



Identity Documents : Danish Passport No. 119, issued in BERLIN 8 Mar 43 at the Danish Consulate, his previous passport expired.

A card photographed attached, announcing in German and Russian that GULPERD was a Danish Journalist under the protection of the Danish Consulate, DENMARK.

INTRODUCTION

1. GULPERD was brought to GSI, HQ Second Army from PWA Darmok, LUNEBERG, having arrived there from the DP Centre at LUDWIGSLUST, where he asked to see an Intelligence Officer. He arrived at HQ Second Army on 10 Jun 45, and gave an outline of his case and reasons for asking to see an Intelligence Officer. On 11 June his story was taken down in detail and is given in the succeeding paragraphs. In order to present his information in its best form it has been necessary to give his career in outline only, and to give detailed descriptions of the various phases in it as appropriate to the main report.

EARLY HISTORY

1907 2. Born in ALTONA, of Danish parents. His father was importing Danish meat into Germany. He had previously worked for the Danish Bacon Company in LONDON, 1905-06

1907-17 GULPERD stayed in Germany and did his first years of schooling there.

1917 Returned to DENMARK with his parents.

1920- His parents were divorced.

22 1917- GULPERD stayed at a boarding school in DENMARK, and did not go home even to spend his holidays.

1922 Left school

25 1922- Joined a bacon factory.

25 1925- Served in the King's Bodyguard and was demobilised as a 2/Lieut

PERIOD IN ENGLAND

End '28

Jan 31

3. GULPERD stayed in Edinburgh with his mother and step-father, staying at Orange Road. He was issued (late 28 or early 29) with an Alien's certificate signed by Police Constable ROSS, of EDINBURGH.

He met and was friendly with one of the members of the SALVESEN family ship owners of LEITH and taught one of the sons Danish.

GULPERD is known to his mother's lawyers in EDINBURGH- Messrs FURVIT George Street, and also to Mr. T. J. T., the architect of his mother's house.

RETURN TO DENMARK- WORK AS NEWSPAPER OWNER

1941.

4. GULPERD returned to COPENHAGEN, was married in 1932, was married in 1932 and with his own savings and the money of his wealthy wife bought the newspaper "DANMARKS-HANDELS OG SOEFARMS TIDENDE" dealing mainly with Danish shipping and commerce. This paper was not widely circulated outside DENMARK, though copies were sent to ENGLAND and SWEDEN. Its outlook was mainly commercial, but had a "political background" because politics are usually mixed with business"

FIRST CONTACT WITH DANISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

5. In connection with this newspaper GULPERD did a lot of travelling to the BALKANS, to POLAND and GERMANY, looking for markets, contacts and information. Because of these travels and knowing that he spoke fluent German, GULPERD was approached by a (Captain) NORDETOFT of the Danish Intelligence Service, who was known to GULPERD as a member of the Danish Intelligence Service and with whom GULPERD had served during his period in the Army. NORDETOFT suggested that GULPERD should keep his eyes open on his travels, and make a report of anything he saw which might be of interest to the Danish Intelligence Service, to which GULPERD agreed.

FIRST CONTACT WITH THE NAZIS

6. GULPERD was well known in COPENHAGEN as a prominent man in the business and newspaper world, a man of money and influence. He was regularly consulted by all the foreign Embassies who wished information about Danish matters. *with GULPERD.*

1934 GULPERD was asked by the German Legation in COPENHAGEN if he was prepared to write and publish articles in his newspaper about the new German ideas in commerce and politics. He accepted and was provided with articles by Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and other prominent Nazis which found their way into his newspaper. As a result he was well received by the Germans, and regularly invited to various meetings, demonstrations etc., in Germany, e.g. he went to the annual meeting of Scandinavian newspapers in LADECK, went to meetings at HUKKAWING and other such places. As a result of these visits, GULPERD saw that Germany was preparing for war and claims to have reported thereon to NORDENTOFF.

1936 GULPERD visited the Olympic games, and following the meeting met a friend in BERLIN, a Mr. BLOCK of the firm KERSTEN and BLOCK, who was manufacturing some specialised instruments for airplanes. According to GULPERD this was a device for "determining the sharpness of the air" and was to be fitted on the scale of one per plane. The firm had received an order for 50,000 and GULPERD reported this to NORDENTOFF, with his opinion that it represented a German Air Force of 40,000 planes.

1937 GULPERD was asked by the Polish Legation to start a Polish Chamber of Commerce in COPENHAGEN. He did so. The same year he was asked by the Germans to start a German Chamber of Commerce in COPENHAGEN, and again he did so.

1938 Early 1938, he was called to the German Legation and was decorated with "some sort of cross connected with the Olympic games."

FIRST CONTACT WITH G.I.S.

May 37 On this day, a man came to see GULPERD from the German legation and asked him to show him round the town. He was Richard KRUGER, and called himself an engineer, but according to GULPERD he was a spy. GULPERD asked a friend of his, a captain in the King's Bodyguard to have a look at this German and to pass the word on to the Danish Intelligence Service. KRUGER returned to BERLIN, and eventually went to South America just before the outbreak of war. On his way there he sent a postcard to GULPERD from HAMBURG.

The German Legation often called upon GULPERD to show their visitors the sights of COPENHAGEN, and among the visitors he escorted were SAUCKEL, Gauleiter of THURINGIA, and LUTHEAS, leader of the Reich Chancellery.

