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SECRET

NAME: BEST, Karl Rudolf Werner *Indefect ch*
BORN: July, 10th, 1903 in Darmstadt
NATIONALITY: German
OCCUPATION: Ministerialdirektor im Auswärtigen Amt, former Reichbevollmächtigte in Denmark.
POLITICAL ATTITUDE: Nazi, member no. 341338
RELIGION: Lutheran
LATEST PERMANENT ADDRESS: 1, Thannerpfad, Berlin-Zehlendorff
REASON FOR DETENTION: Foreordained category
RELIABILITY: C.3.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2008

RELATIVES:

FATHER: Georg Konrad Best, died in 1914, 37 years old, Postinspektor und Oberleutnant der Reserve.
Political attitude: National-liberal

MOTHER: Karoline Christiane Best, nee Nohr, born on September, 18th, 1875 in Bessungen near Darmstadt. Residence- 15, Eleonorenstrasse in Mainz-Gonsenheim.
Political attitude: Nazi.

BROTHER: Konrad Günther walther Best, born on May, 20th, 1905 in Liegnitz, Theaterwissenschaftler. Residence: Marburg a. d. Lahn.
Political attitude: Nazi.

WIFE: Hilde Best, nee Regner, born on May, 23d, 1909 in Mainz. Residence: 259, Strandvej, Copenhagen. At present: the "Oksbøl Camp".
Political attitude: None.

CHILDREN: Gisela 13 years old
Hartmut 11 years old
Heide 9 years old
Siglind 6 years old
Diethart 3 years old.

DOCUMENTS:

- Letter of August, 2nd, 1945 from R.F.Heningway re Dr. Best, and a warrant from the same person.
- Form of finger prints and photos of Best.
- Letter of August, 12th, 1945 from C-I Documents Team 21 Army Group re Dr. Best's dairies.
- Letter of August, 13th, 1945 from C-I Documents Team 21 Army Group re information from Dr. Best's dairies.

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- E. Letter of August, 18th, 1945 from C-I Documents Team 21 Army Group re Dr. Best's dairies and names taken from the dairies.
- F. Letter of August 20th, 1945 from C-I Documents Team 21 Army Group re Dr. Best's dairies and names taken from the dairies.
- G. Letter of August, 21st, 1945 from C-I Documents Team 21 Army Group re the "England Committee".
- H. Letter of October 8th, 1945 from C-I Documents Team re summary from Dr. Best's dairy of 1943.
- I. Letter of October, 17th, 1945 from C-I Documents Team re summary from Dr. Best's dairy of 1944.
- K. Letter of September, 8th, 1945 from British Military Mission with copy of the report re FRANZ SCHWAB's evidence about economical dispositions during the German occupation of Denmark.
- L. Dr. Best's dairies from 1935 to 1942.
- M. An envelope containing private papers.

ENCLOSURES:

- I. Copy of report of August, 30th, 1945 re the report of August, 11th, 1945 from the chief constable at Hadsund.
- II. Copy of report of October, 24th, 1945, re letter from CIC of the police of Southern Jutland, dated October, 1st, 1945.
- III. Copy of report of November, 14th, 1945 re letter of October, 24th, 1945 from the CIC of the police for S. Jutland.
- IV. Aufzeichnung betreffend meinen Lebenslauf.
- V. Aufzeichnung betr. die Abwehrabteilung des Geheimen Staatspolizeiamtes in Berlin.
- VI. Aufzeichnung betr. Nationalsozialistische Führer, wie ich sie heute sehe.
- VII. Aufzeichnung betr. die Behandlung der politischen Gegner des Nationalsozialismus in Deutschland seit 1933.
- VIII. Aufzeichnung betr. die Geldausgaben des Reichsbevollmächtigten in Dänemark von November 1942 bis Mai 1945.
- IX. Aufzeichnung betreffend meine Bemühungen um eine Verständigung mit dem Dänischen Freiheitsrat.

EDUCATION:

§ 1. The detainee explains that he started school when he was 6 years old in Liegnitz. He was here until 1912, whereafter he came to a gymnasium at Dortmund until 1914; then he came to Mainz, where he continued at the present gymnasium, and in 1921 he left school after having passed the matriculation. From 1921 to 1925 he studied law at the universities at Frankfurt/Main, Freiburg/Baden and Giessen and in 1925 he passed

the preliminary legal exam, the so-called "Referendarprüfung". For the next three years he did practical work at various Hessian courts and centres of administration, until he passed the legal exam at Darmstadt in 1928, and became Gerichtsassessor. When he was studying he wrote his doctor thesis, which he passed in 1928 at the university at Heidelberg, and he got the title of Dr. juris.

From 1929 to 1931 he had various appointments as a judge at various Hessian courts in Worms, Reinheim, Gross-Gerau, Friedberg, Gernsheim, Alzey.

In 1931 he was suspended from the occupation, as he, being afraid of the increasing unemployment in Germany, privately had written some designs of an article about emergency arrangements. By some means or other these documents came in the hands of the Hessian administration, and during the investigation the detainee was suspended, as mentioned. His suspension lasted till 1933, and during this time he earned nothing but the subsistence money, which the Hessian diet paid him. His payment amounted to Rmk. 160,- per month, and for this amount he supported himself, wife and a child.

After the Nazis' Machtübernahmen in 1933, the detainee's circumstances improved, as Dr. MÜLLER gave him the occupation as leader of the Hessian police. He first became Staatskommissar and later on Landespolizeipräsident, the last mentioned being a title only. His occupation still was Regierungsrat at the Hessian ministry of the interior.

His occupation in Hesse ceased in the end of 1933, as political disagreements rose between Best and the local Gauleiter.

At the request of Himmler he thereafter entered the German Reichspolizei, where he was until 1940. Besides being chief of Abt. I, he was deputed temporary leader of Abt. III, which had to do with Abwehr and espionage, and this occupation he had until 1939.

From June 1940 until August 1942 he was Kriegsverwaltungschef in France with head-quarter in Paris, and then he came to Denmark as Reichsbevollmächtigter.

RELATION TO THE
PARTY:

§ 2. The detainee explains that he had been a member of the Nazi youth association "Jungnationaler Bund" in his youth, and when studying he had been a member of "Deutscher Hochschulenring". These two associations were really unpolitical, being student-bodies, which were engaged in academical questions. The detainee declared that he was young when he got national feelings. As well his father's death in the battle-field, which he looked upon as a heroic death, as the collapse of the deutsche Reich, had impressed him deeply, and he decided to do his utmost, so that Germany again could come out of the mire, into which it had sunk. When he was aware of this, already as a young man, the reason was that his mother and brother lived under very spartanous circumstances, as she kept two sons to the studies out of a little pension. So his whole youth was of a very serious, yes nearly ascetic nature. He was only proposed for work and duty, he therefore considered it to be his duty to restore Germany again.

During the time when he was studying, he had been influenced by the German philosopher FICHTE's maxims, as he had joined the so-called Fichte Hochschule Gemeinde.

Best maintains that the basis for his later political view of the world has been taken from Fichte's speech to the German nation, "Reden an die Deutsche Nationen", in which is explained the definition of a nation. The detainee's political endeavours reached time by time a higher level. He looked for intercourse with famous authors and members of the aristocracy, but the increasing unemployment, which seemed to be a complete catastrophe, forced him to see that something effective had to be done. The detainee understood that the exclusive circle he had tried to get into connection with, would be unable to do the work, which had to be done, in order to stop - what the detainee called - the progressive unemployment.

During the years the detainee had heard and read about the Nationalsocialism, and time by time he was convinced about the fact that the Nationalsocialism only would be strong enough to solve the problem which had to be done, if Germany should be brought out of the chaos, into which the old political parties time by time had brought it. - What specially had pleased the detainee in the Nazi program was the promise of big state work schemes, by which millions of men would get work immediately, by which the purchasing power would rise again and give productive work also outside the proper state work.

On November, 1st, 1930 he joined DNSAP in Hesse. Already then he had heard several speeches by Hitler, and he was fully convinced about the fact that this man would be able to prevent the danger of death, which threatened Germany.

