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Salzburg as his deputy. For the time being Dumballa is trying to cover up his association with them, believing that he made a tactical mistake in coming out into the open with his schemes.

3. According to Otto Molden, who claims to have had a long talk with Dumballa recently, Dumballa resigned from the APP out of protest against the treatment of the young resistance elements, who were not being given their due, but are held down by the older professional politicians. Dumballa demanded that five of them should be placed on the APP candidate lists. Figl refused and a bitter quarrel ensued, culminating in Dumballa's resignation.
4. However, Molden states that Dumballa is not very bitter against the APP and that he will probably return to it. He definitely admires some of its leaders, particularly Gruber and Weinberger.
5. Dumballa told Molden that he attached no importance to the "Democratic Union", and that he had strongly advised its founders to postpone their action until after the elections. He would not commit himself concerning the usefulness of forming a fourth party, merely reiterating his opinion that something must be done to give proper political representation to the young and active men of the resistance.
6. Winkler states that the Resistance Movement in Austria is divided into the following three main groups:
 - a. The League of Austrian Fighters for Freedom (Liga Osterreichischer Freiheitkämpfer), the aspirations of which are to assume the leadership of all resistance elements in Austria, and to found a fourth political party. The League's leaders are Dumballa and Lotron in Vienna; Kloiböck and Deutech in Salzburg. (Otto Molden, on the other hand, denies that the League favors the founding of a fourth party. He claims that it is a non-political organization, embracing persons of all political creeds, whose only objective is to look after the material welfare of its members.)
 - b. The Association of Austrian Resistance Movements in Vienna and Graz. This group, which was founded on November 15, stands under the protection of the APP without however associating itself entirely with the APP's program. Its leaders are Bruno Schmits, Graf Orsich (an ardent legitimist) and Ing. Karasek in Vienna; Dr. Havelik in Graz.
 - c. The Resistance Movements in Tirol and Vorarlberg and in part in Salzburg. These are closely associated with the Association of Austrian Resistance Movements, but are completely independent of the APP.
7. Winkler is connected with the last two groups. He states that at the moment a struggle is going on between the various groups as to which shall assume the leadership, and as to whether the Resistance Movement in general shall found its own political party. He himself is opposed to the Association taking over the leadership.
8. Asked if he had heard of Otto Molden and the part he was playing in these intrigues, Winkler replied that Molden belonged to an entirely insignificant fourth group, with some such name as the "Central Committee of Austrian Fighters for Freedom (Freiheitkämpfer)". He believes that Graf Ausrery is a leading figure in this group, and that Dr. Kloiböck of Salzburg is also connected with it.

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9. Otto Malen organized a conference of his resistance associates in Salzburg on 29 November last, according to Malen, representatives from Vienna, Salzburg, Linz, and Innsbruck were due to attend. Malen subsequently was present at the said meeting in, and from Dr. Fischer had learned that he might attempt to contact representatives from Vienna who he believed were in the vicinity of the conference and the attitude of those present toward the SS and the founding of a fourth party.

10. Greiner stated that he was not going to attend the conference, as he refused to participate in it. In spite of his confidential position, Greiner, Fritz Malen, as an observer, in place of Kurt Peter Fischer did not attend, while the only Linz-born representative was Professor Professor Schmidt, declined to come, but later indicated that he might be invited to the conference. The other persons invited were Dr. J. J. Schmidt, Josef Bauer and Dr. Malen. Malen stated that Fischer was not worth the bother, however.

11. The Resistance Movement in Linz participated in the recent elections almost as though it were a political party. It put up candidates for local election meetings everywhere. Its main speakers were Dr. Ludwig Major Malin, Josef Greiner, and Dr. August Wilhelm. These speakers addressed the public for the SS.

12. The most important members of the resistance in Linz - was the Greiner, Schmidt, Malin, Bauer and Bauer - was the chairman of Malin and his friends with the greatest possibilities. They then had Malin (an old Resistance man) may try to found their own party. Malen especially those who of the above-mentioned are only officials and try to influence to form new party of Resistance organizations.