GULPERD'S CAREERS IN THE DANISH AND FINNISH ARMIES

Sept 39 8. Called to the Danish Army as Lieut, and spent three months in a garrison town in JUTLAND

1 Jan 40 Demobilised

Called to see NORDENTOFF and spoke to him about the war in Finland. GULPERD volunteered to go there and promised to make a report to NORDENTOFF on his return.

8 Jan 40 Arrived in FINLAND, and started to form a Danish battalion, consisting of 900 volunteers. His job was mainly to watch these volunteers for doubtful elements, i.e. Danish Communists infiltrating in from SWEDEN and NORWAY. He claims to have worked with the Finnish Secret Police; to have been instrumental in capturing a German W/T agent; and to have shot down a bombing plane with Russian markings, whose crew of three wore clothing bearing the labels "Luftwaffe Depot, BERLIN". GULPERD insists it was common knowledge that German crews wore flying these planes to get practice and experience.

GULPERD was in touch with NELLE (rank unknown) a member of the Finnish General Staff, who was in the Secret Police and who knew that GULPERD was holding a watchin' brief for the Danish Intelligence Service.

PROJECTED MISSION TO SWEDEN ON BEHALF OF THE DANISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

1 Apr 40 9. GULPERD returned to COPENHAGEN, not NORDENTOFF two days later and made his report. After some discussion it was agreed that GULPERD should go to SWEDEN to "try and establish connections with the British Intelligence Service" The details behind this mission, its aims, methods and contacts were never revealed to GULPERD for it was frustrated by the entry of the Germans into SWEDEN. NORDENTOFF disappeared. It is believed he was removed by the Germans.

- 2 -

GULPERD'S WORK FOR THE GERMAN LEGATION IN COPENHAGEN.

20 Apr 40 10. A few days after the occupation, the German Legation asked GULPERD if he were willing to produce a daily report on the Danish reactions to the German occupation, the German troops and their behaviour. This request was made by PRILIEZ, Press attache at the Legation. GULPERD thought that by so doing he might be able to help his country and accepted the offer. He carried on this work for about seven months, making a short report daily on items of general interest. He made three copies of this report: one for the leader of the Legation, one for the Foreign Office in BERLIN, and the third he kept as his own record. He was paid 400 crowns monthly for this work.

FIRST CONTACT WITH THE SD.

Jun/July 40 11. There was on the Legation Staff a certain HEIL, whose exact function GULPERD did not know. Some weeks after having started work there GULPERD was approached by GEL who showed him a document showing membership of the SD, and ordering everybody to obey his orders. He demanded a copy of GULPERD's daily report and ordered the latter not to reveal to anyone that the SD was getting this copy. A fourth copy was therefore supplied daily to HEIL.

One evening, under the influence of drink, HEIL showed GULPERD a wireless transmitter in his flat and said that GULPERD's daily report and other messages were transmitted by HEIL to the SD Headquarters in BERLIN by this means.

HEIL suggested that GULPERD ought to join the SD.

GULPERD JOINES THE SD.

12. Some three to four months later, GULPERD was called to the German Legation, was given a sealed letter, and told to read it and destroy it. This letter signed by HEYDRICH offered GULPERD a post in the SD. He saw in it so he says, a chance of getting to the centre of the German Intelligence Service, and of helping the Danish Intelligence Service. With this end in view he accepted, and claims that his true motives at this stage were known to Captain BRENDUP of the Danish Guards whom he had known since 1926 and whose address is FREDERIKSHOLM'S CANAL No. 18, COPENHAGEN, or at the Guards Barracks, COPENHAGEN.

GULPERD'S WORK FOR THE SD.

3 Jan 41 13. GULPERD arrived BERLIN, went to the SD Headquarters, met Obergruppenfuhrer BERGER, and was immediately sent as Obersturmfuhrer to a camp on the French/Swiss border for Danish and Norwegian SS. His job there was to hunt out Anglophiles.

GULPERD found none and returned to BERLIN three weeks later, when he saw BERGER for a second time. He was told to report to 102 Wilhelmstrasse, where he was to report to the head of the Scandinavian section of the SD, Sturmbannfuhrer VOITUR, who told him that he would most likely be sent on a mission to SWEDEN.

GULPERD was given an SD uniform and stayed in the hotel ABLOU, with a number of American newspaper reporters. He did no work during that period, merely reporting to the head office once a week. He received pay of his rank.

From general gossip among the SD members, he realised that the Germans were intending to attack RUSSIA in June, and that before so doing they were going to invade YUGOSLAVIA.

GULPERD'S ARREST BY THE GESTAPO AND DISMISSAL FROM THE SD.

14. GULPERD was talking to a Danish journalist VIGGO JENSEN, a newspaper correspondent whom he had known for some six or seven years in COPENHAGEN, to whom he mentioned the gossip he had overheard of war with RUSSIA in June, preceded by the German entry into YUGOSLAVIA.

18 Mar 41. The next day GULPERD was arrested by the Gestapo as a result of JENSEN'S denunciation, (JENSEN was a member of the Gestapo) and was taken away to the Gestapo Headquarters, 8 Prince Albertstrasse. At first the outlook seemed bad, but GULPERD pleaded that he had merely repeated what he thought was idle gossip and that there was no other motive behind his revelation.

As a result of this plea, and due to the fact that SCHELEBERG, who was at the enquiry, considered that GULPERD had committed an indiscretion mainly through his ignorance, GULPERD was allowed to leave the Gestapo Headquarters after five days (Apr 41) and was informed at the April 1941 that he was dismissed from the SD that he had to hand in his uniform, that he was not allowed to speak to any foreigners, and that he could not leave BERLIN.