In 1931 the detainee became a member of SS. This happened upon application from the leader of SS Standarte Hessen, who wanted the detainee to wear SS-uniform in the Hessian diet, of which the detainee was a member. The fact was that most of the members of the diet, were members of SA and were wearing the brown SA-uniform. It was therefore important from the point of view of propaganda that the SS-uniform also was represented at the diet. Best became:

1931	SS Mann	Gerichtsassessor ausser Dienst
1933	Sturmführer	Regierungsrat
1935	Obersturmbannführer.	Oberregierungsrat
1937	Standartenführer	Ministerialrat
1938	Oberführer und Brigadenführer	Ministerialdirigent
1940	.."	Ministerialdirektor
1942	Gruppenführer	Reichsbevollmächtigter
1944	Obergruppenführer	Reichsbevollmächtigter

The detainee's various promotions within SS has been of a pure formal nature and was given only, so that he should not be inferior to the various SS-men. He maintains that he has never received money from SS or the Party, but has always been paid by the German government.

**CONSCRIPTION-
RELATIONS:**

§ 3. In 1923 the detainee joined a volunteer military course at the 15th. Infantry regiment, Jägerregiment, at Marburg. After 3 weeks he hurt his foot, why he had to give up the further education. - When the war broke out in 1939 he joined again, and he was called up for the 36th. infantry regiment at Friedberg. He participated in the training for two months, as the Oberkommando took him out of the line and referred him to the Military administration.

As he did not join the SS the reason was that his decision about entering the army was due to a controversy with HEYDRICH, so he was really without connection with SS and in a way unemployed.

In August 1940 he was sent to Paris, where he became department-leader in "Verwaltungsstab". His task was to negotiate with the French Government Committee about the many different pure administrative questions, which were present in the occupied France.

**WORK WITHIN THE
POLICE:**

§ 4. In March 1933 he took over the position as leader of Landespolizei in Hesse. It was his task to adapt things to the new course which had to be followed after the Machtübernahmen. To obtain this, he immediately employed some SA and Stahlhelm men as auxiliary police, just as he had the political opponents put to prison and later on transferred to a camp. All over the Reich these arrests took place without being legal, and the arrested persons were later on transferred to concentrations camps without trial. They may later on have been placed before a court. - The detainee wanted to point out that the above mentioned arrestings apparently were done by the regular policemen, who remained in their positions.

**TRANSFER TO THE
REICHSPOLIZEI:**

§ 5. The occupation as leader of Landespolizei in Hesse he had until the end of 1933, as political disagreements rose between Best and the local Gauleiter SPRENGER, who wanted the attitude towards the old police men to be more severe. The effect was that Best was exempted from his position in Hesse.

Then HIMMLER sent for him, and asked him, if he was interested in a position within the organization of the German Reichspolizei, and as Best accepted this proposal, he was sent out on a journey to Stuttgart and Munich for 6 months in 1934 and afterwards to Berlin, also for a period of 6 months, and everywhere he had the opportunity to get familiar with the work under Abt. I. In January 1935 he was appointed leader of Abt. I, which had to do with pure administrative things only, e.g. juridical and financial matters and training of the staff, and this position he kept until he came to Paris in 1940.

/the From 1933 to 1935 Reichspolizei was acting as security police only, for which reason it came directly under Himmler, but when Himmler in 1935 became chief of the German police in German home ministry, the German criminal police came under the Reichspolizei too, which in the same moment got the name of Reichssicherheitshauptamt. The detainee's position remained unchanged, namely leader of Abt. I, but he got new tasks, so as issuing of pass-ports.

The detainee's commander-in-chief was, as mentioned HIMMLER, who was chief of the German police, while Best's immediate superior was HEYDRICH, who named himself chief of the German Sicherheitspolizei. At the time of the Anschluss - March 1938 - Heydrich ordered him to choose a certain number of police men, who should appear at Munich on a certain day, this order he obeyed. The detainee has had nothing else to do with the Anschluss, and he stated that Heydrich's order arrived a few days before the police men should be at Munich.

He further explained that he had nothing to do with the Jewish problem in Germany, as that came under Reichsinnenministerium seen from the point of law, while these laws were carried into effect by Abt. IV under charge of the then Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat, Dr. HEINRICH MÜLLER.

9- Nor has he had anything to do with the concentration camps, as he says that this question came under the then Generalmajor EICKE, who was the leader of a special department under Himmler.

CONSTITUTION AS
LEADER OF ABT. III:

§ 6. The detainee explained that the leader of Abt. III Gestapos Abwehr, Dr. PATSCHOWSKI got into a conflict with the then Reichskriegsministerium and was dismissed. As Himmler and Heydrich wanted this department to work as diplomatic and easy as possible in relation to the Wehrmachts Abwehr, and as there was no fitted expert, the detainee was required to place himself at the disposal of this department too, at the same time being leader of Abt. I.

His main task was to see that the work between the Wehrmachts Abwehr and the police's Abwehr worked as smoothly as possible, and to settle competence disputes, if any. In order to achieve this it was determined that the Wehrmachts Abwehr should have to do with the active intelligence service and counterespionage, while the Polizei's Abwehr should have to do with the examination and the penal prosecution in the cases where treason was supposed to be in hand.

The detainee's work as leader of the department was quite easy, being in charge only when competence disputes rose. The daily management of the Abwehr work did not actually rely upon him, and the effect was that weeks could pass where he did not do any work for Abt. III, as the daily work went on automatically. He usually negotiated with the then Kapitän zur See, later Admiral CANARIS or his deputy, Oberstleutnant BAMLER, later on Oberstleutnant von BENTIVEGNI.

The detainee informs that Abt. III never started their own examinations, interrogations etc, as it has no executive authority.

Signed: H. Frost. Høeg Madsen,
Lt. Lt.

ACTIVITY IN FRANCE
PARIS:

§ 7. In Paris he was leader of a section within the administration, which came under the commander-in-chief in France. He had to do with the administrative matters in all matters, which did not concern commercial things, e.g. police, administration of justice, culture etc. His French liaison was a Prefect Dr. INGRAND, with whom the detainee thinks he has had a sensible cooperation. He insists upon the fact that he has cooperated with nobody else in France.

On being confronted about the fact that during his activity in France he got the nickname: "The Blood Hound from Paris", which nickname he had still got when he arrived here in Denmark, he said, that he knows about it, but he cannot see the reason why he has been called so. On the contrary the detainee is of the opinion that the French Nation ought to be grateful to him, as he was an opponent of hostage executions and similar terror actions. He stated that among his properties he has had a letter from Darland's secretary of state BENOIS MACHIN, thanking him for his intelligible attitude towards the Frenchmen in general.

The detainee maintains that he was only an insignificant part of the machinery in France, as no executive authority was given to him, so he cannot understand, why he has got the above mentioned nickname.

REMOVAL TO BERLIN: § 8. In the beginning of 1942 the detainee was moved to Auswärtiges Amt in Berlin. RIBBENTROP had spoken about a position within the Foreign Diplomacy Service, and the detainee spent 3 months in Berlin, to make himself acquainted with the work at Auswärtiges Amt. He went from section to section to learn the details of the routine, and to identify himself with the tasks, which could be at hand.

In October 1942 Ribbentrop told him that Hitler had recalled the German minister in Denmark von Renthe-Fink, and that it was possible that the detainee could get this position.

REMOVAL TO DENMARK: § 9. On November 15th, 1942 the detainee was moved to Denmark as Reichsbevollmächtigter, so contradistinguished from the retired Renthe-Fink, the detainee was not appointed minister, as he then should have presented his credentials to the king, which must not take place according to an order given by Hitler. Hitler was offended with the king, it had expressly been stated that the detainee should cooperate with the Danish government, and should leave alone the Royal Family. But the detainee noticed soon that that was not good for the work here in Denmark that he always had to ignore the king, and therefore he tried very hard to re-establish the connection with the Royal Family. As far as the detainee can remember, he was in March 1943 authorized to apply first to the Crown-Prince and later on to the King himself. The detainee maintains that during the 30 months he has been here in Denmark, he has always tried to pursue a policy out from what he himself had made for a national principle, and on account of pure reasons he has tried to cooperate with the government and the leading persons here in Denmark. This policy had the effect that London for propaganda reasons called Denmark a show window protectorate, but the policy busted partly on account of the propaganda from London and partly on account of the Danish Resistance Movement. As far as the detainee can see

the Resistance Movement knew that the policy, pursued here in Denmark, was the most dangerous policy, which could be pursued, with regard to the fact that the Resistance Movement wanted Denmark to be recognized as an Allied belligerent. The Danish Resistance Movement and the propaganda from London availed themselves of the mentality, which was prevalent within the leading German military circles, and they succeeded in exiting these circles to such an extent that they for the sake of their prestige felt induced to force the ever-increasing numbers of stringent matters here in Denmark. The detainee maintains that he has always been an opponent of these stringent matters, and he has in all ways tried to stop it, just as he has protested against it in Auswärtiges Amt. When told that he could not help being aware of the fact that a more stringent procedure caused a big sacrifice of the Danish population, partly by means of clearing-murders and partly by means of counter-sabotage, and that he had really made the best out of a bad job, he declares that it was impossible for him to change the course, as he would have been dismissed immediately or even sent to a concentration camp, if he had informed Berlin about the fact that he would retire if the policy he wanted could not be pursued. The result would have been that a new man with a much more stringent course would have been sent up here. He further maintains that during the discussions with the leading Danish persons he again and again has asked, if they wanted him to retire, but he always got the answer, that they did not risk so, in order not to get a more stringent course here in Denmark. Finally he thought that it was impossible for him to retire during the war, even if he wanted to, as he in all probability had been told to carry on in the position.

