was able to arrest a number of persons hostile to the GDR regime. On the basis of this fact, the Gehlen group is now being accused of laxity in the choice of its personnel.

Investigations have shown that Geyer's statements on 8 November concerning his address in West Berlin and the West Berlin office were correct. Geyer had a furnished room, and claimed to be a writer. Paulsberg, the alleged chief of Gehlen's branch office, had an apartment at the address in the British Sector given by Geyer. During the weekend from 7-8 November, Paulsberg suddenly moved out, taking his furniture with him, and cannot be found. (2)

Sources: (1) Frankfurter Allgemeine, 10 Nov 1953
(2) ibid., 11 Nov 1953

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