GULPERD moved to the Hotel ASKUNDSCHENK, living on the money he had

27 Jun 41

Hedding money, and still determined to obtain information likely to be of use against the Germans should he ever get the chance of using it, GULPERD applied to the Reich Chancellor (LITERS) for a job. He must have had some success because the fact that he had served a term of 40 days' imprisonment for having published in his newspaper a Nazi article which had offended the Danish government. The truth of this claim, is, according to GULPERD that whilst he was away travelling in Poland or elsewhere a Mr. NEULISEN, in charge of the paper during GULPERD's absence obtained an article from a firm called the Anti-Comintern (ostensibly a civilian firm but really controlled by the German Propaganda Ministry). This article was an attack on a certain Danish factory inspector called JARNER. Although JARNER took no action the Danish government sued the newspaper for libel, and held the owner GULPERD responsible. GULPERD went to the Anti-Comintern for the proof behind this attack, but they were unable to substantiate this accusation. As a result GULPERD lost the case and was fined 1,000 crowns or 40 days. GULPERD says it is an odd Danish custom among newspaper editors not to pay these fines, and he served the forty days. This was in 1938.

Using this "martyrdom for Nazism", together with the articles he had published from 1934 onwards on behalf of the Nazi party, and his more recent work with the German Legation in COPENHAGEN as proof of his Nazi principles, GULPERD therefore applied to the Reich Chancellor for employment.

GULPERD ENTERS THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE

30p 41

15. As a result of this letter, GULPERD was offered, and accepted a post in the wireless section of the German Foreign Office, which needed a Danish expert on Press matters.

He stayed there six months, and his work consisted of translating occasional press cuttings. He never broadcast himself. Each day he was given a book of the monitored output of British stations, and was left very much to himself to take counter measures likely to influence the Danish listeners.

Nov 41

GULPERD heard from a friend that he was considered dead in COPENHAGEN and that his property and effects were being disposed of. He obtained three weeks leave on this account and returned to COPENHAGEN, where he stayed in a hotel with his friend Georgon CLUD whose office is at RAADHUSPLADSEN 39. This is GULPERD'S last visit to COPENHAGEN.

GULPERD'S salary in the Foreign Office was fixed at 483 RM per month. This Foreign Office section was always small, insignificant reproduction of a similar section in GOEBBELS Propaganda Ministry and was eventually dissolved. Through the good offices of the leader of his section, GULPERD was able to transfer to the corresponding wireless section of the Propaganda Ministry.

GULPERD'S WORK WITH THE WIRELESS SECTION OF GOEBBEL'S PROPAGANDA MINISTRY.

Mar 42.

16. GULPERD was put into the Scandinavian department of a section dealt with wireless politics, whose main aim was to counter-act the influence of British Propaganda on Scandinavia, and to persuade Scandinavia that all was well with the German Reich and its war potential.

The Danish Section was staffed with members of FRITZ CRANSEN'S Danish Nazi party.

GULPERD thought it would be a good thing for his country to discredit these Danish Nazis and get them dismissed. He succeeded in doing so by drawing attention to their lack of ability, their lack of experience and their obvious determination to put the case of the Danish Nazi party to the Danish people. This policy paid, and eventually GULPERD found himself in charge of the Scandinavian department of the wireless section.

Here he was not paid a fixed rate, but on a piece rate of 40 RM for a three minute talk. Some months he carried as much as 4,500 RM. At times he broadcast his own talk, but preferred to let other people do the broadcasting, as a general rule.

In broad outline his job was to show how well the German people were conducting the war, and to convince Scandinavia that these things could bring only victory to the Reich. In this mood he was given complete freedom of action, and was expected to boast of German achievements.

Thus he hit upon the idea of over-emphasizing certain aspects of Germany's war industry so that their value would be noticed by the Allied powers (known to be monitoring all German broadcasts, says GULPERD). In this respect he drew attention to the value of the German war industry of synthetic oil, synthetic rubber, inland waterways etc., and tried to claim some share of credit in their destruction by bombing.

He claims that the Danish Consul in BERLIN- ARNICK-JENSEN, and the Press Attache there JAGER, were aware of these activities and the real motive behind them. At the same time GULPERD also claims that the Danish Underground movement "Free Danes", also knew of his anti-German activities, and gives the name of HERLOFF, who was a member of this party who is now in COPENHAGEN and who can give evidence of GULPERD's anti-Nazi work.

Aug 43

GULPERD continued this work until August 43

At this time the tremendous bombing of HAMBURG made the German authorities fear similar raids upon BERLIN, and accordingly they decided to de-centralize some of their activities. The Scandinavian Section of the Propaganda Ministry was sent to LUXEMBOURG and subsequently to KÖNIGSBERG. GULPERD did not go to either place, maintaining that to leave BERLIN would have been to cut himself off from all the sources of information he had organized and which was his only reason for working with the Germans. Whilst the Section was at LUXEMBOURG, GULPERD continued to do the work as usual, passing his articles to the broadcaster by telephone. When the section moved to KÖNIGSBERG this was no longer possible and GULPERD refused to accompany the section for the reasons already given, but the reason he gave to the Propaganda Ministry was that since the time allotted to broadcasting in Danish was drastically reduced, it would not pay him financially to accompany the section.

5 Aug 43  
5 Aug 43 to  
Dec 43

The section left KÖNIGSBERG and GULPERD was out of work, GULPERD carried on occasional translations for the German Foreign Office.

