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*file* *Raymont*

STATION : Berlin  
OFFICER : AB 36  
SOURCE : ROGGON  
EVALUATION: F  
REFERENCE : Berlin RIR 178, 28 March 1946 et al; RIR 275-A, 14 May 1946; MGH-288 of 6 December 1946.  
SUBJECT : MVD Agent ROGGON.

REGISTRY NO. : MGB-2867  
REPORT NO. : BSC-703  
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1. Richard ROGGON, of Berlin-Weissensee, Charlottenburgerstrasse 108 (Russian Sector), was active from July 1945 to February 1947 as an agent for the MVD at Berlin-Weissensee, Grosse See Strasse 113. He was born 17 January 1895 at Griesen, Kreis Oletzko (East Prussia). After volunteering for the first World War, he entered the police, serving most of the time in Berlin, where he rose to the rank of Polizeioberinspektor (equivalent to Major). He was transferred to the headquarters of the Gestapo, Prinz Albrechtstrasse in March 1933, and served with the Gestapo until its dissolution in 1945. His fields of activity with the Gestapo included assisting in setting up the Registry, working in the cultural section, the religious affairs branch, protective custody branch, and finally in IV A 6 b, political information. After hiding in the west for three months, he returned to Berlin in June 1945 and has been employed by different firms as laborer and manual worker.

2. Arrested twelve times in the course of the last two years, he was first picked up on 10 July 1945 and taken to the MVD office mentioned above. (Ref: Berlin RIR 275-A, 14 May 1946) On the following day he signed the customary pledge (to undertake investigations of a police nature for the Red Army) the usual oath of secrecy, and received the code name GUSTAV. Subsequent arrests of ROGGON were made by various Russian agencies and by the German police, but he effected his immediate release each time by referring to his working for MVD Weissensee, and each time usually without checking on the veracity of his statement. Once he was arrested by Russians in civilian clothes, who took him to MVD Am Kupfergraben, interrogated him and suggested his working for them.

3. Subject's first assignment, given him by Lt. YESCHOV of Weissensee, was to trace all Gestapo officers known to him, with addresses and present activities. His reports led to the subsequent arrests of various former Gestapo officials. In contrast, his next assignment was to furnish reports on public opinion, especially on any anti-Soviet feeling, first in the factory in which he was then working and later in Weissensee in general. According to Subject, he entered into conversation with the local restaurateurs on economic and political problems, and learned that the Russians were being run down for using up the supply of pork for themselves and supplying the Germans only lean beef, etc.

4. In September 1945 Lt. YESCHOV sent ROGGON to the prisoner of war camp Ruedersdorf, where he was to find out whether SS officers or Gestapo officials were living there. Subject was taken to the camp by car, put into a soldier's uniform, and assigned to one of the camp companies, although he remained directly under the orders of the camp Deputy Commandant and did not have to do any work as did the other camp inmates. Instead, ROGGON moved freely about the camp and visited all the barracks, all the rooms used for billets or work, and all labor sites, and had a good look at all the inmates in the camp. After four days in the camp, he was collected by car and returned to Berlin. In his report, he gave a description of the camp, the number of inmates, broken down into categories, the camp routine. Unable to

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locate any SS or Gestapo personnel in the camp, he was able to report on the presence there of one former police official. YRSCHOV was satisfied with the report and paid his agent the sum of RM 500.

5. Immediately afterward, in October 1945, subject was attached to Captain SKURIN, whose particular interest at that time lay in tracing SS officers and Gestapo officials in higher positions. He was less interested in minor officials and in minor Nazi party functionaries. ROGGON supplied SKURIN with several reports on the nature of work of the heads of Gestapo Referate and Abteilungen. Then he was asked for a list of all Gestapo officials known to him, although he had already prepared a similar list for Lt. YRSCHOV. Then, on the basis of his list, he had to investigate the present whereabouts of the persons mentioned. The results were negative, since all the persons mentioned had fled to the Western Occupation Zones, according to source.