RELATION TO
PANCKE:

§ 10. When PANCKE was appointed höhere SS und Polizeiführer in Denmark, it was expressly stated that his position was to rank parallel with that of the Reichsbevollmächtigter. Several times the detainee tried to have it changed, so that he would be the superior of Pancke, but HIMMLER opposed and defined precisely that the two positions were collateral. So the detainee had no influence on Pancke nor was he in command of him, so he could not prevent Pancke and his police from doing what they wanted to, and the detainee points out that he cannot be held responsible for their behavior here in Denmark.

RELATION TO
BOVENSIEPEN:

§ 11. About his relation to BOVENSIEPEN the detainee explains that he was not at all this person's superior, but Bovensiepen received his orders from Pancke or direct from Berlin, Dr. KALTENBRUNNER. But the detainee has often send for Bovensiepen in order to be informed about the doings here in Denmark, so that he was able to answer the questions from the Danish officials.

As stated Bovensiepen reigned supreme, he never consulted the detainee before doing his official duties. The detainee is of the opinion that Bovensiepen was the actual leader of the counter-terror here in Denmark, but he maintains that this has never been hinted to him directly.

The detainee says now, however, that in some cases, e.g. the blasting-terror at Odense, he has been told in so direct a way that he was not in doubt about the fact that the Germans were behind this terror, on which occasion he wired a protest to Berlin.

When being confronted about the fact that Bovensiepen has explained that Berlin always ordered him to confer with Dr. Best before clearing-murders and counter-sabotage took place, so that the actions did not give a disturbing effect on the political line, which Dr. Best intended to pursue here in Denmark, Dr. Best declared that that was not the case. He admits having told Bovensiepen and Pancke, when they in general discussed this subject, that certain groups of officials, political leaders etc. ought to be kept outside the retribution actions, as a murder of a person of the mentioned categories might cause troubles, if the result was contrary to the intention. The detainee points out that his warnings were not followed in some cases, e.g. in regard to the director of Harbour works and various members of the Lower House. Besides this general warning to the two men, the detainee has been unable to assist in selecting the victims, which Bovensiepen has picked out, as he, according to his position's nature, had no rights to give orders to Pancke or Bovensiepen.

When told that Bovensiepen further more had said that the detainee in several cases personally had referred Bovensiepen's attention to a subject, which was worth counter-sabotage, e.g. the Tuborg case, the detainee denies this. He does not know why Bovensiepen will frame this on him.

RELATION TO THE POLICE:

§ 12. The detainee maintains that the relations between himself and the German police in Denmark always were strained, and it increased after the so-called national strike. The detainee wants to explain that he considered it his duty to finish this national strike as soon as possible and in the cheapest way for both parties. Thus he came in opposition to the German police, who in the measures, cutting off the supply of water, light and gas, which measures were taken on account of the national strike, saw a wellcome opportunity to deal the Copenhagen population and also the Resistance Movement with a final, smashing blow. It was the police's, in case of Bovensiepen, proposal to keep the punishments in force as long as possible, 8 - 14 days, so that the population would have been brought to a complete subjection. The detainee was against this and he really saw a personal victory, as he by political means succeeded in finishing the national strike during a few days, by getting the Danish politicians BUHL and OLE BJØRN KRAFT and others to appeal to the population through the wireless. The propaganda which appeared after the strike showed, however, that his assistance was not appreciated, but was used so that the end of the national strike became a victory to the population and the Liberation Council. Berlin looked at it in the same way, and he has several times been blamed in this respect. He further states that it was on his request that the Wehrmacht took over the command re the accomplishment of the extraordinary measures. He asked General von HANNEKEN to see to this, knowing that Pancke wanted to take over the command in the rising situation. The detainee insisted upon the fact that the Wehrmacht would be the mildest way out, and he was successful. He knows that Pancke later on has got reprimands from Berlin, because he did not take over the command but let the chance slip out of his hands and left it to the Wehrmacht to accomplish the tasks.

When being confronted on the fact that he must be considered responsible too to the terror-policy, which was in force here in Denmark, he declared that he cannot agree to that. Told that in Danish opinions anyhow, he has been accessory in the crimes committed, he denies this too and referred to the fact that first of all he had no executive authority to stop the terror-policy, and secondly he had protested against the used methods through the ways which were open to him, namely through Auswärtiges Amt. Further told that he had been present on Dec. 30th, 1943 when HITLER spoke about what was to happen in Denmark, he explained that in broad outlines he knew about it, but the order was not given to him personally, but either through Hitler to Pancke or direct to Pancke. For instance did he know nothing about the fact that they had claimed clearing-murders in the proportion 1 to 5. He was of the definite impression that the clearing-murders should be in force towards the Danish terrorists only, so when he saw that they went outside these scopes and started to murder persons, who had had nothing to do with the actions in question, he protested in Berlin. So he will not admit that he in any way either direct or indirect can be held liable to the terror-actions which were committed, during the time he was Reichsbevollmächtigter here in Denmark.

THE ACTION OF THE
POLICE:

§ 13. The detainee explained that he had no knowledge about the fact that the action in question was to take place. Best himself was in Jutland to inspect the battlement work, and there he received a telegraphic information about the action against the police. He returned to Copenhagen immediately, but met here a performed fact and thus it was impossible for him to put things up. When being confronted about the fact that Pancke has explained that on September, 12th, during a conversation he had told the detainee that in the days following an action against the police would take place, he declined that Pancke should have said anything like that to him. The writers made him acquainted with the fact that Pancke had explained that Berlin had given the order that Best was not to be informed about this, but for private and friendly reasons Pancke found it necessary to tell Best about it, so that he should not be taken by surprise. Best still denied that Pancke should have said what is stated above.

At last the detainee wanted to add the following:

Competence disputes were always prevalent between Best and the local German police. On March, 5th, Dr. Best was present in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, where a deliberation took place between various prominent officials, amongst others Dr. KALTENBRUNNER. Amongst other things they were to discuss the question of the German refugees in Denmark, which was very urgent at that time. During the deliberation the detainee maintained that if they wanted to send more German refugees to Denmark, it was necessary to do something to raise the mood or rather to raise sympathy for Germany, and he proposed that the Danish police men were sent back to Denmark, The Bernadotte-Action.

This was so to say well received and practically decided, but suddenly Kaltenbrunner appeared with a communique from Denmark, probably from BOVENSIEPEN, in

which was stated that the German Sicherheitspolizei in Denmark had unveiled a resistance group of 8,000 men. This commuquai, of which the detainee knew nothing, was placed before HITLER, who immediately blew up in a rage, and forbid to bring one single Danish person back to Denmark. So the German police put all possible obstacles in the way of the detainee.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY:

§ 14. The detainee's position here in Denmark was divided into 4 head departments.

Hauptabt. I. AUSWÄRTIGE POLITIK.

Leader: Minister Dr. BARANDON, abt. 61 years old, abt. 175 cms, corpulent, bald-headed. Was dismissed when the Danish police action took place, accused of high treason.

He was replaced by:

Minister Bennard, abt. 50 years old, abt. 163 cms, slim, fair, somewhat bald, wore glasses. Arrested, is in Neumünster.

Deputy: Studienrat, SS Untersturmführer der Reserve der Waffen SS BIELSTEIN, abt. 35 years old, abt. 170 cms, stout, fair. Liaison officer of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Gesandtschaftsrat, Dr. BOBRIK, head of the consulate department, abt. 40 years old, abt. 179 cms, slim, dark-haired. Arrested, is in Neumünster.

Hauptabt. II. VERWALTUNG UND RECHT.

Leader: Regierungsdirektor, Dr. FRIEDRICH STALMANN, abt. 45 years old, abt. 170 cms, corpulent, dark-haired, wore glasses.