GULPERD'S WORK WITH THE NEWSPAPER SECTION OF GOEBBEL'S PROPAGANDA MINISTRY.

19.4.44  
31  
19.12

17. GULPERD joined the newspaper section of the Propaganda Ministry as a foreign journalist whose job was translating articles for the Danish and Norwegian Press. He became a member of the Foreign Press Club, where he spent a considerable part of his time, where he met William JOYCE and his wife often, John ALERY once and all the rest of the foreign correspondents gathered in BERLIN. His work here was purely the translation of other peoples material. His translations were distributed to 19 provincial Danish papers and 100 Norwegian papers, all of which were controlled by GOEBBELS. His salary here was constant at 750 RM per month.

Mar 45

His work continued on these lines until 1945. In March 1945 it was no longer possible to distribute the material he translated, owing to transport difficulties, but in spite of this the newspaper section continued to function and the members continued to receive their salaries for little or no work. At this time GULPERD was in charge of the Danish section only, having been relieved of his Norwegian Section, by a German former member of the Abwehr in NORWAY, employed in the news.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BERLIN AND EVENTS LEADING TO GULPERD'S ESCAPE.

21 Apr 45

18. A friend offered to take GULPERD and his wife to LUBECK into the British zone. GULPERD states that for some time past members of the Foreign Press Club had been studying and checking the status of the city of Berlin under Allied control. These maps, he says, were not official ones and appeared to be cut from newspapers.

GULPERD refused this offer to leave BERLIN, saying that as a journalist he preferred to stay in BERLIN "and see the end".

25 Apr 45

At this time GULPERD was not married, although he had been living with his "wife" for some time, and she was indeed accepted as his wife by the Danish Legation;

The Russians entered the western part of BERLIN where GULPERD was living. GULPERD had obtained a Danish flag, a notice saying his house was Danish owned, an identity card complete with photograph on which was printed in Russian and German a notice saying that he was a Danish journalist and under the protection of the Danish Legation, and as a result of a prominent display of all these, he was not molested in any way by the occupying forces, except on one or two occasions when he left his house empty and returned to find it ransacked. He went to the Danish Legation only to find it wrecked and empty. He and his wife decided to leave out of BERLIN, and reached the International Red Cross at HANSE. Here, GULPERD's wife, who was medically trained, set up a dressing station for wounded German soldiers and for sick British P.O. who were at an adjoining P.O. camp. GULPERD and his wife continued here until 6th June 45.

6 Jun 45

An order was issued by the CPU that all foreigners were to be out of BERLIN within 48 hours. Allied P.O. were to go to BERLINSHEIM, all foreign civilians were to go to BIESDORF, a small village east of the Oder, whence they were to be repatriated via MOSCOW. This did not appeal to GULPERD and his wife, nor to the 5 British P.O. who were living with them. Faced with this compulsory evacuation the entire party decided to make a bolt for the British zone. A Danish car had entered BERLIN with the intention of receiving certain Danish nationals and was driven by a friend of GULPERD. He persuaded this man to take the whole party with him. They stopped at the headquarters of the Division commander in BERLIN and GULPERD's wife went in to see him. He is described as being a very obliging person and despite of the new order against people leaving the Russian zone, promised to make this party the only exception, and provided a pass signed and stamped by him to travel to DECKLARK via LUBENOK. The party left BERLIN at 1900 hrs, reached the Russian-British frontier at GRABOW 0400 hrs 7 June, where after some slight argument and a wait of three-quarters of an hour, they were allowed to cross into British held territory. GULPERD explains the lead of his wife in these negotiations as being necessary owing to the Russian order forbidding all journalists or diplomats to leave the Russian zone.

ARRIVAL AT SECOND ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

19. The car went to EUDWIGSLUST DP centre, where the British P.O. were sorted out and eventually flown home. GULPERD asked to see an Intelligence Officer, and was eventually brought to Headquarters Second Army via P.O. Barracks, LUNEBURG.

CENTRAL

20. GULPERD never signed any contract on behalf of either the Danish Intelligence Service or the German Intelligence Service.

DECLARATION OF SECRECY

21. None signed.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

22. Varied according to the post he was filling. To recapitulate:

<u>Work for:</u>	<u>Salary:</u>
German Legation	
COPENHAGEN:	400 crowns per month.
SD	Paid for rank as Obersturmfuehrer.
German Foreign office	483 RM per month.
Propaganda Ministry	40 RM per 3 minutes talk.
(Wireless Sec)	Salary as much as 4,500 RM some months
Propaganda Ministry	
(Newspaper Sec)	Salary 750 RM per month.

RELIABILITY OF INFORMANT

23. 7 OCU have been asked to enquire into this man, and the results of their investigations are awaited.

Meanwhile no confirmation has been possible here, and the whole story must be accepted therefore with a considerable degree of reserve.

CONCLUSIONS

24. (a) GULPERD by his own admissions, has been in public for a long time past the admirer, supporter, and employee of the Nazi state. In eyes of all but the tiniest minority, therefore he stands condemned as certainly a whole hearted collaborator, most likely a Danish traitor. This minority, knowing according to GULPERD his real dislike of the Germans and his work against them consists of :

- Capt. NORDEHJOLT : Disappeared
- Capt. BREHNERUP : Danish Guards
- MADCK- ANDERSEN : Danish Consul, BERLIN
- FABER : Press Attache, Danish Legation
- Mr. HERLOFF : Member of "Free Danes" Resistance Group

These people will be able to settle the whole case one way or another, if they can be found.

