

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET /0041 40153 0041

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FROM:				DOCUMENT NUMBER EGBA-40153.	
				DOCUMENT DATE 22 Mar 1957	
TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
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DISPATCH NO. EGBA 40153

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TO Chief, EE
FROM Chief of Base, Berlin

DATE 22 March 1957
INFO: COS/G

SUBJECT { GENERAL Operational/BEDOX
SPECIFIC Progress Report - Subject "A" of BRLN 8752

- References:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. EGBA 38394 | 4. STUT 3726 |
| 2. EGBA 38879 | 5. STUT 3727 |
| 3. STUT 3725 | 6. BRLN 0270 |

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JUL 4 1963
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Introduction:

This dispatch relates the activities of Subject following her departure from Berlin on 12 January 1957. Additionally it includes information on current operational developments. In response to a letter from Subject to the Case Officer she was met at ULM, W. Germany, on 21 February. The meeting conditions were far from those desired, due to the fact that the dress and general appearance of Subject precluded the use of a hotel room or better class dining facility for the meeting. During a period of 4-1/2 hours (1930-2400), three different meeting places in ULM were used in order to attract as little attention as possible. For this reason note taking, examination of documents and correspondence was severely limited. Only the important points were covered during the meeting. They are reported in the following paragraphs.

1. Subject's Activities after Departure from Berlin.
 - a. Refugee Processing: Subject and family arrived Camp Friedland, near Hanover, Germany, late the night of 12 January. They remained there throughout the weekend, during which time Subject

Inclosures: 1 *1 att na*
(Photo of W)

APPROVED:

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Distribution:
3 - EE(DIRECT) w/1 Att.
2 - COS/G w/1 Att.

JKS:nha

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managed to lose her new W. German Identity Document in some manner unknown to her. On Monday 14 January she was notified that they were to depart later that day for Giessen, W. Germany. The purpose of the Giessen processing was to formally accept and process the children in W. Germany, the previous Berlin processing having concerned the Subject only. While at Giessen, Subject reiterated her desire to settle in the Heidelberg area. The Refugee Authorities thereupon advised the Subject that they would be processed further at ULM before moving to Heidelberg. She was also informed that she would receive her final financial settlement at ULM as well as an identity document to replace the lost one.

On 17 January Subject and family departed Giessen by train arriving ULM the same date. At present they are housed in the Landesdurchgangslager II, Zimmer 204, FB, the specific address of which is 60 Sedanstr, Ulm-Donau. This is a camp which houses approximately 300 persons, mainly Jugoslavs, the majority of whom have resided there for several years, and according to Subject, are persons of the lowest possible type. Subject and children share one medium size room with 2 other married couples one an elderly pair, the other newlyweds. Privacy is virtually nil. They share community toilet bathing, messing and laundry facilities.

- b. At the LAGER-ULM: After arrival at the Ulm Lager, Subject continued her processing which included 2 sessions with a man named FUNK of some Germany Police or Security Service, and one interview with 2 unknown Americans, whom Subject believed to be CIC men. Funk apparently uses the Lager Social Office for cover purposes. The Americans visit the Lager every two weeks, interviewing refugees.

According to Subject, Funk has attempted to get her to admit to recruitment by the "Americans", and upon her denial has accused her of lying to him, being disloyal to her Country, etc. He has inferred that she may have difficulty in the future. Subject claims that she has only repeated to Funk what she told the German authorities at Marienfelde. This included full details on her past, including prison time in Poland, as well as the UB attempt to recruit her. She claims that she did not reveal details of UB target interest or anything about our relationship.

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With reference to the Americans, Subject claims that they asked her to submit to a detailed debriefing on her experiences in Poland, which she refused to do, advising them that she was thoroughly debriefed in Berlin and had no intention of repeating the process.

Subject was issued a temporary identity document without photo which bears the designation "Spaet Heimkehrer Bescheinigung", and the number "U-8754".