Deputy: Oberregierungsrat, LUDWIG CHANTRE, abt. 35 years old, abt. 170 cms, ~~abnormally~~ fat, dark hair. Died on April, 1st, 1945 in Copenhagen.

Regierungsrat ZIEGLER, abt. 45 years old, abt. 175 cms, slender, strongly built, thin dark hair. Arrested is at Neumünster.

Hauptabt. III. WIRTSCHAFT.

Leader: Ministerialdirigent, Dr. EBNER, abt. 65 years old, abt. 160 cms, slim, dark-haired.

Deputy: Ministerialrat, Dr. WUNDER, abt. 63 years old, abt. 165 cms, middle height, grey-haired. Probably in Copenhagen.

Oberregierungsrat, Dr. STIER, abt. 40 years old, abt. 170 cms, corpulent, thin fair hair, blue eyes, one glass-eye. Arrested, is at Neumünster.

Regierungsrat, Dr. MEULEMANN, abt. 40 years old, abt. 175 cms, strongly built, dark-haired. Arrested, is at Neumünster.

Hauptabt. IV. TECHNIK.

Leader:

Früherer Landesrat MARTINSEN, abt. 50 years old, abt. 180 cms, strongly built, thin dark hair.

In February 1945 he was replaced by:

Ministerialdirigent GOLLERT, abt. 47 years old, abt. 175 cms, corpulent, thin dark hair, wearing glasses.

Replaced by:

Diplomingenieur FICKERT, abt. 38 years old, abt. 175 cms, slim, dark-haired.

GESCHAFTSBEREICH, KULTURPOLITIK.

Leader:

Gesandtschaftsrat HANS WERNER SCHACHT, abt. 40 years old, abt. 185 cms, slim, dark-haired, scars from dueling.

Presseattaché JURGEN SCHRÖDER, abt. 35 years old, abt. 165 cms, corpulent, fair hair, broad face. South Jutlander.

Rundfunkattaché LOHMANN, abt. 45 years old, abt. 165 cms, corpulent, thin dark hair.

ABT. ARBEIT.

Oberregierungsrat, Dr. HEISE, abt. 45 years old, abt. 165 cms, corpulent, thin dark hair, wearing glasses. Was sent to Danzig in November 1944. Was replaced by:

Direktor, Dr. FREY, abt. 55 years old, abt. 180 cms, slim, grey-haired, moustache. Arrested, is at Neumünster.

DER HANDELSATTACHÉ

Generalkonsul, Dr. KRÜGER, abt. 65 years old, abt. 180 cms, corpulent, bald.

Deputy:

Direktor STEVEN, abt. 60 years old, abt. 165 cms, corpulent, thin dark hair, grey moustache.

DER SCHIFFFAHRTSSACHVERSTÄNDIGE-

GEORG FERDINAND DUCKWITZ, abt. 40 years old, abt. 180 cms, strongly built, dark-haired, wearing glasses. Is still in Copenhagen.

ZENTRALABTEILUNG.

Leader:

Konsul POLLOW, abt. 68 years old, abt. 160 cms, thin, thin white hair. Arrested, is at Neumünster.

In February 1945 he was replaced by:

Konsul MERFELS, abt. 55 years old, abt. 175 cms, middle height, dark-haired, wearing glasses.

GENERALKONSULAT AT AARHUS.

Generalkonsul, Dr. Hensel, abt. 55 years old, abt. 180 cms, corpulent, dark-haired.

KONSULAT AT AALBORG.

Konsul BRANDTNER, abt. 60 years old, abt. 165 cms, slim, dark-haired.

KONSULAT AT ODENSE.

Konsul GEORG BÖHME, abt. 35 years old, abt. 185 cms, slim, dark-haired. Arrested, is at Odense.

KONSULAT AT AABENRAA.

Konsul MEYER, abt. 60 years old, abt. 170 cms. middle height, thin dark hair.

AUSSENSTELLE SILKEBORG.

Landrat WILH. CASPER, Verbindungsmann zum Verwehrtsbereichsleiter, abt. 43 years old, abt. 180 cms, slim, auburn hair.

AUSSENSTELLE AABENRAA.

Oberregierungsrat, SS Sturmbannführer, Dr. HANSCH, abt. 40 years old, abt. 180 cms, dark-haired, wearing glasses.

SCHALBURGKORPSET-

§ 15. The detainee explained that about New Year 1942/1943 Hitler gave an order through Himmler, which demanded all the Nazi movements from the occupied countries to be coordinated under the so-called Germanische Leitstelle, which was already in force in the case of Denmark. Through the ministry of foreign affairs in Berlin the detainee inquired about the relation of command, but he never received an answer. In order to secure himself some influence of the development in Denmark, he established a connection with the head of Germanische Leitstelle in Denmark, major BOYSEN, and asked him to report the doings which might occur, as he at the same time promised him economical support. He promised Boysen the economical support in order to be able to have a certain control of Boysen's activity, and he did so, because he thought it beneficial for his so-called "good-will-policy", and by doing so he avoided the establishment of an authoritative instance, upon which he had no influence, which might have been of irreparable damage to his policy.

The motive for establishing the Schalburgkorps in the spring 1943 was that they in this way were able to enlist soldiers for the German Wehrmacht, for which reason the detainee supported the undertaking. In the last resort the Schalburgkorps was subordinated to Pnacke with regard to SS-cases, while the political lines of the corps were set up in connection with pure Danish organizations like DNSAP, but the detainee told the leaders that the policy was to be in accordance with the interests of Das Deutsche Reich, but on the other hand they were not to consider him the actual leader of the corps. The detainee maintains that he in no way compelled the corps to take up a firm attitude, but he knew that he would have been able to do so, if necessary.

The detainee declines having used the corps against the Danish population in any way. On the contrary he says that he in many cases have sent for MARTHINSEN and complained to him about the outward proceedings of the corps.

The detainee knows that Pancke after the police action has called up several men from the Schalburgkorps for service as Hilfspolizei, and Pancke did so without having negotiated with the detainee beforehand, who towards Pancke demanded that these persons never were to act alone, but always should be together with german police men, when they were to turn out.

The actual disorganization of the Schalburgcorps took place in February/March this year, in the detainees opinion, as the members possible in their own initiative tried to establish a new organization, which was to bear the name of "Danish National Assembly" Dansk national Samling. At any rate the detainee has not supported the corps economically after that time apart from the members, who should settle the affair.

9-1 As a final remark the detainee wanted to state that the Schalburgcorps also received orders direct from Berlin from Obergruppenführer BERGER, who was head of SS Hauptamt and Germanische Leitstelle; in this way it happened that members of Schalburgkorps by direct application to Berger had Boysen dismissed as leader of Germanische Leitstelle here in Denmark, without the knowing of the detainee.

THE ECONOMIC
POLICY IN
DENMARK:

§ 16. The money which the detainee in his capacity as Reichbevollmächtigter in Dänemark has paid out from November 1942 till May 1945, was Germany's money, as it by the Danish "Nationalbanken" was placed at Germany's disposal against Germany undertaking to repay the amount. Therefore he felt responsible only towards Germany with regard to financial policy. On the other hand he claims that he has always intended not to devalue the Danish Krone, as this would not be profitable for Germany, either.

Beyond ordinary payments as a consequence of the presence of the German Embassy in this country, he has also paid out money for political purposes. In this connection the detainee mentioned payments to persons or organizations which were not German, but which intended to spread the German points of view and sympathy with same. For this purpose there were in this country, of late, only the various Danish Nazi-Organisations, which he then supported financially, but only when it was for a mutual purpose, f.inst. the fight against Bolchevism. When paying out money to the Danish Nazis he was generous, he had to admit, but that was not because he felt there came anything good out of the money, but because he had to guard himself against criticism from Berlin, realizing that the Danish Nazis - if he was economical with subventions - would complain in Berlin, and state that he was hostile to them.

On every payment he remarked that the money must not be used for purely Party-purposes, but only for an activity in which Germany was interested. He mentioned the following organizations which he had paid money to:

D.N.S.A.P.

N.S.U.

Dansk Arbejdsfællesskab,

L.S.

Schalburgkorpset,

Social Raadgivning.,

and the following newspapers and periodicals:

Fædrelandet,

Folket,

Himmerland,

Maaanedens Tilskuer,

Globus.

Confronted with the fact that also the Nordschleswigsche Zeitung had received subventions he admits this and gave the below statement.