(b) Reviewing the case on the facts disclosed so far , the following salient factors emerge:

- (i) GULPERD never had any clear idea of what he was after. He had no specific aims: sought no particular type of information
- (ii) He had no idea as to what he was going to do with any information he might have obtained.
- (iii) When he was offered the opportunity of escaping to the British lines, where he could have passed on his information (para 18) GULPERD refused to leave BERLIN.
- (iv) Since he made no effort to give information to the Russians, and since he refused the chance of giving information to the British when it would have been of most use (i.e before the capitulation) the whole of the effect built up by GULPERD of double-crossing the Nazis, or of serving them merely to defeat them, appears untrue.
- (v) In addition GULPERD left BERLIN only when faced with the order to quit and to travel via MOSCOW. The terrors inherent in such a journey to one whose whole career is one of close German collaboration compelled him to make abet for it to the British lines.

Once in the British zone, the wheels were moving to return GULPERD to DENMARK a journey to him as perilous as the one to MOSCOW.

Thus to stave off the evil day, GULPERD asked to see an Intelligence Officer and has produced this story with its explanation of face saving, double dealing. He follows it up with an offer to serve the British Government. He does NOT want to return to DENMARK, but prefers to go to the UK to his mother.

(c) Unless good marks are forthcoming from the people mentioned in para 24 (a) GULPERD appears most certainly a man who has served the Germans faithfully and well in a number of important and highly lucrative posts.

He has been a collaborator of the highest order ever since 1934. He has worked in the German Foreign Office and the German Propaganda Office for a considerable time and may be the Danish William JOYCE.

He was certainly a V.-man for the SD (work in German Legation, COPENHAGEN) and then became a full member of the SD

In short he would appear a Counter-Intelligence target of first importance or one who is probably being eagerly sought by the Danish Resistance Forces.

PRESENT POSITION.

2. GULPERD and his wife are both lodged in the P.I. barracks, LINDSEY. GULPERD does not realise he is under the slightest suspicion, and thinks that he is being considered for future employment with the British Forces (he hopes in "I" capacity)

It is felt that this state ought to continue until 7 CCU investigations are complete. Owing to the move of headquarters Second Army 14 Jun 45 the interrogation will have to be discontinued although GULPERD still has more to say, especially on commercial topics. He has also more information about GOEBBEL's Propaganda Ministry, which may well interest P & PW. So far, however, he has produced nothing startling, and little more. He has not been pressed and apart from a little prompting and an occasional question here and there, GULPERD has just been allowed to talk

H. HARVEY Capt.  
for  
Col GSI Second Army

13 Jun 45

SECRET

APPENDIX 'A'  
TO  
PRELIMINARY INTERROGATION REPORT  
ON  
OVE LEIF GULDFERD

GULDFERD'S comments on:-

1. DANISH TROOPS IN FINLAND 1945

Not the best type. Mainly there to get publicity or a decoration. Prominent member there was Lieut SCHALBOERG, who returned to COPENHAGEN after the German invasion and became head of the Danish SS. SCHALBOERG has since been killed on the Russian front.

2. WILLIAM JOYCE

GULDFERD knew him well. JOYCE was mostly drunk - regularly managed to get more than his ration of drink.

JOYCE and his wife were looked upon as Germans. The former was awarded the Kriegsverdienst kreuz and his wife a war medal, given only to German nationals.

GULDFERD last saw JOYCE a few days before the Russians entered. JOYCE was wearing the Volksturm uniform and said he was going to fight.

GULDFERD knew JOYCE's wife very well. Worked with her often in the Wireless Section of the Propaganda Ministry. He says THAT THE WOMAN WHO IS MENTIONED IN THE BRITISH PAPERS AS BEING ARRESTED WITH JOYCE IS NOT JOYCE'S WIFE.

3. VEREDELVES

A serious undertaking, but not organized in time to allow its becoming a real force. GULDFERD does not see any potential danger in it.

4. BURDSHUN

GULDFERD heard this mentioned several times in the Foreign Press Club as the code name for some sort of post-occupational resistance, but knows no more about it.

Thinks its name was adopted because a film was being made about BURDSHUN at the time.

5. GESTAPO

Closely linked with the KRIPO, many of whose members were taken into the Gestapo.

6. ABWEHR

Known to be the Intelligence Service of the Army and thought to have known about the attempt on HITLER's life, and to have made no effort to warn the leader or to suppress the attempt.

Knew that the SD took over the Abwehr, but little more.

7. RIEDENTROP

A cook, friend of GULDFERD's cook, now with GULDFERD at LUNEDURG, was asked if she was prepared to accept a post as cook to

SECRET

- 2 -

RILDENTROP and his mother (NO mention of his wife) at a house in the Tyrol. The house was not owned by RILDENTROP, was isolated in a small village, and other people were also living in it.

Date of this approach - 20 Apr 45. RILDENTROP was supposed to have been in the Tyrol a week at this date. The woman is Frau BROOK, widow of GAF pilot, and is now believed in FACEDBURG.

SD

(a) Power

"SD was the organization which controlled all and everything even the Gestapo."

(b) Plans for future of SD

Late in 1943, the SD began to plan their future in case the war should be lost. They began to transfer money into foreign countries. GULDFEED knows of one big hotel in DENMARK bought in this fashion as an investment. At the same time the SD buried and concealed money all over Germany.

In order to get false identities, the SD killed certain people who had no families or friends, who were not well known and who would not be missed. The idea was to assume the identities of the people they destroyed.

