

**ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET**

FROM: SR/4				COMMENTS  <p align="right">9 JUL 1959</p> DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006 DISPATCH  PLEASE EXPEDITE  <p align="center"><b>DESENSITIZED</b></p> per CSN 43-43  -3270  <del>SECRET</del> W. Kueppers reference should be sealed + addressed for Kueppers, Wilhelm This is not KAPOK KUEPPERS, WILHELM	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. SR/COP/CE		23 JUN 1959	JUN 1959	[Signature]	
2.		2			
3. SR/MC			24 JUN 1959	[Signature]	
4.					
5. WE/L				[Signature]	
6. [ ] [ ]			26/5	WP	
7. EE/G/CE				[Signature]	
8. EE/G/LIAISON				[Signature]	
9. SR/4				don	
10. RI/O.D.		9/7		[Signature]	
11.				[Signature]	
12.				[Signature]	

  

COORDINATING OFFICERS		AUTHENTICATING OFFICER	
NAME	OFFICE	NAME	TITLE
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[Signature]	WE/L	[Signature]	
[Signature]	EE/G/CE	[Signature]	SR/COP/CE

  

ENCLOSURE Study on DOHM and KUEPPERS Photo DOHM	ABSTRACT INDEX	FILE NUMBER
DATE MICROFILMED	DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NUMBER
	9 JUL 1959	EGMW-7959

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EGMW-7959

E - J  
E - J 9 JUL 1959

TO : Chief of Base, Munich

INFO:

FROM: Chief, SR

COS, Germany  
COB, Bonn  
COB, Berlin  
COS, [ ]

SUBJECT- General -REDWOOD/LCIMPROVE/UJDRIZZLY  
Specific-Wilhelm KUEPPERS  
and George Peter DOHM

ACTION REQUIRED: At your discretion.

REFERENCES: A. EMA-41400  
B. DIR -26297

1. In view of reference B, we have compiled Headquarters traces into a chronological comparative study of both subject's activities. This study is enclosed as Attachment A for your information. Although there is no basic evidence to prove the two are identical, we believe it warrants further efforts to resolve the possibility. There is also some evidence that there may be two different Wilhelm KUEPPERS and if so this will undoubtedly result in some confusion, although a photo of one KUEPPERS or the other might eliminate any doubt, one way or the other. As requested in reference A., MGKW-7695 was sent in reply to a name trace request on one Wilhelm KUEPPER who is, or was, acting as an agent or informant for [ ]. It is this KUEPPER who may not be identical with the KUEPPERS of current interest. Unfortunately, MGKW-7695 does not refer to a source but it is believed it may have originated either from the Germans or the Italians. In either case, it would probably be safer not to pass the information to the BfV for the present. MGKW-8256, 10 March 1951, also refers to the [ ] Wilhelm KUEPPER. Excerpts from the latter dispatch are as follows: "It would appear from the [ ] intercepts that Herman ISENBERG and Wilhelm KUEPPER are in contact with each other with reference to certain matters in the Oberhausen/Sterkrade area, where KUEPPER is occupied with running down traces. After first writing to ISENBERG, KUEPPER went to Sterkrade and later reported to [ ] that further 'tracing' would take him to the Dusseldorf area for some days. The nature of the information which KUEPPER is pursuing is unknown, although it seems possible that the records of former personnel who worked on a specific munition item are sought". Another paragraph refers to KUEPPER as follows: "Meanwhile, the search for wartime records on the '42 machine gun' continues. One of [ ] legmen, Hermann ISENBERG, has been busy tracing the Maget Maschinenund Geratebau Tegel G.m.b.H. records and both ISENBERG and Wilhelm KUEPPER have been checking in Oberhausen/Sterkrade, probably at Gutehoffnungshuette, where the latter has been working in connection with two of [ ] projects." Although we cannot rule out the possibility that this KUEPPER is identical with subject KUEPPERS, you will note that this activity apparently was taking place in 1951 at about the time we

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believe KUEPPERS and Karl HAAS were working for CIC. Possibly the Liaison Division File on   could shed some light on the   KUEPPER.

2. You will note that no reference is made to the camp "Fraschelle" under the attached KUEPPERS activity. MGLA-3139 referred to in reference A is apparently the only source of that information and does not give the date of his liberation from Le Fraschelle. We have checked with the appropriate desk and they report that Le Fraschelle and Fraschelte are probably the same--The correct one being Fraschelte.

