

# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3028  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE: 7/20/01 2007

## Bonn's Connuivance in Escape Of Ex-Nazi From Jail Hinted

By ARTHUR J. OISEN

Special to The New York Times

BONN, April 17—A convicted war criminal, Hans Walter Zech-Neuawich, may have had the help of Western intelligence agencies when he fled abroad, it was asserted today, which several publications, which had derived into the former SS (Elite Guard) soldiers.

Mr. Zech-Neuawich, 52, was sentenced to four years imprisonment, was set free when he fled in a Nazi labor-service unit. With the help of a friend, Karl Stiehlberg, and other persons, Zech-Neuawich fled to Switzerland in a chartered plane.

The Swiss police last the night of the Zurich Zech-Neuawich and his woman friend are believed to have left Switzerland, possibly for South America.

Police officials said privately that it was unlikely that Zech-Neuawich and Hans Stiehlberg, whom a German newspaper has named, could have executed the escape alone.

Press inquiries into the 47-year-old adventurer's past that he had been active in intelligence work, apparently with Nazi interruption, since he fled Germany in 1941. He was a former member of a Warsaw intelligence network he had been awaiting presentation for having betrayed Hitler.

Zech-Neuawich did anti-Nazi propaganda work for the British Government in 1944 and was arrested in Germany in 1945 and returned to prison after the war. He had been active in the British occupation administration.

In Britain during the war he is reported to have "observed" German political refugees for the Government. In Bonn a decade later, he is said to have attempted to sell data gathered then to political opponents of German politicians who had returned from exile.

Dr. Zech-Neuawich kept in contact with the Federal Intelligence Agency, and the former SS soldier is said to have been on intimate terms with Dr. Hans Globke, a

senior aide to former Chancellor Adenauer. It is not clear when he served his term in prison. Various sources in Bonn and Western intelligence activity said they had no knowledge of him.

Ex-Bachmann, Adolf tried to escape from the West German prison in 1944. Two former aides of Adolf Eichmann went on trial here today on charges of complicity in the murder of more than 400,000 Hungarian Jews and the execution of millions of marks from Jewish families.

The trial of 21 former members of Auschwitz is unfolding the horrors that led to the extermination of several million people, the new proceedings are expected to illustrate how the Nazis rounded them up and took them to the extermination camps.

The trial deals solely with the assembling, in the summer of 1944, of 437,402 Hungarian Jews, of whom more than 300,000 were killed, at Auschwitz.

Bachmann, who planned the trial, was arrested in 1945 and sentenced to life in prison. Today his former deputy in Hungary, Lieut. Col. Hermann Krummy, a 59-year-old Gestapo agent turned drugist, faced the charges in what German have called their "second trial" with him is Otto Heinrich Hunzsch, 52, a former attorney, who acted as liaison officer for Bachmann at the Berlin headquarters of the Reich security main office.

The 145-page indictment, re-rotting from investigations last year, details the trial in which the Nazis set about to accomplish a final solution of the Jewish question.

Krummy is charged with having taken part in the extortion of large sums of money from Jews with the promise that their deportation orders would be canceled.

In a report alone, the indictment charges, the SS obtained the equivalent of \$1,000 each from 1,700 Jews. Instead of sending them to Auschwitz, the Nazis then sent the victims to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where they were held until they were sent to Auschwitz.

The trial is being held in the Federal Court in Bonn, Germany, under the supervision of the Federal Intelligence Agency.

The trial is being held in the Federal Court in Bonn, Germany, under the supervision of the Federal Intelligence Agency.

EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE  
(S) (A) PRIVACY  
(S) (3) (b) (1) - (3)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2/10/01

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176