6. About the middle of November 1945 ROGGON was transferred again, to a Captain DIVAKOV (RIR 275-A), whom SKURIN introduced to subject. ROGGON's work for DIVAKOV was not conspicuously successful. He checked again on the addresses of former Gestapo officials known to him. He investigated persons (once as far afield as Magdeburg) whose names DIVAKOV supplied, most of them active Nazis and functionaries. He checked the political records of Weissensee businessmen. He made traces on SA and Kripo personnel. He volunteered information on SS officers. Some of his reports led to the arrest of people DIVAKOV was interested in. Most of this work was done while subject was free from his regular job, and the material returns from the Russians were proportionally meager. His greatest reward seems to have been from his unsuccessful jaunt to Magdeburg, for which DIVAKOV paid him RM 100 for his expenses, plus a loaf of bread and a package of cigarettes.

7. About the end of November 1946, subject was attached to work for Major SBANOV, still with the same Weissensee office. However, subject received no special orders from SBANOV but was told once again to trace his former colleagues and to investigate former SS officers and Gestapo officials. Furthermore, subject did not see SBANOV again, who was absent of trips, but met his secretary CLARA, who had also been DIVAKOV's secretary.

8. ROGGON was called to the MVD offices at the end of January 1947 and was told by CLARA that he would again have a new chief. Major SBANOV had left Berlin, she declared, and so she took him to a Captain ALKYANOV. Possibly not briefed, ALKYANOV asked ROGGON where he had previously been working. ROGGON told of his Gestapo experience, and ALKYANOV immediately requested a report on Gestapo officials who had worked together with subject. ROGGON wrote for two hours and completed the report then and there. When he was leaving, ALKYANOV ordered him to submit public opinion reports on the attitude of the population toward the Soviet occupation, on the basis of observations carried out in the Russian Sector of Berlin. ALKYANOV insisted the first report be delivered by 5 February; since subject "knew he had been a Gestapo official"; he was threatened with arrest and internment if he did not submit a positive report. Subject replied that he would make out the report to the best of his ability and knowledge, but he also declared he would need money in order to make contacts in cafes and restaurants. ALKYANOV gave subject RM 100.

9. For 13 February 1947 ALKYANOV wanted a report on anti-Soviet tendencies among the population, complete with names of individuals expressing them. These investigations were not very successful; subject reported that cafe habitués became silent and very guarded in their conversation when a stranger approached. When ROGGON reported this, ALKYANOV angrily called subject a liar, declared he himself knew public

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opinion better than that, and insisted subject submit decent reports.

10. On the next meeting, on 21 February 1947, ALKYANOV again lost his temper, beating the table with clenched fists and shouting when subject submitted an "unsatisfactory" report. He asked whether subject was willing to tell the "pure truth", or whether he had no interest in his work. When ALKYANOV finally calmed down, he asked ROGGON if he could give him immediately the names of all agents who had worked for his former colleagues in the Gestapo. ROGGON had to reply that he had been an administrative officer, and had had nothing to do with agents. ALKYANOV shouted again that he knew from experience that each Gestapo official ran an agent, from whom he received reports. He locked ROGGON into an adjoining room for two hours, came in six times to beat ROGGON, asking him each time if he were ready to tell the truth. ROGGON told him finally that he would do everything he could to trace these agents, but that he would have to be able to consult two Kripo officials in the Gestapo religious affairs referat for agent names. ALKYANOV finally consented to release ROGGON, telling him to report back three days later with a list of all Gestapo officials who ran agents, and names of all agents plus their present addresses.

11. Since subject knew that he could not possibly fulfill this request, he moved his wife and two sons to the home of relatives in the American Sector (Berlin-Neu Koelln, Weichselstrasse 20, c/o DIEHR) and placed himself at the disposal of the British Police. In first fright he asked the British for support, assistance and protection against interference from the MVD. Two days later he wrote a formal letter of application for employment as an agent for the British in tracing war criminals and criminals against humanity.

Field Comment: The case was brought to our attention by the 7th CCU, who knew of our interest in Captain SKURIN.

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