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FOR COORDINATION WITH Army (when filled in)

2 C 17/GTS

Date: 17 Sept 1970

To : USAREUR Liaison Team

From : CAS Hqs.

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

- I. 1. Name KASSNER, Johannes
- Last First Middle
2. Aliases/Variants/Maiden Name Name changed from KASUBOWSKI
3. Citizenship: a. Present German b. Previous \_\_\_\_\_
4. Date of Birth 5 Oct 1902 5. Place of Birth Danzig Area
6. Present Residence \_\_\_\_\_
7. Past Residence West Germany
8. Present Employment (Occupation) \_\_\_\_\_
- Was RSHA officer in World War II, also RIS agent,
9. Past Employment associated with Hans LOELGEN, RIS agent and
- RSHA officer in the Danzig area during the war. LOELGEN
10. Additional Information was close to Heinrich "GESTAPO" MUELLER,
- last Chief of the Gestapo who defected to the RIS.

II. Type of Information Desired:

Biographical \_\_\_\_\_ Derogatory Only \_\_\_\_\_ All X

SEP 25 1970

Check of CR produced the information attached by Incl 1.  
No additional info Army Files.

The Files of this organization reflect no record on Subject \_\_\_\_\_

The Files of this organization reflect the following information:

1. Incl  
as

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
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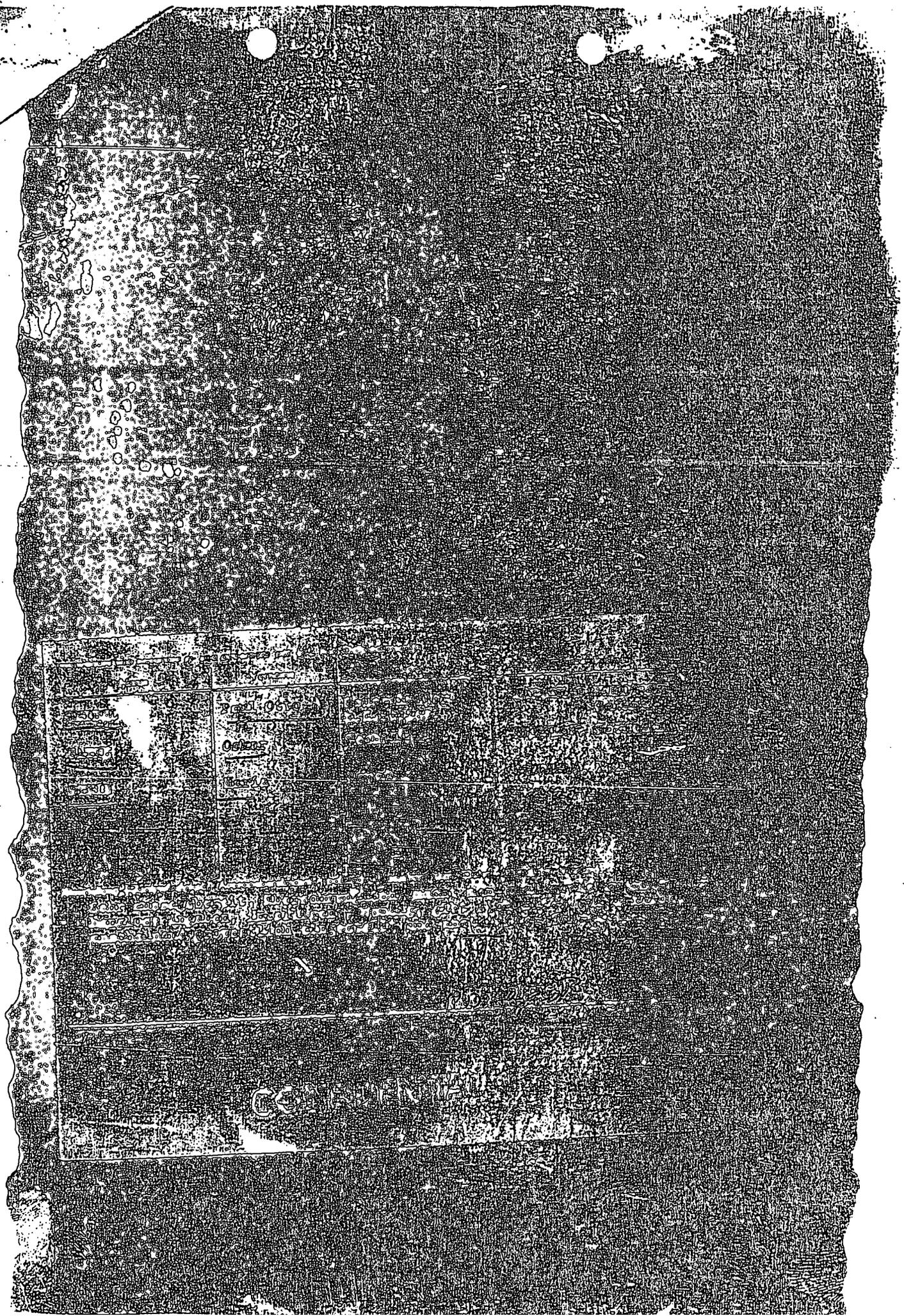
Grund der Einreise Zusiedlung

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Datum des Kontaktes 15. 7. 69 [Illegible]

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DISPOSITION FORM

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CLASSIFICATION (C)

DATE 17 August 1959  
Lt Col Finkham/451/45

(C) Forwarded for your information as a report from 51st MI Group, dated 5 August 1959, concerning Johannes NICHAR alias [redacted] 2 October 1902 [redacted].