At the end of 1943 there was a big clean-up as a result of which 1270 members of the SD in BERLIN were arrested. The Gestapo from VIENNA had been especially imported to carry out this swoop.

The people arrested were not sent to the front, as was the normal custom, but were sent to selected concentration camps. The general idea was that these men were so placed to be released on an Allied invasion to be treated preferentially, and to form the nucleus of the future SD post-occupational organization.

GULDFEED supports this theory by saying that he spoke to some Dutch people, as well as a British PW who had been in the concentration camp at ORANIENBURG and who saw the arrival of some of this party, and who affirm that they were very well treated, well fed, and were not looked upon as normal internees.

(c) GULDFEED's mission to SWEDEN for the SD

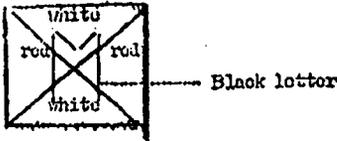
Of his projected mission to SWEDEN, GULDFEED was to go as a representative of the UFA film company. He was told that his mission was "to get into touch with Swedes who were working for England". He was not told how he was to do this.

Cover story

He was not given any contacts or cover save the UFA film company for whom he was supposed to be working. He was to be paid in SWEDEN by UFA. UFA had a similar role in COPENHAGEN where its chief was HANS JÜGEN MAXIMILIAN VON HAASE.

(d) Other known SD agents

Name: MARQUARD - elderly, a German with a Spanish passport. Was a ship's broker and owned a shipping line in Portuguese East Africa. He was said to be one of the SD's best agents. He was functioning in DAKAR in Mar 43 and in SPAIN. His shipping carried a flag:



9. The Foreign Wireless Section of the German Foreign Office

GULPERD says that there was always rivalry and trouble between the corresponding sections of the Foreign Office and the Propaganda Ministry. In these disputes the Propaganda Ministry always won, and eventually caused the disbandment of its rival Foreign Office Section.

This Foreign office Section was inefficient and badly run. At first it was trying to counteract British propaganda (GULPERD was working in the Danish/Swedish Section, with emphasis on Sweden), but gradually faded out, and the British and American section was later used to produce a newspaper for FW. The head of the Scandinavian Section was an SD member Muller-NORDEN. Later transferred to COPENHAGEN.

10. The Foreign Wireless Section of COMDELL's Propaganda Ministry

The Danish Section was staffed with members of the Danish Nazi Party, whose only aim was to further their cause with the Danish people. Because of this, their lack of ability and experience in propaganda and journalism, and their heavy defeat as a Party in the Danish elections, GULPERD found it easy to undermine their position in this section, and eventually ousted them.

GULPERD became head of the Danish/Swedish section, had his own office, and submitted his work for censorship to the Scandinavian Section leader, ERICHBERG, a staunch party member, who had been an announcer on the HAMBURG radio prior to 1933. ERICHBERG never read GULPERD's material however, and gave the latter a free hand.

The main line of GULPERD's work was to show the benefits of being under Nazi Germany, to describe all the triumphs of the system, and to show Scandinavia that all these scientific and cultural facets were still working in time of war and could only auger victory.

GULPERD wrote these articles, and in addition broadcast some 50/60 times. He spoke on such subjects as the cinema, theatre, culture, business, insurance etc. He gives the following dates and subjects on which he spoke his own material, out of his 50/60 such broadcasts.

- 27 Mar 43 Synthetic petrol
- 2 Apr 43 Submarines and oil
- 12 Apr 43 Synthetic rubber
- 24 Apr 43 Transport and inland waterways
- 12 May 43 Coal
- 30 May 43 Life in BERLIN - deliveries of fruit
- 8 Oct 43 Reaction of Germans to bombing

He also spoke on sports, holidays, vitamins etc. In Aug 43, after the heavy bombing of Hamburg, similar efforts against BERLIN was expected. As a result it was decided to do-

centralise the Propaganda Ministry, the Scandinavian Section was sent to LUXEMBOURG. GULPERD did not accompany it but continued to work from BERLIN sending his material by phone and record to LUXEMBOURG. Owing to technical difficulties, this section moved 5 Apr 45 to KOENIGSBERG. GULPERD did not go, but left the Section since the time allotted to his section was reduced considerably and it no longer paid him to work for it.

11. The Newspaper Section (DELMARK/NOR KL) of GOEBBEL'S Propaganda Ministry

The work here consisted entirely in translation and the material was sent out to Danish and Norwegian Nazi controlled newspapers.

The people continued to work and were paid, even when it was no longer possible to get their material to their countries for which they were writing.

When the ARDENNES push (Dec 44) was in progress, French, Belgian and Dutch journalists were rushed up behind the troops to open up newspapers as soon as the German forces had reoccupied those countries. These journalists returned, having got no further than COLOGNE, with vivid memories of Allied air power.

12. Conditions in BERLIN under Russian Occupation according to GULPERD.

The Russian troops behaved well except when under the influence of drink, when rape and looting were widespread.

The Russians took away all the leading Nazis for questioning, but many were allowed to return, especially "those who had been converted," and were of big enough public stature to help the occupying authorities in spreading their own ideas. As an example, GULPERD quotes the case of a leading German actor who had long been a firm supporter of the Nazi party, who had been outspoken in his comments in favour of Nazism, and who after interrogation by the Russians, was released to reopen and direct a theatre in BERLIN.

The old hierarchy was re-started with Blockleiters, etc, and in many cases the former Nazi Blockleiter reappeared under new management.

The Russians paid little attention to German civilians, and the murder of two civilians in GULPERD's district who were popularly thought to have been shot because of collaboration with the Russians, provoked no Russian reaction.