3. The information on KUEPPERS in the attachment dated from 1933 to 1944 was obtained from CIC here at Headquarters. The document itself was typed but was signed in subject's own handwriting. This signature, together with a sample of George DOHM's handwriting, was sent to the graphologist who stated that there were some rather striking similarity between the two writings, but also several unexplained differences which precluded an identification. In addition there were other preventive circumstances such as the rather poor quality of photocopies and the time span of some 12 years between the writing dates--KUEPPERS signature having been written in 1945 and DOHM's sample writing having been obtained in 1957. CIC files at Headquarters do not give any indication that subject actually did work for them, although there are several KUBARK traces indicating that he was a source of information. Perhaps the records are still in Germany.

4. The wives of the two subject's seem to be the biggest deterrent in identifying DOHM and KUEPPERS as one and the same, although we note that @ Dr. CICC's information contained in reference A. would tie them together with GICMINI (GIUMINI). Possibly UPSKING could elaborate a little on their identification of GICMINI as KUEPPERS wife. The information that KUEPPERS married Luisa Vittoria CHERARDI (CHERARDI) in October 1949 came from a unilateral Italian source so unfortunately cannot be passed unless, of course, you may have some reference to the name in your files. You might also wish to bury the name in a routine name check with UPSKING.

5. Another indication that there may be two KUEPPERS is a trace contained in NGGA-1193, dated 18 November 1949, Subject: Franz KNESEL. List of German nationals known to KNESEL who were recruited in the Krasnogorsk and Marmaros Szigeth Pt camps for work for the RIS--KILLI KUPPERS, born about 1913 in Cologne, 168 cm. slender build, former employee or owner of a transport company, resident of Dusseldorf. Attended a Communist school and had one year's training at Pokrovskaya Vstreca, Pt from the end of 1942; was released in June 1946 at Marmaros Szigeth, Rumania. His destination was Frankfurt o/Oder. Was briefed for intelligence work in industrial and political fields. KNESEL characterizes KUPPERS as extremely dangerous, a fanatical Communist and a provocateur.

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6. We hope the above and the attached information will help in further identifying KUEPPERS and his activities. You might possibly use parts of the information in any discussions with UPSWING regarding the matter. Attachment B is two photographs of George Peter DOHM for any possible future identification or comparison.

Attachments:

- A. Comparative Study on DOHM and KUEPPERS
- B. Photo DOHM (2)

[ ]

SR/4-DN:ap  
23 June 1959

Distribution:

2-COB, Munich	w/atts
2-COS, Germany	w/atts
2-COB, Berlin	w/atts
2-COB, Bonn	w/atts
2-COS, [ ]	w/att A
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ATTACHMENT A TO

EGMW-7959

George Peter DOHM  
@ Ludwig Robert Georg HEFE

Wilhelm KUEPPERS

Born: 23 Sept. 1915, Berlin  
Born: 5 Aug. 1911, Göttingen  
Wife: Erina Renata GIUMINI  
(married in Dec. 1948)

Born: 17 Feb. 1910, Muenchen-Gladbach  
17 Feb. 1915, Muenchen-Gladbach  
Wife: fru GIUMINI (date unknown)  
Wife: Luisa Vittoria CHERARDI  
(married in October 1949)

Languages: Speaks English, French,  
Italian, Turkish and  
some Arabic

Languages: Speaks four languages well  
and has a degree in Letters  
and Philosophy

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Wilhelm KUEPPERS

- 1933 to 1937 : Studied at the papal university Gregoriana
- Oct. 37 to Jun. 39 : Finished theological studies at the Arch-  
bishop seminary in Eichstatt (Bavaria) where  
became a Priest on 29 Jun. 39.
- Jul. 39 to Apr. 41 : Chaplain at Horren (Cologne)
- April 1941 : Called to Arms. Attached to the interpreter  
Company, Berlin. After a three months train-  
ing course in Italian was transferred as an  
Italian interpreter to the Africa Corps.  
Worked in Africa as an interpreter as an  
ordinary private. First in Tripoli with the  
Rear Echelon for port and road building, then  
with the staff of HQ of the Africa Corps.  
January 42 became a "Sonderfuhrer" with the  
rank of sergeant. Roman Catholic priests  
could not become officers.
- May 42 to Apr. 43 : With the front Hqs. Staff at Rommel's Hqs.  
with them during the retreat.
- May 43 to July 43 : Given home leave (because home in Cologne  
had been damaged by bombs). Stationed at  
Leghorn as interpreter for the "Comando  
Presidio" and for the port.

