

<b>DISPATCH</b>	CLASSIFICATION <del>SECRET</del> SECRET	PROCESSING		
		PROPOSED	ACTION	ACCOMPLISHED
TO	Chief of Station, Germany Chief of Base, Bonn	XX	MARKED FOR INDEXING NO INDEXING REQUIRED	
INFO.	Chief of Base, Frankfurt Chief, Munich Liaison Base		ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING	
FROM	Chief, EE		ABSTRACT MICROFILM	
SUBJECT	LCIMPROVE Theo SAEVECKE			

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

Action: See Paragraph 3

**DESENSITIZED**  
# DOI 70-17

1. Over the years suspicions have arisen in various quarters that SAEVECKE might be a hostile agent. No real evidence of this ever has been produced. The most recent incident casting doubt on SAEVECKE concerned his attempt to halt the UJDROWSY/UJDRUM interrogations. He has been subjected to periodic attacks in the East press for alleged war crimes in Italy, and now in Tunisia as well. He has successfully weathered all of these attacks. It has been difficult to understand how SAEVECKE could be an Eastern agent, and at the same time suffer serious public indignity at Eastern hands. Recently acquired information makes it fairly certain, however, that SAEVECKE has long been of interest to the Soviets who undoubtedly possess hitherto unpublished (as far as we are aware) information concerning war crimes he committed in Poland. SAEVECKE has been most careful to avoid discussion or written mention of his activities for the SD on the Eastern front. On the various Fragebogen he has completed in connection with denazification proceedings he merely stated that he was with the SD in Poznan in 1939 and 1940 where he worked on arson, murder and traffic accident cases. His BDC file confirms the fact that he served with SD Poznan in 1939 and 1940.

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- Distribution:
- 2 - COS, Germany
  - 2 - COB, Bonn
  - 2 - FOB
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
- (2)(A) Privacy
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources
  - (2)(G) Foreign Relations

- Hqs Distribution:
- 1 - RI
  - 1 - EE/P
  - 1 - SR/CI
  - 1 - DC/CI
  - 1 - C/EE
  - 1 - EE/G/IS
  - 2 - EE/G/CE

DATE TYPED		DATE DISPATCHED	
6 Jan 64		14 JAN	
DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER			
EGOW-3997			
HEADQUARTERS FILE NUMBER			
CLASSIFICATION			
<del>SECRET</del> SECRET			
OFFICE		ORIGINATING	
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OFFICE SYMBOL		DATE	
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EE/P			
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OFFICE SYMBOL		DATE	
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2. [ ] had the following to say on 14 November 1963 concerning a person who certainly appears to be Theo SAEVECKE:

A. Shortly after the outbreak of the "September Campaign" in 1939 in Poland, [ ] found himself working as an office worker on the [ ] situated in Ujazd (powiat Koscion). He had secured this position through the intervention of a priest who was a sort of chaplain on a [ ]

[ ] At this time the [ ] administration was still in Polish hands; in due course, however, the German Treuhaender made their appearance and took over along with a garrison of German soldiers on limited duty. The head of this garrison was one fnu WESTENDORF.

B. At the end of October or beginning of November 1939, [ ] was arrested for no particular reason by two Volksdeutsch members of the local Schupo and taken to the gendarmerie establishment at Rakoniewice. Later he was transferred to Koscian (Kosten) and put into the Geisselgewahrsam, described as a concentration camp in miniature. This camp was under the administration of the Hoehrere SS und Polizei Fuehrer, Wartegau, Totenkopf Standard, Einsatzgruppe 12 B or C; this designation appeared on the Schild at the entrance to their offices. [ ] was held as hostage in this camp for more than a month. During this time inspections were conducted twice by an SS Sturmbahnfuehrer or Obersturmbahnfuehrer by the name of fnu SEWECKE; this name is phonetic because [ ] had not seen it written at that time. SEWECKE was about 30 years of age (perhaps younger but certainly not much older) in appearance, darkish blond, medium height, well-built, and with a rectangular face (as compared to a round or triangular type).

C. In 1940 there was a camp at Zabikowe near Poznan whose inmates, besides Poles, contained a number of local Ukrainians, Tartars (sometimes mistaken for Jews by the Germans because of their facial features), and Gypsies. Whenever one of the inmates was executed, a form notice would appear on the bulletin board with a check-mark in the square which designated death by either firing squad or hanging. These forms contained three signatures, one of which was often SAEVECKE's. Two of the victims in 1939 whom Source remembers was a former White Guardist Major named fnu TARENTIEV or PETENTIEV who had been living in Poland, and a former Ataman, one fnu CHENIDZE (?) who had been earning his living as a harness maker in a nearby village.

D. [ ] met the name again during the years 1948-early 1950, while he was [ ] in Poznan. This time it was in written form and was spelled SAEVECKE using Gothic script. The files from the former Gestapo Leitstelle Wartegau located at Ritterstrasse 24 A (now ulica Ratajciaka) had been

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taken over by the UB and dossiers were being compiled on all former V-Maenner and SS officers. The result was that extradition action was taken against a large number of German war criminals, e.g., Gauleiter GREISSER (who was later publicly hanged); SAEVECKE, however, was not extradited. A file of documents signed by SAEVECKE was compiled dating from the time SAEVECKE was connected with Abteilung V of the Sicherheitspolizei (composed of the Gestapo and Kriminalpolizei) in Poznan. This file, however, did not contain a photo of SAEVECKE.

E. In 1958 or 1959 the MfS, as part of the information exchange program, passed to the Polish Ministry of Interior a report on the West German Security Services. In discussing this report with Stanislaw BEJM of the CI Department, [ ] learned that the KGB had an important agent in the security service in Bonn who was not mentioned in the MfS document. BEJM did not mention this agent's name but [ ] seems to recall, but is not positive, that BEJM did mention that this KGB agent had spent some time in either Austria or Italy during World War II.

3. A suggestion for exploitation of this information is attached under separate cover. Should such action not be considered appropriate, we suggest that [ ] information be passed to CAVATA for investigative action, concurrently passing the same information to UTILITY, informing him of what we have done. SAEVECKE has long been on UTILITY's private list of hostile agent suspects; although, as usual, he has never submitted any evidence to support his theory. This may cause him to compare notes with CAVATA.

[ ]