*Arthur M. Riley, Jr.*  
ARTHUR M. RILEY, JR., Capt, AF (Army)  
51st MI Group Representative

Translation

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Interrogation - 15 July 1959: Danzig

KASSNER, Johannes aka KASZUBOWSKI, Johannes  
Born 5 Oct 1902  
Speaks German, Polish, Russian and Kashub  
Contact with Polish Intelligence (UB) 1952-58  
Interpreter and department chief in State Police Office.

1943 - POW Camp in Silesia  
Jan 48 - Feb 52 - Secretary and proprietor of an information office  
Feb 52 - Dec 53 - Interpreter in Warsaw, Danzig, Stettin,  
Strahlitz  
Dec 58 - Jan 59 - Unemployed in Brauns

Source appears to be openly and sincerely pro-Western,  
clear that he condemned Communism; however he was familiar  
with Eastern interrogation methods. He referred continually  
to former duty as State Police official of keeping Communists  
out of Germany.

Source was intelligent and educated, gave impression of being nervous  
and displayed good power of comprehension. His observations were  
those of a former criminal official. He was cooperative, his  
statements sometimes being somewhat enthusiastic and somewhat re-

Source's wife and his divorced daughter still live in Mresla  
are expected in the GFR in next few months.

5 Aug 1959 - Personal information

Relations of source to target

Personal background

Source attended a secondary school and commercial school and was  
employed as a salesman in the auto branch in Danzig. On 21 Mar 1934  
he was drafted into the city police reserve in Danzig. Source is  
acquainted with Polish, Kashub and Russian languages, beyond inter-  
preter with special duty for brigade leader DIERKE in the Police  
Pravidium in GOTTENHAFEN. From 1940-Jan 1942 he was employed by the  
Resettlement Office of the Reich Commissariat in GOTTENHAFEN. He then  
became interpreter and department chief in the State Police Office  
in Danzig. Among his duties were breaking up resistance groups  
and aiding in counterintelligence. In March 1945 he was  
Russian prisoner of war.

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...KMD continually interrogated source about war crimes. In Aug/Sep 1945 he was acquitted by a military tribunal of the 2nd White Russian Army in STETTIN and then handed over to the Poles. During transport to a Polish military prisoner of war camp source fled and then lived until January 1948 under the name Johannes KASZUBOWSKI in RUSSLAND. He earned his living through a well run successful sorap business. In Jan 1948 he made his way illegally to West Berlin where he was registered in Camp Fuerstenwalde.

From Jan 1948 to Feb 1952 source was registered with the police in the following cities:

- BERLIN, Waltropstrasse 3 and Pension Schaumann, Scharperstr. 15
- HAMBURG, Alte Rahnstrasse, Pension THIES
- KOELN, Spichernstr. 63/II

Source's main residence was KOELN. According to his statements he needed the other residence to receive an annual international pass valid for travel between the GFR and BERLIN. From Jan 1948 to 1950 he dealt in leather goods.

In 1950 source together with former criminal commissioner Jakob LOELGEN opened a detective agency on Spichernstrasse in KOELN. LOELGEN became director of criminal police in TRIER after 1952. Since his retirement LOELGEN has directed the ~~Landesamt fuer den Staat~~ German War Graves Commission. L. lives in TRIER, Heidulinstr. 11. Source's detective office handles private investigations; however it was also employed by the BfV. Source was mainly in contact with one Colonel HOEHNKE, of Duesseeldorf administration. This man was known to source as Captain HORACZYK from Danzig and Elbing.

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As is further mentioned below, source mentioned several times that the BfV must have been a bunch of idiots whose methods of operation were childish and rash and in no way ~~conforming to~~ did they make use of appropriate security requirements.