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Interpreter with the AVEC (Suppl. Lines  
North-Italy Command) at Desenzano.

Dec. 43 to Apr. 44

: Working at the supply and ammunition dump at Arezzo. During this time lived at the house of Count MANCINI-GRIFFOLI, Lucignano (Arezzo) in Villa Fabbriche. Became friendly with the Count and his wife Patricia and with Patricia's mother, Marchesa STROZZI, a born American with the maiden name of ARNOLD, a relative of General ARNOLD, U. S. Air Forces Commander. Talked with these people re brutality of war and the inhuman treatment in the German Army. Was able to help them and their farmers against military aggressions. Together with them prepared a plan in April 44 to desert. He got the chance when a "fierce" Nazi Capt. SCHNEIDER (Potsdam) from HQ Arezzo gave orders for subject to go with trucks to the surrounding villages and round up all the men in the churches and take them away to forced labor. As a priest, subject could not and would not do such a thing and on Easter Sunday deserted. Still in uniform and with a W. D. vehicle he went to Desenzano where had had civilian clothes ready??? With the assistance of Countess CLERICI, he went into hiding at a farm house at Poggio San Pole (Chianti). He called himself Prof. BISI and said that he was an evacuee from Francavilla. Came in contact with escaped Allied prisoners, chiefly South Africans. Remembers only one-- Josef van ROYN from Port Elisabeth S. A. At a dinner party given by CLERICI he met "the English intelligence officer" Capt. HOOD.

18 Jun. 44

: Became very good friends with HOOD and disclosed to him that he was a German deserter. HOOD advised him not to turn himself in to the first troops entering but to wait until he (HOOD) came as he was sure to be attached Siena Region. On 1 July 44 the first German parachutists came to Poggio. Subject, the South Africans, 10 partisans and the Countess CLERICI (who was the Red Cross nurse of the partisans) hid in a cave. On 16 Jul. 44 the first Allied troops, South African Tank Troops came. In Aug. 44 subject inquired for HOOD at the FSS Siena but was told he had moved on. Then subject wanted to reach Rome where he said his identity could be cleared up. He managed to get a false identity card at Radda dated 1943 (he handed this card over to FSS Perugia when he gave himself up on 12 Oct. 44).

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16 Aug. 44 to Oct. 44

: Started for Rome but arrived only as far as Perugia. He reported at once to the Bishop who advised him to give himself up. CLERICI (no indication as to how she got to Perugia) found him two rooms in Via Annibale Vecchi 29. After he could find no way to get to Rome he turned himself in to the R. C. Chaplain (British) in Perugia on 12 Oct. 44. On 16 Oct. 44 was transferred to a PW Camp in Arezzo. On 31 Oct. was transferred to Cinecitta-Rome. Was interrogated so much became depressed and decided to escape.

9 Nov. 44

: Escaped from the camp and reported immediately to the State Secretary of the Vatican who knew him from his student years and gave him shelter.

Subject winds up his declaration which was made in Rome on 25 Apr. 45 with the following comment--"I am aware that I have, through my escape from Cinecitta, haphazardly my chances as priest and deserter from the German Army, and that I have done a very silly thing. I am over anxious to clear up this one dark point which the Allies can hold against me on an otherwise clean and from every point of view irreproachable life."

THE ABOVE DECLARATION WAS WRITTEN AND SIGNED BY SUBJECT FOR CIC IN ROME IN APRIL 1945.

Traces:

Nov. 44 to 7 Nov. 45

: Lived at the Teutonico College on Via dell Sacrestia 17 Rome (Vatican City). Arrested by Allied police on 7 Nov. 45.

Nov. 45 to Nov. 46

: In Pisa Concentration Camp.

Nov. 46 to Jan. 47

: Lived at Via delle Carrozze 23

Jan. 47 to Mar. 48

: In Jan. 47 the Ministry of Interior ordered subject's interment in a concentration camp. At that time however, subject was in Venice and the Venice Questura sent him to the Fossoli camp. Subject, instead of going to Fossoli, returned to Rome and pleaded with the P.S. authorities to let him depart for a brief period for Germany. Instead he received a sojourn permit to stay in Rome until he could be repatriated. 12 Feb. 47 issued travel permit for Bolzano. Arrived at Bolzano 28 Feb. 47 and arrested by Bolzano Questura 27 Mar. 48 because he had left the repatriation camp.