At a certain point of time the German Wehrmacht desired the German troops in Denmark to have their own newspapers in German, like the case was f.inst. in Norway, Holland, and Belgium. As the detainee, however, wanted Denmark to take up a particular position in this question, too, for political reasons, he made up his mind not to publish a special newspaper for the Wehrmacht, but to expand the Nordschleswigsche Zeitung to such an extent that the claims of the Wehrmacht could be met. He stated that Dr. MOLLER, the leader of the German minority, and Nordschleswigsche Zeitung really were against such an arrangement, but they agreed when they were told that it was necessary of the above reasons.

In the individual payments he always took up the same attitude as his collaborators, being generous for political reasons, and trying to avoid that too great amounts of money were paid out as it might lead to abuse of the money and increased cupidity with the receiver of the money. The detainee states that where money was to be paid to the family of those who died for Germany, he was very generous indeed, because he thought it to be in the honour of Germany to be so.

When told that by his economic politics in Denmark he had to an essential degree contributed to a devaluation of the Danish Krone he said that he could not see it, and that he had at any rate kept down expenses at such a level that in comparison with other occupied territories they were ridiculously small.

THE PERSECUTION
OF THE JEWS:

§ 17. The detainee was interrogated as to his share in the persecutions of the Jews which took place in this country about October 1st, 1943. He stated that he had nothing to do directly with the same, as after August 29th, 1943, he was exempted from his service as Reich-bevollmächtigter and consequently stayed in this country as some sort of looker-on, only. Already in the beginning of September he had understood from telegrams from the Reichsicherheitshauptamt IV, which at that time was managed by a certain Dr. MÜLLER, that certain aggressive German circles wanted to start a program in Denmark. He claims to have protested by means of Auswärtiges Amt and to have stated, amongst other things, that there existed no Jew-problem in Denmark, as the Jews were so few that they could have no influence on trade or public life or the Government. Further the Danes would be unable to understand that the Jews were not an integrating part of the Danish people, and still further he was of opinion that it would make a bad impression in Sweden. The only reply he received was, that with regard to Sweden he should not mix himself up in this affaire.

When asked if he supposed that special Danish Nazi circles backed the action he stated that he did not know, but he did not find it unthinkable that f.inst. ROSENBERG in Germany pressed the Reichsicherheitshauptamt to carry through the action.

The detainee claims that when he saw that an action was inevitable he let out information through those of his collaborators who had the same opinion, to the population. When asked about the names of these collaborators he cannot remember them, but he gives the name of a certain DUCKWITZ, and he states that in his opinion it was this indiscretion that caused so many Jews to escape.

The execution of the action was completely under Dr. MILDNER, but as far as the detainee remembers an expert on persecutions of Jews had come from Germany. He supposed that his name was EICHMANN, but when confronted with the fact that the Head of the Gestapo, HOFFMANN, has stated that the name of this expert who became attached to the SD in Denmark for this purpose, was GUNTHER, the detainee said that maybe he could not remember the name, but he knows that a man came from Germany in order to assist in the action. - Dr. Mildner, at that time BdS, was also against the action, as far as the detainee knows, but in this case as in other cases, f.inst. the decision to take up counterterror, clearing-murders, etc., the departmental heads in this country saw no other ways out than carrying out the orders given, even if against their conviction.

The detainee was asked if it had not been possible for him and the other German chiefs in Denmark to protest so strongly, perhaps by threatening to retire, that the action against the Jews, and with that other great actions, could have been stopped, to which he replied that it would have been futile for several reasons. First they should have been arrested immediately and placed in a KZ-Lager, or reprisals should have been taken against their families. Therefore the detainee was of the opinion that it would be better to remain and try to mitigate to the extent possible for him.

To this I, the undersigned, said that it was he who had reported to the Danish Foreign Office on October 1st to the effect that the action was to take place, and this does not seem to agree with his being a "looker-on". To this the detainee replied that it is true that he was a looker-on, but as the question must be regarded as a matter of the Auswärtiges Amt, whose representative he was in Denmark, it nevertheless was his duty to inform the Danish Foreign Office.

The detainee wanted to stress that after the carrying through of the action against the Jews Berlin demanded seizure of the Jews' fortunes, but that he objected strongly to this, and he maintains that in a report he described such a procedure as nothing but robbery because the idealistic suppositions for such an action, which suppositions were rather weak on beforehand, would be completely volatilized. When asked if he did not realize that the Danish Jews as well as all other Jews were taken to KZ-camps where they were exposed to torture and other treatments unparalleled in the cultural history, he declared that he had no personal knowledge of the treatment in the KZ-camps. He admits having learned from the radio and from underground papers that illtreatments took place, but he must acknowledge that he has never really tried to clear up the problem.

He claims that he has protested in Berlin when Danes have complained to him over their treatment in German KZ-camps, and he also claims that he has proposed and demanded that at any rate Germanic people should be held in a special camp and have a decent treatment.

THE DETAINEE'S
PRINCIPAL ATTITUDE:

§ 18. Because of the detainee's contended humanistic and idealistic attitude to the maxims of Nazism, and because of the fact that he claims to have based his view of Life on FICHTE's theses, I, the undersigned, told him that it seems strange that he could continue within the system, which - even if he would not see it - must have been completely incongruous to his view of Life, and that he could reach such a peak-position. To this he stated that he had not been blind to the fact that gradually Nazism, and first and foremost Hitler, had dissolved.

During the early years of Nazism he often talked with friends within the Party who had the same viewpoints as he, but partly all of it was very new, and partly Nazism in his opinion created real valuables, so that people - even with open eyes to the errors - were inclined to condone it, as they were of opinion that the virtues by far outweighed the vices. And then came the war which barred all liberty of talk and action.

Confronted with the fact that if there really were so many people as the detainee claims, who realized the errors of Nazism, these might have started an action against Nazism, so much the more that Hitler was unable alone to carry through the terrible things in which Nazism gradually specialized, the detainee declared that at that time he took up an inferior position within the Party, and he did not think himself in possession of so much authority that he could start such an action and be followed. Partly, as stated above, he and his followers supposed that in due time matters would be settled properly when Nazism had had time to grow strong.

Asked directly the detainee had to admit that he himself had never thought of starting an action contrary to Nazism, at any rate not with he as the leader.

NOTES TO LETTER
OF August 20th, 1945,
FROM C-I DOCUMENTS
TEAM, 21. ARMY GROUP:

§ 19. With reference to the letters I have received from C-I Documents Team in this country, re abstract of Dr. BEST's diary, I have interrogated him on this question.

In some of the letters Dr. Best is mentioned as former Höhere SS und Polizeiführer in France in 1940-42. Nothing had come to light as to this during a previous interrogation of Best, which I made as to his career. Consequently the detainee was again interrogated, and he denied decidedly having been HSSuP. in France at the time mentioned, but stuck to his already given statement, (see § 7). He still claimed that during the period 1940 to 1942 when he was moved to Denmark, he was Kriegsverwaltungschef with the OKW in France.

The detainee states that the post as HSSuP in France was not introduced until the Summer of 1942, at which time he was removed to Denmark, as stated above. The detainee stated that it was HEYDRICH who ordered the office as HSSuP. to be established; the first man who got it was called OBERG.

During the interrogation of BOVENSIEPEN, PANGKE, and DOHSE the three of them confirmed Best's statement that he had not been Höhere SS und Polizeiführer, and they also confirmed his statement as to when the office was established.

It is stated in the same letters that Best should have been Heydrich's successor as Abwehrorganisator in France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal. It is stated that Best, and before him Heydrich, have made a lot of trips to the territories occupied by the Germans to control the Abwehr- and SD offices there. When told about these facts Best decidedly denies having followed in Heydrich's footsteps, for two reasons. First, during the years he was in France he had nothing to do with Abwehr and SD while Heydrich was living, because he and Heydrich were severely opposed to each other. Second, he stayed only for about one month in France after Heydrich's death in May 1942. Further Best states that the statements re Heydrich's many trips must have been believed only, because as far as the detainee knows, Heydrich almost never was outside Berlin.

On this occasion I, the undersigned, have again interrogated Bovensiepen, who was of the same opinion as Dr. Best with regard to Heydrich's travels, and he stated that almost none of HITLER's nearest collaborators dared leave Berlin, not even for a little time, as Hitler wanted to have near him always, and as they were afraid that something should take place while they were away, so that they, when they returned, might have been thrown away.

The detainee states the below facts about the so-called Kriegsverwaltungsräte:

The O.i.C. of the German occupation troops in France had, besides this activity, also the control of the French civilian administration. For this purpose experts had been called upon from Germany for the various branches of the administration, and these people were as soldiers under the command of the General. The General exercised his controlling activity through the officers who were the leaders of the purely civilian administration in the French provinces, so that the supervision of both the German and the French administration came under the General. The German experts could not issue orders by themselves but should let them pass through the officers.

