

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T

PROCESSING ACTION

TO		MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM	Chief, European Division	ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT	KOBYRD/CO REDLEG CALL O Dr. Jur. Emil Fridolin HOFFMANN	MICROFILM

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Ref: EAVA-44607, A04, 2 March 1971 (Para 7)
(VIM No. 51306, 22 December 1970)

1. Headquarters files contain extensive information concerning Subject. The following, unless otherwise noted, comes from sources of unknown reliability.

2. Subject, born 10 October 1911, in Unglingenhausen, Westphalia, Germany, was educated at Marburg prior to World War II and is a well-known legal traveller and East-West trader. In 1939, he married Juliane Helma nee RINCK, a medical doctor (born 30 September 1914 in Weimar/Thuringia). At Marburg he was allegedly a leading Nazi student and press officer for the Nazi German League of Students. He spent a year (1937) as an exchange student in Romania, worked in the German Propaganda Ministry during the war, and returned to Bucharest as Press Attache in the German Embassy (also serving as German press advisor in the office of the Romanian Premier). He has been reported by various sources to have worked for British, French, and German Intelligence Services during the war. He was arrested in Austria in 1945 and was interned by the British until his release in 1947, supposedly secured through his denunciation of some of his former companions. Subject has consistently claimed that he lost an early enthusiasm for Nazism long before the war and that he worked with Drs. MARCUS and JAHNKE in the underground resistance movement from 1939 on.

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DISPATCH

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<p>3. In 1949, Subject reportedly worked as a correspondent and chief of the Frankfurt/Main office of the anti-communist newspaper <u>Echo der Woche</u>, which was published in Munich. He also contributed articles to the <u>Wirtschaftsrevue</u>, a foreign trade journal published in Constance. It was at this time that rumors began to circulate about Subject's alleged cooperation with Soviet (and possibly Czech) intelligence. He was said to be the contact man between Professor NOACK (a historian and strong anti-Nazi who was leader of <u>Nauheimer Kreis</u>) and Soviet Ambassador SEMJONOV. The latter two were supposedly engaged in a purported Soviet attempt to undermine the confidence of Germans living outside Germany after World War II in the "Union of Displaced Persons, Former German Minorities of Europe" (established in Geneva).</p> <p>4. Subject later moved to West Berlin as representative of <u>Handelsgesellschaft Atlas</u> (Atlas Trading Co.), and Imhausen and Co., both of which were involved in East-West commerce and suspected of dealing in illegal war materials. Atlas was at one time of interest to JKLANCE as an alleged source of funds for communist activity in West Germany. Subject's business contacts included some "shady personalities," among them Germans Alfred NEHM (suspected agent of RIS and EGIS), Horst KIRWES, Carola SAUER, and former Director of the Foreign Trade Section in the pre-Communist Hungarian Foreign Ministry Laszlo VASARHELYI (now a Swedish citizen). In 1952 Subject and Alfred NEHM allegedly arranged a triangular trade transaction involving abrasives valued at about two million DM with the firms KLINGSPOHR, SIEGEN/Westfalen, FRIGALIMENT (a Swedish subsidiary of Atlas GmbH.), and DIA-KOMPENSATION of East Berlin. Later transactions involved FRIVIN (Stubenring 22, Vienna), SANDOZ A.G. (Zurich), the European Trading Company (Stockholm), and SKANDEX (Berlin). Subject, who in 1953 represented some 250 firms in East-West trade, maintained important contacts with members of the German Federal Ministry for Commerce (including Dr. Matthias SCHMIDT). After the appointment of his friend, Werner Otto von HENTIG, as German Ambassador to Indonesia in early 1952, Subject saw an opportunity to expand trade with Communist China via the establishment of a German East-West trade combine in that country. Subject made arrangements to travel to Djakarta for the August 1952 signing of an Indonesian-West German trade agreement, but his passport was withdrawn at the request of the Allied Combined Travel Board.</p> <p>5. In 1953 Subject moved from Berlin to Mehlem, near Bonn, as a "foreign trade advisor." He remained there until the fall of 1955 and, during this time, wrote articles for the <u>Volkswirt</u> (a Frankfurt foreign trade and economics journal), completed a book, <u>East-West Trade at Twilight</u>, and resumed his duties as Bonn representative of Atlas GmbH. In line with this latter position, Subject travelled extensively throughout eastern and western Europe in 1954, promoting trade relations among these countries and also between them and the Soviet Union. The anti-American attitude expressed in his book is based on his antipathy toward the Adenauer foreign policy (which, in his view, had been dictated by the U.S.) and on his belief that the U.S. had him driven out of Berlin in 1953 because certain American organizations were jealous of his position in trade circles.</p> <p>6. In 1957, Subject was listed as a charter member of the <u>Deutsche-Chinesische Gesellschaft</u>, then headed by Wolf SCHENKE (whose policies he and von HENTIG later denounced). He wrote for the <u>Industriekurier</u> (published in Dusseldorf), the <u>Exklusivdienst</u> (a Bonn newsletter), and occasionally for the <u>Deutsch Presse Agentur</u> (a German news service). At this time, Subject also maintained a brisk professional and social liaison with all satellite missions in both West and East Berlin, frequently entertaining members of the Polish, Czech, and Yugoslav Military Missions at his home. He arranged an Eastern European "inspection" trip for West German politician Willy Max RADEMACHER and two of his colleagues in October 1956.</p> <p>7. According to a document secured from the Hungarian IS (AVH) in June 1960, Subject: "...systematically travels to Hungary as a</p>		
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journalist and businessman. He is suspected of working for British intelligence. In 1944, when he was an officer in German intelligence, he was at the same time an agent of British intelligence. At that time he resided in Budapest. Just before the beginning of the (1956) revolt he travelled to Hungary as a journalist. In November 1959 the security organs of the Hungarian People's Republic arrested his contact, a Hungarian citizen, who under interrogation admitted that he undertook espionage activity since 1956 on instructions of (Subject). (Subject) is primarily interested in military and political information." A 1961 report, from a reliable defector source, states that the Polish IS (UB) was running an operation against Subject because they suspected him of working for CATRIBE. There is no indication as to whether this operation was successful.

8. On 2 September 1968, while a correspondent for Welthandels Informationen, Subject allegedly offered "help in case of need" to (who believed Subject to be CATRIBE). When actually requested assistance, Subject gave him the run-around, and he was forced to flee to Salzburg.

9. A check of legal-traveller machine listings (which do not include passenger information from Air France or Pakistan International Airlines) revealed no record of travel by Subject or his wife to the People's Republic of China.

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