Shortly after her arrival at ULM and during the course of her processing, Subject was advised that her eligibility for financial benefits as a Spaet Heimkehrer was in doubt because of her conviction for war crimes, and until her case was finally settled she would not be sent to any other Lager, or to Heidelberg. She was advised that a final decision in her case would be announced on or before 18 March 1957.

On 7 February Subject was awarded a financial settlement of DMW 6480, the amount of settlement due her. However, Subject was actually only given 480 DMW in cash, the 6000 DMW balance being deposited in a blocked account at the Stadtparkasse, Hafenbadstr 1, Ulm-Donau. Subject displayed her pass book which reflected the initial 6000 DMW deposit and an indorsement which read to the effect that no withdrawals could be made from the account by the holder before 18 March 1957.

Subject states that additionally she receives financial support at the rate of 5.79 DMW per day for her family out of which she must pay 25.19 DMW per week for room, board, clothing, etc. Due to the fact that the food fare is entirely inadequate for the family, their general state of health requiring a higher caloric intake including foods of greater health value, Subject is forced to supplement this by outside food purchases and when possible by eating at Restaurants.

As can be imagined the ULM Lager even on a temporary basis, offers much to be desired in contrast to what we were able to provide for the Subject and her family as our guests in Berlin. This coupled with the uncomfortable living conditions, idleness, on and off illness of all three persons, threat of what she thought would give her a good financial basis to settle her family, namely the settlement due her as a Spaet Heimkehrer, has really caused the morale of the entire family to nose dive.

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Subject claims that although she is sadly disillusioned as to the inability or lack of interest in the W. Germans in the plight of their refugee countrymen, she could tolerate the Lager conditions, but the burden of responsibility for the children, 24 hours per day (though they are not infants), definitely magnifies every difficulty, and darkens the future. With respect to the children, they are blaming their Mother for their plight, both expressing a desire to return immediately to W. Berlin. The son through his idleness is exposed to the wrong associates at the Lager and she feels that hard as she tries, she can only expect that he will in due course if left there much longer, get in some difficulty. The daughter is a special problem. Appearing to be older than her fifteen years, Subject must constantly protect her against all comers, camp inhabitants, American soldiers of the nearby Casernes, some of whom spend a good bit of their free time at the Lager.

For these reasons Subject claims that she hasn't left the children alone but on two other occasions prior to her 21 February meet with the case officer. On the occasion of this meeting it was difficult to keep the Subject away from the Lager due to her anxiety for her children.

Since arrival at the Lager, Subject has exchanged correspondence with Bishop Heckel of the Evangelical Welfare Organization, Munich, Germany, as further identified in References, and other friends including one ex-prisoner associate, now resident in Germany. Additionally, she has written two letters to Richard KRAJEWSKI, both of which were not acknowledged; and she has received one unsolicited letter from a former prison inmate, Antonie WEIGELT, now resident in a Refugee Lager at Wentorf near Hamburg. Details concerning the KRAJEWSKI and WEIGELT are set forth below. (Note WEIGELT is being traced per BRLN 9959).

2. Subject's Correspondence

- a. With Case Officer. On 20 January 1957 Subject wrote her first letter to the Case Officer, advising of her address in ULM. Case Officer acknowledged receipt of same by return letter. On 29 January 1957 Subject requested Case Officer to visit her. She was informed that she would be met at 1930 hours on 21 February per arrangements described in paragraph 4c of Reference number 2. All correspondence was conducted in accordance with the agreed upon communication plan.