On 25 Feb 1952 source visited a family named BRATKE that he knew in BERLIN NO 55, Storkowerstr. 35. While he was on his way to an exchange office, source was arrested by the BfV. From then on source was in the following prisons:

- MUKOTOW by Warsaw 25 Feb 52 - 28 May 52
- DANZIG 28 May 52 - 1 Jun 52
- STETTIN 1 Jun 52 - 1 Jun 52
- MBONKI 1 Jun 52 - 1 Jun 52
- GROSS-STREHLITZ 1 Jun 52 - 30 Dec 52

The first interrogations were aimed at showing that source was director of an espionage net in the Soviet Zone and briefed agents. Source was not asked whether he had carried out investigations for the BfV. The foregoing charges, however, were soon dropped and he was then interrogated for 2 years about colleagues and acquaintances in Poland. The interrogations covered individuals whom source

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had casually become acquainted with before and during the World War II. Approximately 2 years after his arrest, an arrest warrant was issued on the basis that source was guilty of war crimes. He was then sentenced to 12 years imprisonment; however, during the course of the years he was reprieved through various activities so that he was officially released 30 Dec 1958. Exit papers were given to source without any objection by the appropriate office in OPPEL. He hoped to be able to settle his family matters immediately but was unable to accomplish this and fearing another arrest traveled to the GFR on 12 June 1959. As for other things source mentioned that at the time he is unemployed and intend to wait for his family before he looks for employment. He has still has insufficient money.

Information:

During his interrogations source was surprised about the following circumstances:

Source was continually interrogated about his former colleagues from World War II; the most minute details were known to the interrogating officials; however, 2 of his former co-workers were never mentioned. These two men were:

- a. the intelligence agent of the former State Police and Security Service, FRANZ GUTJAHR
- b. the 2nd Lt. ERHARDT

were both very well known to source.

During his activity for the DRV source visited GUTJAHR, who lives in BRUNNEN-STRASSE 16 by LUERBECK and has had a nursery there since about 1951. GUTJAHR is about 55 to 60 years old and has a son and daughter. The latter has a husband in LUERBECK.

GUTJAHR told source that he has been living in the GFR since 1945 and that recently the DRV had approached him. It was suggested to G. that he establish an intelligence net in Poland with the help of WASKOWSKI relatives still living in Poland of West Prussia and Paschub who had fled.

Source considered the DRV request as characteristic; anyone who had had anything to do with GUTJAHR during World War II knew that he incited and denounced for political reasons. This happened particularly in Karibus county and GUTJAHR was extremely disliked, especially among the Paschub. It was known to the people that GUTJAHR was unreliable in every way, therefore the DRV should have known at least this.

Source's continuing initial suspicion was confirmed when he met the peasant BIGUS in prison in DANZIG in 1955. By chance the latter mentioned that he had heard from 2 parties that GUTJAHR was working for the USSR, and according to one this was the reason BIGUS had been arrested on suspicion of espionage.

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SS Untersturmfuehrer (2d Lt.) DR. BERNHARD (T), who came from the Frankfurt/M. area, was accused of being a member of a hostile organization. During his arrest in the prison in D. D. G. in 1954, source noted that BERNHARD frequently was covertly removed from his cell. Source asked BERNHARD about this and he first answered evasively but then acknowledged that the Poles had been trying to recruit him for a long time. He was supposed to work for them in the GPR. Source later heard that BERNHARD had suddenly been released in 1955.

In 1954/55 source met the White Russian police official Nikolai or Michael MIGAJ. This official was accused of having collaborated with the enemy. He told source the following: MIGAJ occupied a cell for a long time with one captain of the UB Kasimir KURICA. This captain was the former chief of the UB in WALDENBURG. About 1947 he was convicted of robbery of an engineer who wanted to cross the Polish border illegally. After his release about 1954 the captain fled to West Berlin where he established contact with an American intelligence agency in LICHTERFELDE. From there KURICA was sent to a 6 week course in OBERURSEL and received blackmail material and the mission of conveying the director of the UB in WARSAW to West Germany. This mission must have been betrayed for KURICA was arrested in the Soviet Zone and sentenced to life imprisonment. KURICA asked MIGAJ to have the next reliable German who was going to the GPR forward the following information to Western authorities: He, KURICA, had to betray the contact place in COTTBUS, as well as his mission, which would have become known anyway from the blackmail material he had. Otherwise he did not say anything.

In addition MIGAJ was with one Wieslaw IDZIKOWSKI. The latter's brother Napoleon IDZIKOWSKI was arrested as an agent of the French Intelligence Service and sentenced to death. Napoleon IDZIKOWSKI gave his brother the mission of attempting to forward the following to the French Intelligence Service: The Poles had blackmail material on almost all members of the French Intelligence Center in MAINZ. In addition the Poles wanted to approach his wife in order to receive further information about the French IS from her. He warned his wife not to be taken in by these agents. Two photos of his wife were supposed to be given to the bearer of the information which were supposed to serve as confirmation of the identity of the intelligence bearer. Source has these photos.

According to rumors amongs the prisoners in Polish prisons Napoleon IDZIKOWSKI was executed in 1955.

In autumn 1955 source met Adam BORYCZKO, a member of the Polish exile government in LONDON. BORYCZKO frequently traveled illegally to Poland. The last border crossing point was betrayed to the Poles. It was known to only one person. BORYCZKO asked source to see to it that the following message was delivered to the Polish exile government: The employee of the Polish exile government who is in possession of his suitcase is a traitor.

IMPERSONAL SUBJECTS CARDED INIT 474  
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