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### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

*CI/R+A/ [ ]*

EXTENSION NO.

*EX-487*

DATE

*11 May 65*

TO: (Officer designation, room/number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

*RID/AN [ ]*

*DM*

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2000 2008

*201-742896*

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EX-487

Subject: Heinrich Mueller, 10 February 1965  
Summary of information on,  
Mr. [ ] [ ]

Outlined below is additional information concerning Heinrich MUELLER's collaboration with the Soviets. This information, however, stems from classified Agency documents.

1. When Staehle's January 1964 article appeared in the Stern magazine, the German station attempted to identify his source. After a thorough run-down, it was found that the authenticity is very suspect. In fact, the BND claims it is a complete fabrication. The BND said that they know that Staehle was connected with the Israeli IS and they suspect that he got the MUELLER information from the Israelis. The follow-up story in the August 1964 issue of Stern was apparently not checked out by the station. But in November 1964 we received an inquiry from the BfV concerning the authenticity of an allegation that after WW II MUELLER had fled to Argentina and organized "Peron's Gestapo". When Peron was ousted, MUELLER supposedly fled to Cuba where he was being protected by Castro. The BfV received this information from a source who received it from Paul APOLD, Peron's former press chief, who also had fled to Cuba, but later returned to Argentina illegally. We did not authenticate this story.

2. The SCHELLENBERG Memoirs appears to carry a proper citation concerning MUELLER's collaboration with the Soviets. In the course of his OSS debriefing in September of 1945, SCHELLENBERG said:

←? II  
"...I heard something about Amt VI's radio play backs with Russia at a social gathering, from Dr. PANZINGER, for many years Gruppenleiter of IVa. KOPKOW, the authority concerned (Sachbearbeiter) dealt in detail with the radio play backs with Russia in a long speech which he made to a large number of S.S. leaders at Koenigsberg at the end of 1944.

"However, the most important conversation on the subject I had was with HIMMLER who, in his suspicion that MUELLER was working for the Russians, approached me quite openly, asking if I thought it possible that MUELLER was in radio contact with the Russians. At

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that time I spoke very cautiously, since I had the feeling that HIMMLER's suspicion in this matter was unconfirmed and that an argument without proof would have made him suspect me of preferring a deliberate charge, which could then have been held against me.

"I am personally convinced now that MUELLER's hands were not clean and that he had contact with the Russians. I can no longer recall names of agents, or the details of the various connections. In the majority of cases, however, parachute agents were involved, and they, with MUELLER's consent, established their links with Russia. . . ."

". . . I do not know whether, and in what form, Amt IV made use of SCHWARZ v. BERGK. I know, however, that SCHWARZ v. BERGK was in very close personal relationship with the Chief of Amt IV(\*); they are said to have sat together frequently until far into the night. V. BERGK was, in the last year, the advocate of the viewpoint that the rumour should be spread in Germany by propaganda that an alliance with Russia and the forming of a Soviet Germany would be advantageous. He very skilfully explained away the danger of the above by saying that it was only to make an impression on the Western Powers. In effect, however, this propaganda worked out in the main pro-Soviet. I consider it possible that matters were discussed between MUELLER and V. BERGK, whereby MUELLER, I presume, consciously pursued a Russian line, indeed that through his W/T contacts in Russia he received from there such missions for execution. The possibility exists, therefore, that v. BERGK made an arrangement, unknown to me, concerning a journey to Spain with MUELLER. . . ."

MUELLER's boss was KALTENBRUNNER (i.e., Chief of the RSHA) about whom SCHELLENBERG's OSS debriefing contained the statement:

". . . SCHELLENBERG moreover claims that KALTENBRUNNER had no natural interest for matters concerning England or America. He was outspokenly inclined towards Russia and would undoubtedly have

\* Heinrich MUELLER, Chief of Amt IV (Gestapo).

welcomed an arrangement with the Soviet Union. All efforts made in this direction received his support. Nevertheless, when the Russian section compiled a comprehensive, but somewhat lugubrious report about the Russian war potential, he branded the two authors, Dr. GRAFFE and Dr. HENGELHAUPT, as being pro-Russian and defeatist in their outlook. It was only with difficulty and through a personal interview with HIMMLER that SCHELLENBERG prevented these people from being punished.

"KALTENBRUNNER was informed in detail about the action on the part of Dr. KLEIST, in Sweden, for contacting the Russians. He greatly applauded this attempt and often conversed with Dr. KLEIST without SCHELLENBERG being present. HIMMLER turned down this attempt to contact the Russians and the reason may have been because KLEIST was co-operating with a Jew named KLAUS. . . ."

In this connection, KALTENBRUNNER, who was convicted at Nuerenberg and executed, said in his August 1945 OSS debriefing that he was personally not interested in MUELLER's doubling of the RIS' w/t agents. The following is a quote from a report concerning KALTENBRUNNER's OSS debriefing:

". . .K. said that he knew nothing more about Amt 4 than what he had already said. He did not believe for a moment that there was any contact between any of the officials of Amt 4 and the Soviet Service. If there had been any contact with the Russians it was only the smallest percentage and could only have been in the case of a man who wanted to ensure his future and who was a coward. He thought that it was out of the question for MUELLER to have had any such contact. . . ."

3. In June 1952 the BND reportedly sent the following information to several intelligence services:

"Heinrich MUELLER, former Chief of RSHA Amt IV Berlin, according to information of 1951, is employed in the Ministry for State Security in Berlin, Normannenstrasse. He is a co-worker of ZAISSER.

"The former Sturmabannfuehrer or Standartenfuehrer in the RSHA, Herbert LANGE, is said to be leader of the

SSD for Stadt Berlin. This LANGE, called der grosse schlanke LANGE, was at one time the right hand of former RSHA Chief, SS Gruppenfuehrer Heinrich MUELLER. He is probably identical with Dr. Leo LANGE."

4. In the course of debriefing one Dr. Manfred ROEDER, he said:

"As chief of Amt IV MUELLER supervised the entire Rote Kapelle case. He is rumored to be in the service of the Russians. His wife and son live in Munich."

5. In May 1961, [ ] said that:

"... revelations on the neo-Nazi conspiracy agreed with information which the KGB already had from (various) sources. One of these sources was Heinrich MUELLER, former chief of Amt IV of the RSHA (Gestapo) whom the Soviets had under their control early in 1945 and had brought to Moscow later that year. . . . At one time (it was) explained to (him i. e., [ ] that MUELLER was close to BORMANN and along with others constituted a faction in opposition to HIMMLER, KALTENBRUNNER and associates. BORMANN did not intend, in setting up his conspiracy to include RSHA personnel or to give the conspiracy the shape or spirit of a secret police outfit. On the other hand he wanted to use MUELLER's experience in shaping the conspiratorial frame of his organization. . . ."