Three Russian soldier's attitude towards Britain and America appeared to vary with the individual, some treating such nationals and property with great respect, others expressing the opinion that Russia was now the supreme power in the world.

The Russians appeared to be in no hurry to help normal life in BERLIN and were making no effort to rebuild bridges, roads etc. One peculiar feature noticed by GULPERD was that the Russians had removed one track of the double railway track from BERLIN to HAMBURG, and from BERLIN to DRESDEN leaving only a one track route. The reason for this is unknown.

GULPERD made adverse comments on Russian hospital facilities observed by his wife and himself.

The Russian order of the 6th Jun 45 ordering the evacuation of all from the Russian zone of all diplomats and journalists have been mentioned in the main body of the report.

SECRET  
 APPENDIX "B"  
 TO  
 PERILLOUS INTERVIEW REPORT  
 ON  
 ONE LEIF GULPERD

Personalities described by GULPERD

SPENDBERG Axel Ht : 1m 75  
 Face : Red, small moustache  
 Hair : Dark, going thin  
 Military bearing  
 Last seen Apr 40, when he was a Captain in the Danish Guards.

HENNER, (Obergruppenführer) - Obergruppenführer  
 Ht : 1m 80  
 Complexion Very dark  
 Nose : Broken  
 Hair : Dark  
 Forehead: Low  
 Build : Thickset; paunch  
 Defected BERLIN, believed to be in Russian hands

*SD official in Berlin. Cited in GULPERD's interview report. Also in German papers. Identified in GULPERD's interview report.*

BRYLD, L. O. Age : 45  
 Ht : 1m 78  
 Build : Thickset, but not fat  
 Brain of the Danish Nazi party. Owner of Danish newspaper "Fædrelandet". Cited in the interview report of One Leif GULPERD.

WIRELITZ, Karl Friedrich Age : 42  
 Ht : 1m 73  
 Build : Medium  
 Eyes : Grey  
 Hair : Bald  
 Always pulling his nose. Attache in the German Legation COPENHAGEN. Last seen Location COPENHAGEN 1940. Called up to the Army 1942. Cited in GULPERD's interview report.

FRIS - Former Danish Consul in BERLIN until Apr 45, when he returned to COPENHAGEN. Can speak of GULPERD's anti-German activities

HAKE VON Hans Jurgen Age : 45-48  
 Ht : 1m 70/72  
 Build : Normal  
 Eyes : Brown  
 Hair : Dark, going grey  
 Wears spectacles. Last heard of in PRAGUE Jan 45. Responsible for placing SD money out of Germany. Took an active part at the time of the German occupation of DRESDEN. Chief of the WFA film company in Copenhagen. Cited in the interview report of One Leif GULPERD.

HAMEL Gord

Age : 34  
Ht : 1m 76/78  
Build : Normal  
Eyes : Grey  
Hair : Dark brown, wavy  
Wears spectacles. Leader of one of the Sections in the Propaganda Ministry and a powerful man behind the scenes. Last seen in the Propaganda Ministry 19 Apr 45. Believed to have gone to ground in the BERLIN MUESE district.

H. HELL, Rudolph?  
*Not identified  
Dob. c. 1915.*

Age : 30  
Ht : 1m 76/78  
Build : Very thin  
Eyes : Dark  
Hair : Black, curly  
Complexion : Very dark  
SD member and wireless specialist in COPENHAGEN 1940-42.

*Called up for the Army 1942, last seen COPENHAGEN 1941.  
Staff member of the German Legation in Copenhagen. Cited in the  
interrogation report of Ove Lof GULPERD.*

H. HERLOFF Hans  
*Dob. C. 1901  
2nd. 6. 1941*

Age : 44  
Ht : 1m 66  
Build : Well built  
Eyes : Dark  
Moustache: Dark and small  
Hair : Dark, very thin

*CP: Journalist. Address: Martburj sds No. 3. COPENHAGEN, Denmark*

*Member of the "Free Danes" Resistance Movement. Can speak of GULPERD's help to the Danish Resistance Movement.*

*Member of the "Free Danes" underground Resistance Movement. Cited in the interrogations report of Ove Lof GULPERD.*

H. HENSEN Vago  
*Cit. Copenhagen  
Dob. 1911?  
Dob. 1911?  
Dob. 1911?*

Age : 44  
Ht : 1m 88/90  
Build : Slim, good figure  
Eyes : Dark brown  
Hair : Silver wavy  
Languages: Danish and German

*Speaks with American drawl. Gestapo agent who worked mostly in FRANCE. Unemployed GULPERD in BERLIN 1941. Last seen 22 Aug 45 in BERLIN. Cited in the interrogations report of Ove Lof GULPERD.*

JOHANSEN Kurt J

Age : 55/60  
Ht : 1m 72/77  
Build : Fat and stocky  
Eyes : Grey  
Hair : Bald

*Spectacles. Always closing his eyes when speaking to other people. Was head of a section in the Propaganda Ministry. Was closely connected with the Reichsbund and had a high rank in the SS, is thought to have money in DENMARK and SWEDEN.*

JONG DE (Married name MEESDUNG)

Age : 28/30  
Hair : Brown  
Face : Thick red.  
Nose : Very small  
Body : Thickset  
Legs : Very thin

*Married June 45. Chief personal assistant to THURBERG in BERLIN. 3/4 Jun 45 trying to leave with her husband in an Austin car for LUGGERE.*

JUNGENSEN Hans Wolff  
*Cit. Denmark*  
*Dob - 1910*

Age 35  
Ht 1m 70  
Build Slim  
Hair Dark  
Eyes Dark  
Complexion Dark

Danish Nazi of worst type. Last seen beginning of 1943 when he had a broken leg. Known to have returned to BERLIN. Mentioned in the investigation report of Overleit GULPERD.

