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TO : Chief, EE
FROM : Chief of Base, Bonn *WAC*
SUBJECT: GENERAL— LIAISON/CART
SPECIFIC— Visit of new BfV President, (Dr.) Schrubbers,
to BSSC Headquarters 24 August 1955

DATE: _____

INFO: COS
POB

MICROFILMED
FEB 21 1962
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Attached is a memorandum by Mr. T. C. Hughes, CIC Liaison Officer
to OCA, of the conversation he and C had with (Mr.) Victor
Andersen of BSSO concerning subject visit. Dr. Schrubber's remarks
that the BfV will be the German agency for CE work are particularly
interesting.

C]]

Enclosure:
As stated NOT MICROFILM

9 September 1955

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13 Sept 1955

CO, Hq, 66th GIC Group, USAREUR, APO
Attn: Mr. Beaman, CS Division

7 September 1955

T. G. Hughes, OCA

SCHNEIDER, Dr. Hubert

NOT SUBJECT FOR DISSEMINATION

1. SUBJECT is the new President of the Bundestag fuer Verfassungsschutz. As previously reported, he assumed his new office on 1 Aug 1955. As in the usual case with respect to appointments of government officials to new posts, Dr. SCHNEIDER occupies the RfV Presidency on a probationary basis for a period of three months from the effective date of his appointment.

2. On 30 Aug 1955, Mr. Victor ANDERSEN, British (BSSO) liaison officer to the RfV, informed this office that at BSSO invitation ANDERSEN accompanied by RfV Vice-President RADEN, had visited BSSO offices at Northern Army Group Hq, MONTENAPPEL CLAIRBORO, on 24 Aug 1955. SCHNEIDER and RADEN were driven to MONTENAPPEL CLAIRBORO by Mr. ANDERSEN. They were received at BSSO offices by BSSO chief Brigadier FARVER and members of his staff, among them Mr. Keith RANDALL, head of the BSSO Security Directorate.

3. According to Mr. ANDERSEN, the purpose of the invitation was to explain to the new RfV President the functions of BSSO and the assistance which BSSO could provide to the RfV. Mr. ANDERSEN said that they had been very frank with SCHNEIDER, pointing out that although BSSO was now very much circumscribed in its freedom of action, as compared to former days, "being just about able to wiggle a little finger", BSSO was willing and prepared to render assistance to the RfV within the limits of its ability. Among the subjects discussed in this respect were the following:

a. BSSO files: SCHNEIDER and RADEN were shown the BSSO registry, explained its workings and told that information in the registry was available to the RfV upon request;

b. Examination of communications: SCHNEIDER and RADEN were told that BSSO telephone censorship activities were now drastically reduced, only fifty telephone taps were authorized, that there was no telephone censorship whatever in the BZ area and that prior approval of the Ambassador must be obtained before any telephone tap is laid on. They were told that should the RfV ever require BSSO assistance for a telephone tap, BSSO would be glad to entertain a request from the RfV. SCHNEIDER and RADEN were also informed that very little internal postal censorship is now practiced by British Intelligence in west Germany but that all mail from Russia and the satellites addressed to addresses in the British Zone is examined. In addition they were told that only two percent (2%) of all mail from the Soviet Zone of Occupation was examined, except in cases where a new factory or establishment of interest in the Soviet Zone has been reported, in which case all mail from the area or city involved is examined for a week or so following receipt of the report. The RfV representatives were told that BSSO would also entertain RfV requests for postal watches.

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SECRET

- 2 -

g. SCHRUEBBERG and RADKE were informed that BSSO would continue to assist them with training of BfV personnel, supplying training material and, in some cases, guest experts from LONDON to serve as lecturers at BfV training courses.

d. BSSO officials told the BfV officials that they considered the BfV one of BSSO's consumers for security information, that BSSO did not yet have any German opposite number which could be considered as a consumer for economic intelligence developed by BSSO and that although BSSO realizes that the GEMLEN organization exists it is not yet an official German agency and is therefore not yet considered by BSSO as an official German consumer for military intelligence produced by BSSO.

4. Mr. ANDERSEN also reported that the following information had been volunteered by SCHRUEBBERG to BSSO officials during his visit:

a. SCHRUEBBERG is not only himself on probation in his new job but he is, for his part, also giving the job a probationary try out. He is still on the Land North Rhine Westphalia payroll (SCHRUEBBERG last position was that of Generalstaatsanwalt in DUESSELDORF). He feels that he is in a very good position with respect to the BfV Presidency. If he refused to accept the job permanently the government would be in a very embarrassing position, not only vis-a-vis the Federal Parliament but Interior Minister SCHROEDER would also be in an embarrassing situation in that he would have to answer to the Chancellor for SCHRUEBBERG's refusal to accept the BfV Presidency. SCHRUEBBERG is personally acquainted with the Federal Chancellor and was approved by the Chancellor for the BfV job. SCHRUEBBERG thus feels that he is in a strong position to make his acceptance of the Presidency dependant upon certain conditions which would, if brought about, improve the position of the BfV.

b. SCHRUEBBERG indicated that the BfV was thinking of some reorganization of the BfV, but that there were personnel difficulties. SCHRUEBBERG indicated that he would want to dispose of certain BfV officials. He did not name these officials but Mr. ANDERSEN said that it is whispered that Richard GEMLEN, head of the BfV's Intelligence Collection Department is one of them.

c. SCHRUEBBERG said that it is now 99% certain that the BfV will be that German agency responsible for counter espionage work. When BSSO officials questioned him about certain reports that CE would be a military responsibility SCHRUEBBERG said no, it seemed definite that it would fall to the BfV. When BSSO pointed out that it would be difficult for the BfV to perform the CE function in view of the gaps in the BfV CE organization such as the one in Land North Rhine Westphalia where the LfV refuses to participate in CE operations. SCHRUEBBERG said that he had discussed this with Interior MINISTER MEYERS of NRW, that MEYERS stated that although he understood the advantages of centralized direction in this type of work his attitude resulted from a remark made to him by Chancellor ADENAUER that CE would be a military responsibility. SCHRUEBBERG pointed out to MEYERS that should the military take over CE operations it would mean one more Federal agency operating in the Laender, an agency over which the Laender would have no control, and that it appeared

SECRET

SECRET

13 Sept 1965

SECRET

- 3 -

to him preferable from the Land NRV point of view to give the responsibility to the LFV, an agency over which the Land maintained control. MEYERS expressed interest in this point and said to SCHURMERS that if he could get the Chancellor to indicate to him, MEYERS, that he had not meant his previous remark MEYERS would be willing to go along with LFV participation in the RV's CE organization.

5. For your information.

Control copy to:
Mr. Deane, CS Division

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