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SUBJECT: SKORZENY's Neo-Nazi Apparat in Western Germany

SOURCE: Usually reliable Luftwaffe veteran from a member of the organization described

1. For more than a year, Otto Skorzeny has been building an underground organization of Nazi-minded individuals with the immediate objective of preventing German integration with the Western Powers and with the ultimate objective of reestablishing an authoritarian German State. (Dr.) Werner Naumann, former State Secretary in Goebbels' propaganda ministry, directs the group in Germany as the personal representative of Skorzeny. Hans Rudel, Luftwaffe ace now in Argentina, also works directly under Skorzeny, organizing support in South America and directing the recruitment of some of his contacts in Germany. The organization aims at building secret cells within already existing political parties, groups and associations, rather than the creation of a new overt political party. The Skorzeny apparat allegedly already has men within the Verfassungschutz and even in CIC, who supply advance information regarding moves by those two agencies. To enforce its will, the apparat uses, among other means, a so-called "unbloody Rosa technique"—threats of murder or other physical violence—and may later make good these threats.

2. Originally, Skorzeny decided to establish a veterans' group under his control. To this end he tried to place Richard Scheringer in a key position in the Führungsring Deutscher Soldaten when it was formed at Uelzen in June, 1951. Participants in the Uelzen meeting were largely former HW leaders and Bruderschaft members. Key individuals present at Uelzen included, in addition to Scheringer, former General Max Schrank and former Lt. Colonel Hanns Baier. The entire meeting was paid for by the Gesellschaft für Osthandel or (GEO), a known Communist front with headquarters in Hamburg. Funds were transmitted through former SS Captain Hein. Disagreement at the meeting led to a walkout.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

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on the part of the Skorzeny faction, but Scheringer now wants to renew close contact with the Führungsring. The GEFO has continued financial support of the Skorzeny group, a fact which some of its members regard with alarm.

3. For a time, the Skorzeny group maintained contact with the SRP. A meeting at Stuttgart on 3 July 1952, featuring speeches by Otto Remer and Fritz Dorls, was jointly guarded by a contingent of former SA men and a Stuttgart Luftwaffe veterans' group under the direction of Hans Rudel. Later in the summer, however, Skorzeny decided that such contacts might compromise the clandestine status of the organization which he considered essential, and these joint activities were discontinued. This and other policy matters were the subject of a secret meeting of high level leaders of the group held on 17 August 1952 in the town of Markt Rettenbach near Memmingen in Bavaria. The meeting, organized by Hans ~~Wesle~~^R of Duesseldorf, was timed for the arrival in Germany of Hans Rudel. Other participants in the meeting included Max ~~Hau~~^R of Munich, Hermann ~~Huch~~^R of Mindelheim, and Dr. Werner Naumann. Other leaders of the organization are:

- a. former SS Sturmabfuhrer Rudi ~~Lehmann~~^R, Hotel Rote Hahn, Heidelberg
- b. Hubert ~~Mayer~~^R, Stuttgart/Obertuirkheim
- c. (Dr.) Friedrich Karl ~~Bornemann~~^R, publisher of a Rightist newsletter, KBI, in Duesseldorf.
- d. Former SS Oberstgruppenfuhrer ~~Hauser~~^R
- e. Hans ~~Stapp~~^R of Munich, Vilshofenerstrasse 10

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FIELD COMMENT: The following biographical information on the persons mentioned is available. It consists of further information from source of report.

1. The office of Dr. Friedrich Karl Bornemann in Duesseldorf, Scheibenstrasse 57, is used by Werner Naumann in contacting members of his organization. This arrangement is necessitated by the fact that Naumann is being watched by the Verfassungschutz, German internal security force.
2. Hermann Buch works as representative of the Bayerische Lebensversicherungsbank with an office in Mindelheim, Wilhelm-Elsalinstr. 3/1. He is a son of former Reichsleiter Walter Buch, one time head of the National Socialist Party High Court, and a brother of the late Mrs. Martin Bornmann.
3. Hubert Mayer, living at Stuttgart/Oberturkheim, Gartnerstr. 16, works for the firm Siddentsche Glaswaren in Stuttgart-Feuerbach. Mayer was formerly a high-ranking officer in the Sicherheitsdienst (SD). His most famous exploit was the kidnapping in 1940 of two British intelligence agents in Holland. The two men had reportedly delivered a bomb in Munich to be used against Hitler and were making their way back to England when Mayer seized them and brought them back into Germany.
4. Max Ren is head of the organization in Munich. He served at one time under Hans Rudel in the Luftwaffe and his home at Gabelsbergerstrasse 9, Munich, serves as a clearing house for reports and correspondence to and from Rudel. The latter stays there whenever he is in Munich.
5. Hans Roesle, a former Luftwaffe pilot in Fighter Squadron 2 (Richthofen), now lives at Duesseldorf. Roesle reportedly was at one time, and possibly still is, a district leader of the FDJ in Western Germany.
6. Hans Rudel and Otto Skorzeny plan to visit Germany at the end of November 52.
7. Richard Scheringer, now living at Koesching bei Ingolstadt, Bavaria, was at one time a celebrated figure in Germany. In 1926 it was discovered that Scheringer and (fnu) Ludin, two young officers stationed at Ulm, had been engaged in building

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up Nazi cells in the Reichswehr. They were tried by a military court and expelled from the Army. During his subsequent imprisonment in Köslin Fortress, Scheringer fell under the influence of a fellow prisoner, the KPD leader Torgler, and was converted to Communism. After his release from prison, Scheringer became an outstanding orator for the KPD. When Hitler came to power, Scheringer was sent to a concentration camp, but was released not long after through the efforts of his former colleague Ludin, who had remained loyal to the Nazis and had become an SA leader. During the next few years, Scheringer, ostensibly at least, dropped his Communist affiliations and in 1939 secured a commission as a captain in the Wehrmacht. Later he led a battalion on the Russian front. At the war's end, he was an American prisoner for three weeks.

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