The military administration of France had been divided up as follows:

4 Bezirke with a General as Bezirkschef.

The Bezirke had been divided up into a certain number of Feltkommandanturen, the Head of which was a Colonel. These Feltkommandanturen again had been divided up into Kreiskommandanturen, the Head of which was a Major or Hauptmann. Apart from the Kreiskommandanturen all these units received experts from Germany to take care of the control of the French administration. These experts had been divided up into charges as follows:

Kriegsverwaltungschef,
Kriegsverwaltungsvizechef,
Kriegsverwaltungsabteilungschef,,
Kriegsverwaltungsobererrat,
Kriegsverwaltungsrat,
Kriegsverwaltungsassessor,
Kriegsverwaltungsinspektor,
Kriegsverwaltungssekretär,
Kriegsverwaltungsassistenten,

who all of them, taken under one, were called: Kriegsverwaltungsräte.

Confronted with the fact that many of these persons - at any rate in the coastal districts - were representatives of either Abwehr or SD, the detainee states that he is able to say with certainty that this is not the case, as Abwehr and SD had their own special organizations within the various branches of administration. Further the detainee states that all the various Verwaltungsbeamten had been called in as experts from the corresponding branches of administration in Germany, so that there was no talk about mock-work on their part.

If there has been any talk about the questions of Kriegsverwaltungsbeamte having worked for SD and Abwehr it may possibly be due to the fact that in the Autumn of 1942 der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer in France demanded from the General to have some young clerks placed at the disposal of some places of service which he was on the point of establishing at that time in France. This request was met by the military officer in command, and he transferred the younger personnel from his various administration centres to der Höhere SS und Polizeiführer, so that it is not unthinkable that Verwaltungsbeamte later on have served at SD-places of service.

(Sign.) Frost, Lt.,

(Sign.) Høeg Madsen, Lt.

COLATION OF THE
NAMES STATED IN
LETTER OF August
20th, 1945, FROM
CI-DOCUMENTS TEAM:

§ 20. Re the notes in the said letter as to the detainee's attitude towards Abwehr and HEYDRICH see statement in § 19. On going through the names stated in the letter the detainee stated as follows:

SS-Sturmabführer GOTTLOB. The detainee cannot recollect him, but supposes that he was head of an Ausenstelle of SD, possibly in Bayonne.

Regierungsrat BÄRMANN. Assistant in a pasport-referrat in the Reichsicherheitshauptamt.

Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat SCHINDELE. Has been in Rennes as first administration expert.

Kapitän Leutnant HASSLAUER. From Kolonialpolitikant der N.S.D.A.P.. Was employed under Reichstatthalter von EPP. Called upon the detainee in Paris to try to contact the French Colonial Administration.

Kammergerichtsrat SEYFFERTH. Was not employed under BdS, but was head of the Justice Department under Reichkommissar Seyss-Inquarth. The detainee has visited him in Holland.

SS-Untersturmführer GERSTEIN. He cannot recollect this man.

W. von OERTZEN. Head of Kriegsverwaltungsabteilung. Head of Finance- and Customs administration Department under the detainee in Paris. Had nothing to do with Abwehr.

Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. SPIESSBACH. Was employed with Verwaltungsstab des Bezirkschefs in Dijon. Not Abwehr.

DR. DELCKER. Employed same place as Spiessbach. Not Abwehr.

Kriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. KÖCHLING. Head of Kriegsverwaltungsgruppe with the Feldkommandanten in Blois near Loire.

OLIER MORDRELL. Former head of Police-National Breton. The detainee is of opinion that he stopped being leader about 1940. Had been introduced to the detainee already in 1936 in Berlin. The detainee does not know what he did in Berlin at that time. Later on they have talked about neither espionage nor Abwehr, but Mordrell very often applied to the detainee for purely personal matters, as f. inst. to obtain Passierschein etc. for himself and others.

DEBAUVAIS belonged to the Partie National Breton and

Dr. RENE DELAPORTE, Partie National Breton, like the twp above mentioned persons applied to the detainee to promote personal matters, and they relied upon their pro-German attitude.

Bezirkzollkommissar TESCHNER. The detainee cannot recollect the name.

Oberstleutnant BRISKEN. The detainee remembers the name, but not from Ast. Paris. On the other hand he supposes that a man by that name was employed with the Eisenbahnkommandantur in Paris.

ADOLF RATEMIKAS. This name he cannot at all remember.

Oberstleutnant A. FREIMANIS from Riga has called upon the detainee once before the war when he was in Berlin together with a friend by name KARLSON, a merchant from Riga. The detainee cannot remember their errand, and he does not know if Freimanis has been in the SD, but he thinks it possible, particularly during the war.

EUGEN GOYHENECHÉ.

F.J. LANDABURU,

ALLIERO.

These three persons were all Basques and had applied to the detainee in Paris on purely personal matters, amongst others to obtain Passierschein for crossing the Spanish frontier. As far as the detainee knows these three men did not work as German agents in Spain, and he does not think they did because they constantly complained that it was impossible for them to get any support at the German places of service.

SS Hauptsturmführer FALSCHIEIN was in 1937-40 an A.d.C. for the detainee in Berlin. Thereafter he entered the army, but in 1942 he returned and was attached to Himmler's adjutants' staff. Has not been employed with the RSHA VI, as has been stated in the letter.

YANN FOUERE. He cannot recollect this person.

Kriegsverwaltungsrat Dr. PESCHKEN was erster Kriegsverwaltungsbeamter bei der Feldkommandantur in Laon, France.

Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. WALDEMAR ERNST, was engaged under the detainee in Paris as head of the department for police matters. (Liason to the French Police.)

Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. NEUFFER. Employed under the detainee in Paris as collaborator with a Kunstschutzabteilung.

Kriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. THIERNELDER. Employed under the detainee in Paris in a Group of Justice. Had nothing to do with Abwehr.

Kapitän zur See, von FISCHER, Deputy of Kontreadmiral GÖNNE, who was O.I.C. at the shipyards at La Palice. Was later on moved to Copenhagen as See-Kommandant in Copenhagen, where he stayed till the end of the war. Had nothing to do with Anwehr. When he and the detainee were together it was for discussing maritime matters, or for personal reasons.

YOUSUF WAGNIH ZAKY. This name does not tell him anything, but he remembers that in Paris he was once called upon by an Egyptian. The cause was, as far as he remembers, that the man in question wanted the assistance of the German authorities in the search for a certain person.

Dr. KELLER. He remembers the name, but does not know anything further about him.

Kriegsverwaltungsassessor, Dr. SCHWEINHAMMER. Possibly identical with a man who was employed in the Feldkommandantur, but who was moved to a job under the H.S.S.U.P.F. in Paris.

ANDRE BIRRE,
BORIS des AUBRYS,
PIERRE-HENRI BEGUET.

These three persons called upon the detainee in Paris as a delegation from an industrial association, in order to obtain certain facilities.

Kriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. von TEUCHERT, Erster Verwaltungsrat bei der Feldkommandantur in St. Lo. As far as the detainee knows he was not employed in the SD.

Oberabschnittleiter R.L. EBERT had been attached to Amt Rosenberg with the German Embassy in Paris. The detainee is unable to remember the nature of his work.

Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. LAUBE, Erster Verwaltungsbeamter bei der Feldkommandantur in La Rochelle whence he was moved to BdS in Paris, and later on to Reichinnenministerium in Berlin.

WAD HERMANN'S, Fleming. The detainee has known him since 1936, and he is of opinion that Hermanns worked for SD of late.

Dr. PARASIE, not Parasin, SD-man from Brussels. The detainee has spoken to him once, only.

Hauptmann BUCKENBACH. Possibly identical with the Head of the KZ-Camp in Romainville. Has met with him once, only, when he inspecting the camp.

SS-Sturmabführer, Dr. WOLFGANG ISPERI, held some cultural political position under a Höhere SS-und Polizeiführer in Holland. This job had nothing to do with Abwehr. Whether or not he has later on worked for Abwehr in Belgium or France he does not know. Old personal acquaintance.

Ministerialrat Bälz. Kriegsverwaltungsabteilungs-
chef in Paris, where he was Head of a Justice-Group under the detainee. No SS-Man.

Major KOCK. Cannot remember him.

Ministerialrat, Dr. GRUNINGEN. Employed with the Reichserziehungsministerium in Berlin. Later in Pressburg with the German minister there. Does not think that he was employed with the SD.

