

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY	
FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	ANALYST	
Wash-Reg-Int-375	XX 10733	7 February 1946	C	
SUBJECT			DATE	
Maj. Friedrich Busch			6 July 1955	
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS QUOTED VERBATIM				
Page 1.				
IV. The Opinions of SCHELLENBERG, Voeczkoendy, and Wirsing 13				
Page 2.				
..... a comprehensive British report, without date or reference, on Brigf Walter SCHELLENBERG, Amtschef VI, RSHA;				
Page 3. a.				
..... Prisoner had vol- unteered to give "detailed information" on illegal money transfers by Ribbentrop, Goering, and SCHELLENBERG to Sweden.				
Page 12. <u>Alleged money transfers of Ribbentrop, SCHELLENBERG, and others</u> Busch is unable to furnish any details of financial manipulations carried out by Kraemer or any other person on behalf of Ribbentrop, SCHELLENBERG, or any other prominent German personalities. In addition to Ribbentrop and SCHELLENBERG, the staff of Hermann Goering jointly participated.				
Page 13. <u>The opinions of SCHELLENBERG, Voeczkoendy, and Wirsing</u>				
1. <u>General</u>				
In view of Busch's complete unreliability, a spot interro- gation of other sources was deemed advisable. It was found that Walter SCHELLENBERG, Giselher Wirsing, and Laszlo Voeczkoendy were in a posi- tion to comment on Kraemer's activities.				
2. <u>SCHELLENBERG on Busch and Kraemer</u>				
Brigf Walter SCHELLENBERG, Amtschef VI, RSHA, states that he liked Kraemer's material very much because it was just the sort of th thing which he needed for the Egmont Reports which Wirsing prepared (see below). Despite the threats of Gruf Mueller, Amtschef. IV, RSHA, SCHELL- ENBERG did not drop Kraemer. He relates the following incident: At a meeting of the Amtschefs of the RSHA in December 1944, Mueller sneering- ly asked SCHELLENBERG: "Are you also a British agent? You are going				
THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.			(Continued)	
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			C	

(continuation)

to have trouble with that Kraemer of yours. You'll have plenty of explaining to do".

It turned out that Mueller had an 80-page dossier containing the findings of an investigation of Kraemer. Material furnished by Busch to illustrate Kraemer's modus operandi formed the bulk of this report. Obst i G Wodarg, Chef Ic of the Luftwaffe Fuehrungs Stab, had also allied himself with Amt IV against SCHELLENBERG by denouncing Kraemer.

SCHELLENBERG states that Mueller had commissioned his best agent, O/Stubaf Horst Kopkow (captured) with the conduct of the Kraemer investigation, in the course of which Kopkow saw Busch several times. (Busch at first claimed to have seen Kopkow only once, but later admitted having seen him twice). Amt IV accused Kraemer of having sold intelligence contained in Luftwaffenfuehrungsstab summaries and other German reports to the Russians in Stockholm and to have obtained English or American material in return. It was assumed that General Onodera, the Japanese military Attache in Stockholm, was the go-between in this exchange.

SCHELLENBERG admits that Busch's denunciation of Kraemer was not without foundation. When asked his personal opinion of Kraemer, SCHELLENBERG replied: "It is possible that Busch is right. At the time, I made no attempt to obtain an unbiased picture. Mueller was riding an attack against me all along the line and I was in the thick of it myself." After a four-hour interrogation of Kraemer in his Berlin office, Mueller was forced angrily to admit that he had been unable to "break" Kraemer.

SCHELLENBERG closed the incident by assuming direct responsibility for Kraemer and declaring to Mueller that any attack on Kraemer would be tantamount to an attack on the Chief of Amt VI, himself.

SCHELLENBERG points out that the wealth of concrete details in Kraemer's reports very definitely proves that his work amounted to more than a mere copying from intelligence summaries. He adds that he met Kraemer while in captivity in England. There Kraemer told him that Grundboek had been his main source, and Graf Toggenburg, a foreign correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, had also furnished him with much valuable material. SCHELLENBERG could not help feeling that even then, when the masquerade was over, Kraemer was not candidly frank. In the last analysis Kraemer remained a mystery man even to SCHELLENBERG.

As for Kraemer's financial dealings, SCHELLENBERG suggests that the financial specialist of the MII Amt, Dr. Joerges, be questioned.

Page 15. 4.

Dr. Giselher Wirsing, publisher of the Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten, and author of the Egmont Reports of Amt VI, (cf Third US Army IC SIR #2) and SCHELLENBERG's adviser, met Kraemer through Graf Toggenburg (see above).

When SCHELLENBERG commissioned Wirsing to write the Egmont reports, Wirsing relied heavily on Kraemer.

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