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27 Mar. 48 - July 48

: Transferred to Farfa Sabina Camp, near Rome.

July 48-April 49

: Obtained 15 day pass for Rome in July 48. Arr. Rome 17 Aug. 48 and took lodgings at Via Bixio 90. Obtained several extensions of sojourn permit until Dec. 48, thru intervention of Capt. TADDEI of the Italian Navy C. E. In Jan. 49 received from the Ministry another extension until 20 Apr. 49.

Apr. 49-Dec. 49

: New Ministry authorization 26 Jun. 49 extended subject's sojourn permit until 31 Dec. 49. Subject living at Via Pirico 13. Married Italian citizen Luisa Vittoria CHERARDI on 25 Oct. 49. Stated he was employed as correspondent for foreign languages by the UTECOM Society, Via Veneto 96.

Feb. 50-Apr. 50

Feb. 50 requested a sojourn permit supported by Carabinieri Major Giuseppe SCORDINO, aide to Maj. PONTANI of the Italian Naval Intelligence. Issued a sojourn permit in Mar. 50 for an undetermined period. Lived at Via Tommaso Salvini 25. Circa Apr. 50 left for an unknown destination with his wife.

Apr. 50-Aug. 52

This period contains large gaps in subject's activity. An UPSWING report of April 1951 reports an Intelligence group in Italy working under the direction of Karl HAAS and that Dr. Willy KUPPERS was employed by HAAS to watch certain persons in an import export firm in Rome. A report from Rome dated 28 May 53, date of information July 1952 reports subject to be in Germany as of July 52. However, another report from Rome dated 30 Mar. 53 states that KUPPERS, Guglielmo fu Benedetto, living at Via Capodistria 7, Rome, was under surveillance by the Italians unspecified reasons. This could be in 1953 and subject could have returned from Germany between 1952 and 1953.

A report from Rome dated 2 May 52 states that elements of the East German Intelligence Service reportedly have approached Dr. Wilhelm KUPPERS and Albert MEHLER in Rome for unspecified reasons but probably for the purpose of constructing a net in that city.

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There are also definite indications from traces that both subject and Karl HAAS were used as sources of information by CIC, Detachment 35, Hqs in Linz, sometime during this period, probably 1951 and 1952.

25 Nov. 53

: EGQA 30136. BFV requesting traces on Wilhelm B. KUEPPERS, born M-Gladbach, 17 Feb. 15; residence at present in Rome, Via Capodistria 7; occupation, motor vehicle salesman. KUEPPERS was formerly on the staff of Gen. ROMMEL and is ~~now suspected~~ of working for the Russian Intelligence Service.

George Peter DOEM

WF-II

*PR cit. WEST GERMANY*  
*Summary of Info*  
*9 July 59*

: Served with German Army. At war's end was on duty at Campobasso, Italy, as a German-Italian interpreter. Upon arrival of the Allies, he was interned (date and place unknown).

1947-48

: In 1947-48 several individuals in the Rote Kapelle were found organized in a commercial office at Genoa under the name of LENZ. In this office, DOEME, RUILE and a girl named GIUMINI worked.

June 1948-Dec. 48

Suspected of abetting the escape of German POWs from Allied camps, confined to the Fraschette refugee center in the Province of Frosinone. In this camp, married Erina Renata GIUMINI in Dec. 48.

1949

: Found employment in Rome with the C.I.T.A. (Commercio Industria Trasporti Automobilistici) firm. (See 25 Nov. 53 entry under KUEPPERS). Released from Fraschette camp and went to live with wife at 90 Via Tirso in Rome. (Note KUEPPERS address at 90 Via Bixio in 1948-49)

1950

: He and wife moved to wife's small country house located between Velletri and Genzano outside Rome.

14 July 1953

: (Note big gap in subject's activities for period 1950-53. See same gap in KUEPPERS activity)  
Arrested in Bruges, Belgium. No details as to whether or not subject was held for a period of time.

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1954

: Sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Frankfurt courts on the charge of swindling. No record whether term was actually served. (Note: last date of info on KUEPPERS was BfV request for traces in Nov. 53)

26 Apr. 56-31 Jan. 57

: In Turkey running travel agency in Izmir. On 31 Jan. 57 left via air for Germany.

Oct. 57-Aug. 58

: Employed by the administration of the castle Linderhof, Gemeinde Ettal, as a guide. Had come to Linderhof from Grainau, Landkreis Garmisch.

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