Legationsrat, Dr. HESSE, Head of the England-Committee in the Auswärtiges Amt. Has associated with him once or twice to become informed as to the work of the above committee. Later on he has been together with Hesse once, when the latter was on a journey to Stockholm.

Oberst NIKOLAI was the famous Head of Abwehr during the Great War. The detainee met him in Paris, where he arrived as member of a reading circle the purpose of which the detainee cannot remember. As he was an interesting old man who was able to state many things about the life of the Imperial Family, etc., the detainee maintained contact with him. The detainee stresses that Nikolaj never spoke about the Abwehr work, and he stated expressly that this was completely done away with for him.

Rechtsanwalt KALLMEYER was attached to Seyss-Inquart's staff in Holland and in this capacity he has called upon the detainee to inform him on certain matters when the detainee visited Hague. The detainee denies knowing anything of Kallmeyer being an SD-Man.

von LOW was Head of an Abtlg. in Amt III under RSHA and was further zuständig on Danish questions, for which reason almost all reports from BdS, which reports mainly had been made out by Dr. Wäsche, ended with him. As the detainee wanted to be informed as to what BdS wrote about conditions in this country, he had von LOW summoned everytime the latter was in Copenhagen, in order in this way to keep himself informed up to date. The detainee has never heard that von LOW was employed with the RSHA VI.

Hauptmann HEIDER was employed with the Feltkommandatur of Jersey.

Studienrat WILBURG is identical with the famous archaeologist of the same name from Bremen, who visited France (Britany), where he was to examine the famous stone monuments at Carnac. On this occasion the detainee talked with him both when he went out and when he returned.

Ministerialrat RADEMACHER is identical with Kriegsverwaltungsabteilungschef beim Kommandanten von Gross-Paris. The detainee does not know if he has been in the RSHA. They associated a great deal by way of their service, as they had a district each of Paris.

Major von der HAGEN. The detainee met with him during a visit to Caen at the local Casino. He does not remember why, and he knows nothing of von der Hagen's activity.

Oberstleutnant ELSTER, Feltkommandant in Caen. Had nothing to do with Abwehr.

Hauptmann LANDEHAUSER was leader of the internment camp at Vittel, where English women and old men were interned.

Kriegsverwaltungsrat, Dr. MUNZINGER. Remembers him faintly, only, and supposes to be able to remember that he was employed with the Feltkommandanturen in Nancy. He does not know whether he later on has entered the police.

Generalkonsul WESTER is identical with Generalkonsul WUSTER and as far as the detainee remembers he had nothing to do with the England Committee, but was engaged in the cultural-political Abtlg. of Auswärtiges Amt under Minister, Dr. SIX.

Generalkonsul SCHATTENFROH, employed with the culture-Abtlg., where amongst other things he worked on films. Was not a member of the England-Committee.

Legationsrat von HELLENTHAL, employed with the Auswärtiges Amt, where he was liason either to the OKW or to the OKH. He does not think that he had anything to do with the England-Committee.

SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. GRATE. Head of the Gestapo in Tilsit. Does not know if he has later on been in the RSHA.

SS-Sturmbannführer HAGEN. Employed with the BdS in Paris.

SS-Oberführer A. DUNKERN. BdS in Metz.

HEINZ LANGE. A schoolfellow of the detainee's, from Mainz. Possibly collaborator at SD in Berlin.

Kriminalkommissar TRAUTWEIN from Gestapo, possibly in Trier.

SS-Standartenführer BUCKLER shall be BIECKLER, from Strassburg.

Professor WEISSGERBER. Employed in the propaganda Abtlig. in France. Engaged with the German Radio in Rennes. Visited the detainee on purely personal matters, and has never informed the detainee about security matters.

NOTES TO LETTER
OF August 21st, 1945,
FROM C-I DOCUMENTS
TEAM, 21 ARMY GROUP,
re: THE "ENGLAND
COMMITTEE" OF THE
GERMAN FOREIGN
OFFICE:

§ 21. The said letter states that Dr. Best should have been a member of a so-called England-Committee, which also included HIMMLER, BOHLE, RIBBENTROP, SEYS-INOUART, TERBOVEN, STOLPNAGEL, and Dr. HESSE. Dr. Hesse was secretary. The task of the committee was to act as an executive association for propaganda and political warfare.

The detainee stated that it was true that such committees had been established, not only an England-Committee, but also committees for the other countries which had already been occupied, such as Russia, Poland, etc.. These committees ranged exclusively under Auswärtiges Amt and were only engaged with matters of foreign policy.

The above mentioned Dr. Hesse was leader of the daily work of the committee which was permanent, and the work of which consisted in working up the information which came from Auswärtiges Amt, from listening to the radio, and from the press, so that the propaganda, which was to be made towards England, could be carried up to date by means of information from all sources available.

When told that the above mentioned men were said to have been on the committee, wherefore it must be presumed that the tasks of the committee were of a by far more serious nature than pure propaganda, Dr. Best stated that he found it quite inevident that the said people should have been on the individual committees. They may have attended the meetings of the committees a few times, but he will not believe that they have had permanent seat in them. Further he denies having been on the England-Committee himself, and he maintains that he has only attended a meeting of the committee once, which was when he had been invited as a guest by the above mentioned Dr. Hesse. He denies knowing who were members of the committee otherwise. Further he denies having made several trips from Paris to Berlin to attend the meetings of the England-Committee. When asked if the committee did not discuss a possible organisation of a German administration of England in case of a German occupation of it, he answers in the negative. At any rate he has no knowledge about such problems being dealt with in the England-Committee.

NAMES STATED IN
LETTER FROM C-I
DOCUMENTS TEAM OF
August 21st, 1945,
re: THE "ENGLAND
COMMITTEE" OF THE
GERMAN FOREIGN
OFFICE :

§ 22. The detainee was confronted with the names of the list stated, but he declared that the men mentioned were not on the England-Committee as far as he knows, he is not even sure that they had anything at all to do with the England-Committee. He states as follows:

Legationsrat PICOT was Referent to the Auswärtiges Amt, the political Abtlg., formerly the Vatican.

Prince URACH. Referent to the Press Abtlg. of the Auswärtiges Amt, mainly with regard to East Asia.

Legationsrat BASSLER. Referent to the Press Abtlg. of the Auswärtiges Amt, mainly with regard to the Scandinavian countries.

Oberst von BENTIVEGNI. Formerly deputy for Admiral CANARIS. Abwehr-Man.

Ambassador HEWEL. Liason between Ribbentrop and der Führer.

von HENTIG. Former minister. In 1942 employed with Auswärtiges Amt, presumably as an expert on oriental matters.

Minister, von RENTHE-FINK. Former Minister in Denmark, thereafter attached to Marshal PETAIN personally. Later on attached to RIBBENTROP's personal staff in Auswärtiges Amt.

SS-Oberführer, Professor, Dr. SIX. Head of Kulturabteilung des Auswärtiges Amts.

Dr. ERNST WOERMANN. Former leader of Politische Abteilung des Auswärtiges Amts. Later on Minister in China.

Dr. ERNST GROBBA. Former Ambassador to Irak. Later on in the Auswärtiges Amt.

Von GRUNDHERR. Referent in Politische Abteilung des Auswärtiges Amts, for Scandinavia.

Von LUCKWALD. Former Ambassador to Albania. During the war employed with Auswärtiges Amt.

Dr. KOLB. Referent in Politischer Abteilung des Auswärtigen Amts, for East Asia, under WOERMANN.

The detainee adds that the England-Committee was very small, and besides Dr. Hesse it consisted of representatives for all the Abtlgn. in Auswärtiges Amt. The detainee cannot remember now who were present at the only meeting in which he took part, but they were all of them people in small positions, and at any rate not people like those mentioned above.

(Sign.) Høeg Madsen, Lt.

(Sign.) Frost, Lt.

NOTES TO LETTER
OF August 18th, 1945,
FROM C-I DOCUMENTS
TEAM :

§ 23. The letter states that the detainee, who belonged to Himmler's intimate circle as Head of the Gestapo-Amt -RSHA Abtlg. IV +, when the war broke out had as his task to keep contact between Himmler and CANARIS.

To this the undersigned want to state that Best has not been Head of Amt IV under RSHA, but before the establishment of same he was Head of Amt I, Verwaltung, and for some years also deputy-Head of the then Amt III, which later on came under RSHA Amt IV as a subsection. See § 5 and § 6.