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b. To Richard KRAJEWSKI. A few days after her arrival at the Ulm Lager, Subject wrote a letter addressed directly to K. at the Warsaw address he furnished. Subject included her current address and comments regarding her progress in settling in W. Germany. She claims that she did not put a return address on the outside of the envelope. Failing to hear from K in a period of two weeks, she again wrote him, referring to her unanswered letter, and again including her current address. Up to 21 February no reply had been received to either letter. NOTE: It is realized that the correspondence with K. started in a manner other than that originally agreed upon. Subject claims that she realizes this, but being in a low mood, and anxious to hear or see him again, she wrote her first letter, hoping that he would react. She now realizes that if he were bonafide (and she still firmly believes he is), she certainly could have compromised him through such open correspondence.

c. From Antonia WEIGELT. ^{Photo attached} On/or about 16 February 1957 Subject received a letter from one Antonia WEIGELT, whose address is Lager Wentorf, bei Hamburg, Bl. B/90. This letter was post-marked Hamburg, 14 February 1957, 1400 hours. As far as Subject knows WEIGELT had no way of obtaining her address except through German Refugee Authorities, Bishop Heckel or, and this didn't come up until the Case Officer suggested it, the UB (following her letters to KRAJEWSKI).

Subject described WEIGELT as born ca 1905, a person considered to be prisoner-spitzel at Grudziadz and Fordon Prisons, whom she thought was a Pole because of the fact that W. spoke only Polish. It was apparent that W. had some type of medical education, other than that of a nurse, as she always tried to impress fellow inmates with her medical knowledge. NOTE: Subject processed through PBHASSOCK o/a 26 January 1957. Her Personal Record Sheet indicated her last address Poland as being Ul. Ukryta Osimjasci, Wroclaw, Poland. Basic personalia provided in trace cable, BRLN 9959. One copy of a photo of W. is furnished herewith. It is conceivable that the UB could be attempting to reach Subject through WEIGELT. Subject has no desire to acknowledge W's letter at this time.

3. Current Assessment. Subject showed the effects of her Lager living. She certainly is far less stable than when she left Berlin. A number of factors have no doubt contributed to this situation, i.e., her readjustment both physical and psychological to life outside a prison, her children, KRAJEWSKI, etc. She seems to have become more bitter

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towards the United States if one paid attention to her comments concerning the conduct and appearance of our soldiers. Her feelings, no doubt are influenced by her daughter's proximity to the American personnel who visit the Lager. From the tone of her remarks and her reference to rumor or idle chat continually circulating around the Lager, the majority of the Lager inmates probably blame the U.S. for their plight, or for not bettering their situation. One of the principal reasons allegedly given by Lager authorities and inmates for the W. German housing shortage is due to the fact that the Americans living in Germany are occupying space needed for Germans, hence the necessity to keep people in Lagers. One of the current rumors of the day, believed by Subject, was the alleged crash landing of an American jet plane into the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church in Berlin, said crash claiming the lives of many innocent Berliners. This rumor was quickly scotched.

Continued residence at this Lager is bound to have an adverse effect on Subject and her family, thus diminishing her operational value to us. To alleviate the situation somewhat Subject was given 400 DMW. Upon the Case Officer's return to the Base it was decided to write her suggesting that if it were possible for her to live outside the Lager in a Pension, or in rented rooms, her situation might be improved. In connection with this suggestion, we offered to send her 75 DMW per month, an amount considered to be reasonable for her to receive from an outside benefactor. Our letter to her was signed "Walter", and from the tone of the letter it could probably be deduced that the writer was Walter HINNRIEHS (identified Ref. 1), the father of her children. As of 19 March no response to our letter had been received.

4. Our Current Plans. In assessing further the operational potential of Subject, it would appear that her usefulness might be severely limited because of the foregoing personal complications, and the apparent widespread knowledge of our interest in her as cited in References 3, 4, 5 and 6. We will maintain contact with Subject on the long-shot chance that we can intercept KRAJEWSKI, if and when he should appear in the West.

5. Field Comment. To complicate this matter further, the Case Officer received a telephone call from the Subject at 0045 hours on 25 February 1957. She was hysterical in reporting the disappearance of her daughter, who had been missing from the Lager since 2300 hours 24 February. She asked for instructions on how to proceed and she was advised to report the incident to the German Police authorities immediately. On 28 February the Case Officer received a letter dated 25 February, postmarked Ulm 26 February, which stated that her daughter had returned to the Lager, and implying that she had been attacked and/or raped. Since that date, no further word has been received from Subject.

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