KRIEGER Richard  
*Cit. Germany*  
*Dob 1898*

Age 47  
Ht 1m 72/4  
Build Powerful  
Eyes Gray  
Hair Dark blond, thin

*Former German agent*  
*Worked with the German*  
*Legation, Copenhagen. An alleged escapee. He is said to have gone to South*  
*America. Cited in the investigation report of Overleit GULPERD.*

Walks like a boxer, with a slight limp(?) Former German agent. Believed to have gone to South America.

LETZEL-SCHUETZ

Age 34 (looks 38)  
Ht 1m 65  
Hair Dark at sides, bald on top.  
Build Small and thin  
Complexion Dark  
A Jaw  
Hands Hairy

Brought GULPERD from BERLIN into the British zone and can corroborate the details of the escape. Proceeded to London where he met Overleit GULPERD at HAMBURG.

*(Stambor-fushy)*  
LOEN VOIT  
VON REICHERTEL (or  
REICHERTEL)  
*Dob 1899*  
*Cit. Germany*

Age 46-48  
Ht 1m 60/63  
Build Small  
Eyes Brown  
Hair Black

Spectacles, nervous movements. Leader of the Scandinavian Section of the SD Int III B 5 (1941) last seen at the SD Head Office 102 Wilhelmstrasse in Feb 45. Likely to be in SCHLESWIG or on the Danish border, where he was well known.

*Cited in the investigation report of Overleit GULPERD.*  
GULPERD knows no other sub-division of the SD and knows Int III B 5 merely because he was part of it.

MARQUARD, Lou.  
*Cit. Germany*

Ht 1m 75  
Age 60  
Hair Gray, thinning  
Eyes Gray

Stops a little. Walks with a sailor's roll. Has been many years in Africa. German nationality with a Spanish passport. SD agent in Dakar and S. W. I. Was a ship's fuaker and

*Cited in the investigation report of Overleit GULPERD.*

MEISSBURG, Frau  
*Dob 1895*  
*Cit. Netherlands*

Age 30  
Ht 1m 84  
Build Thin  
Hair Dark

Spanish looking, married Jun 45 to DE JONG, notorious Dutch Quisling. Last seen 3/4 Jun 45 in BERLIN, trying to get out in an Austin car to LAGOEBURG.

*Cited in the investigation report of Overleit GULPERD.*

H  
MEISSNER, Gustav  
Sgt. Germany  
DOB - 01/12

Age 33  
Ht 1m 67/80  
Build Slim  
Eyes Dark  
Hair Dark

Last seen in BERLIN Feb 45, supposed to have been caught in BERLIN Apr/May 45. Tag Press Attache in the German Legation COPTERHOFF 11/3, SS officer who played a big part in the German terror in DENMARK. Held in the Danish Nazi party. Cited in the interrogation report of Ove Leif GUNDPED.

H  
MULLER-WEDDEN  
Re. Jann  
DOB 01/10/2  
Ed. Rasmussen

Age 42/44  
Ht 1m 72/74  
Build Very thin  
Eyes Grey  
Hair Dark brown

Speaks perfect Swedish. Member of SD. Former leader of the Scandinavian Section in the German Foreign Office. Has done intelligence work in S. E. Asia during the war. Believed to be in DENMARK or SWEDEN. Cited in the interrogation report of Ove Leif GUNDPED.

MAURSEN Werner

Age 56/37  
Ht 1m 85  
Build Slim  
Eyes Brown  
Hair Dark brown

Has limp in left leg. Last seen Propaganda Ministry 23 Apr 45. Believed to be prisoner of the Russians. Formerly Secretary of State. SS Brigadefuehrer in the Propaganda Ministry.

FARBEL-

Age 34/36  
Ht 1m 85/87  
Build Normal  
Eyes Grey  
Hair Dark, curly

Last seen Foreign Press Club BERLIN 19 Apr 45. Believed to have gone in a car from LUBECK to FLENSBURG 23 Apr 45. Leader of the film section in the Propaganda Ministry and personally filmed the hanging of VON TITZLEDEN.

SEIDELARA-

Age 38/40  
Ht 1m 68/70  
Build Normal  
Eyes Blue-grey  
Hair Blond

Last seen Propaganda Ministry BERLIN. Left BERLIN 23 Apr 45 in motor car for LUBECK. Was secretary of MAUMANN and played a big part behind the scenes.

STELMANN Iluc

Age 25  
Ht 1m 73  
Build Normal  
Eyes Blue and big  
Hair Dark brown

Very nervous. Speaks very fast. Scar on right elbow. Last spoken to on the phone 25 Apr 45 at the Propaganda Ministry. Likely to be in BERLIN. Formerly secretary to GOEBBELS's personal assistant, and also

private secretary; secretary to GOEBBELS who had orders to stay with him until the last moment and know of the attempted suicide.

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SMALL Mr  
WARD Mr  
WELSH Mr

American from Columbia Broadcasting Corporation  
Born in Buffalo. Worked for a Chicago newspaper  
American. Had been working in the Zeiss factories.  
These three were staying at the Hotel JILLO, BERLIN in 1941, when  
GULDBERG, as a member of the SD, was living in the same place.

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