The detainee has been asked about it, and stated that, as already mentioned, Himmler was his absolute superior, but that he had no particular connection with him at any point of time. This was perhaps due to the fact that HEYDRICH, who was his immediate superior, did not allow it. Since in 1939-40 he withdrew as Head of Amt I he has met with Himmler three times only. First time in 1942 when by entering upon the position as Reich-bevollmächtigter in Denmark he left Himmler's domain ultimately. The second time was when on request of Auswärtiges Amt he informed Himmler of the situation in Denmark.

The third meeting between the detainee and Himmler took place in connection with the meeting in the Führerhauptquartier December 30th, 1943. - Finally the detainee has met Himmler shortly before the Capitulation, in Plözen.

Asked about the personal relations between them, the detainee states as a lawyer he did not belong to the kind of man whom Himmler liked.

It is true that, as stated earlier, the detainee has had talks with Canaris, but it was in his capacity as deputy-Head of Amt III, and he denies decidedly that he has ever been liason between Himmler and Canaris, which, by the way, would have been rather illogical, as Himmler always when wanting to contact Canaris went directly to the latter.

COLATION OF NAMES STATED IN
LETTER OF August
18th, 1945, FROM
C-I DOCUMENTS TEAM:

§ 24. The names mentioned in the said letter have been abstracted from Best's diaries for the time of 1938-42, and were colated with the detainee. When asked why so many Abwehr-Men saw him, he states that until 1939 he was deputy-Head of Abwehrabteilung under Gestapo, as stated before, and after that time he had also to do with Abwehr-Men in his capacity of Kriegsverwaltungschef in France, and later on as Reichbevollmächtigter in Denmark. When asked if he had with Abwehr to do in his latest jobs mentioned, he stated that he did not carry out real Abwehr-work, but in these jobs it was necessary many times to take up the decision in cases brought to him by Abwehr-Men, and in many cases he had to assist in arranging f.inst. legal journeys, censorship of mail, tapping of telephone, etc.. However he claims that it was no rule that the Abwehr-Men should apply to him, nor was it from curiosity on his own part, but they called upon him on their own accord, partly because he took up a leading position, and partly because he knew many of these men personally, and he claims that many of the visits were due to purely private reasons.

Admiral CANARIS. The detainee had earlier been in contact with Canaris, see § 21, and for that reason the detainee has invited him home when he was in a town in which the detainee also was. He claims that when they saw each other they spoke about matters in relation to their service but not in an official way.

Kapitän CARTELLIERY. Cannot be recollected.

Hauptmann WAGNER. Supposes that he is identical with a Hauptmann WAGNER who started in the Abtlg. in Berlin under Canaris, and later on was in Stockholm. He has been in contact with the detainee during 2 trips to and from Stockholm. He does not know if Wagner has been attached to Ast Hamburg.

Hauptmann STOLZE. Remembers the name, but cannot state anything about him.

Von HUBER. Cannot remember him.

Von GINANT. Supposes that he was propaganda attache in Stockholm.

POMMERENNING. Supposes he is identical with a technical assistant at RSHA, whose name should be spelled POMMERENING. Was engaged with telephone and telegraph.

Regierungsrat RASCHIK. In the detainee's opinion he was a collaborator in the Sicherheitspolizei in ?

Leutnant GLISSMANN. Was an old personal friend of the detainee's, from they were students together. The detainee knew that Glissmann lived in Dublin, Ireland, where he had married an Irish woman. Glissmann was Head of a German Akademische Austauschstelle in Dublin. When told that we consider Glissmann an Abwehr-agent in Dublin, the detainee stated that he had no knowledge of that, and Glissmann has never disclosed to him that he has been an Abwehr-agent. When later on the detainee came to Denmark, he saw that Glissmann had been employed here as Head of the Austauschdienst here, but had been called in for the army and had left Denmark. Glissmann has on several occasions called upon the detainee when in Denmark, but it has always been privately. Finally the detainee stated that Glissmann's christian name was Helmuth.

Oberstleutnant BEMLER. Identical with Oberstleutnant BAMLER. Deputy for Canaris. Contacted him while the detainee was deputy Head of Amt III. In 1939 Bamler was transferred to Norway, where he was Head of the General Staff under Generaloberst FALKENHORST. Later on the detainee has been called upon by Bamler when the latter went through Denmark on his way from Norway, but these calls have been of a private character, only, and they have never discussed Abwehr questions.

von RUDER, who was an Oberst and rather old, was active under Canaris in Berlin, but the detainee knows nothing about the nature of his activity.

MULLER. He cannot recollect this man. States that there were many men of the name of Muller under Canaris.

HENKE is presumably identical with Unterstaatssekretär Henke from Auswärtiges Amt.

LEMKE. The detainee cannot recollect this man.

FEHLIS was an official in the SIPO, and these three years he was head of the SIPO in Norway. Had nothing to do with Abwehr.

DIERICH. Cannot recollect this man.

HOCK. Cannot recollect this man.

FERMER. Cannot recollect him. Possibly identical with Kriminalkommissar FEHMER, who was employed in Abtlg. III, The Abwehr-Abtlg. of the Police. Has not been under Canaris.

Oberleutnant OLBRICH. Cannot be recollected.

SS-Standartenführer SCHUEL. Served from 1935 to 1937 in SD. Was promoted Reichstudentenführer, which was a hauptamtlich position. Later on Gauheiter in Salzburg. Has never worked for Abwehr.

VORBERG. Cannot be recollected.

SINGER. Cannot recollect the name. Possibly identical with WINZER, who was Politattaché with the German Ambassador in Madrid. Did not work directly for Abwehr, but could not avoid to be engaged in it in his position. His visit to the detainee when on his way from Spain was of a completely private nature, and had nothing to do with Abwehr.

GROSSKURTH. Head of a sub-section under Canaris.

SESTZEN. Identical with the later Oberregierungsrat Seetzen, Inspector der Sicherheitspolizei, presumably in Breslau. As far as the detainee knows he had nothing to do with Abwehr. He does not know if he has been Himmler's special collaborator.

MEISINGER. Supposed to be identical with Kriminalrat Meisinger in Geheime Staatspolizei or Reichssicherheitshauptamt. Was during the war sent to Tokio as Politattaché with the German Ambassador. Originally he had nothing to do with the Abwehr, but possibly he had it when an attaché. Has never been a collaborator with the detainee and has never made any service-trips for the detainee.

Dr. von SELLE. Cannot remember him, but states that he once met a Dr. von Selle in Auswärtiges Amt, where Selle was a scientific collaborator.

SCHRAUB. This man cannot be recollected.

SYRUP. Possibly identical with either Staatssekretär im Reichsarbeitsministerium or with the latter's son who was an assessor in Reichswirtschaftsministerium. Does not know if he has had connection with Abwehr, but he may have had during the war.

Dr. FISCHER. Kriminalrat in Abtlg. III. Has possibly passes over to Abwehr later on. The detainee does not know that he is said to have been in Madrid.

Hauptmann von ELSTERMANN. The detainee does not remember where he has met him, maybe it was in Paris.

Hauptmann von LOSSOW. Possibly a subordinate assistant with Canaris.

HOFFMANN. Supposes him to be identical with the Dr. Hoffmann, who later on became Head of Gestapo in Denmark.

Regierungsrat JACOBSEN. Presumably a man from the Forschungsamt, who was head of the telephone censorship under Abwehr in Paris. He was not employed under the detainee.

Major ROHLER. Head of a department in Canaris' central office.

SEIFFERT. Presumably a man from Forschungsamt in Berlin. Was not under Canaris, but under Göring.

Oberst WINKLER. Recollects the name, but not the connection.

Oberst MASING. Cannot recollect the man.

Leutnant, Graf PODEWILS. Employed in Abtlg. 1 c, the Commando-Staff in Paris.

Pberleutnant GRUNINGER. Employed with Abtlg. 1 c, the Commando-Staff in Paris.

Major GIESLER. Remembers the name, but cannot put it in the right place.

Hauptmann LEO. Employed with Abtlg. 1 c, the Commando-Staff in Paris.

SS-Untersturmführer KRUGER. Cannot be recollected.

Hauptmann GEBERT. Was employed with the Kriegskommandantur in Loire. Was later on ordered by the detainee to Paris, where he was employed under the detainee's Verwaltungsamt in the Culture-Group. Later on he was transferred to the Feldkommandantur in Charleville. Had nothing to do with the Abwehr. Deceased.

Oberregierungsrat, Kapitänleutnant ACKERMANN. Kreiskommandant in Le Havre.

Major GIESEREGEN. Recollects the name, and knows that he was in Bordeaux, but cannot recollect his position there.

Oberleutnant RADECKE. Employed with Ast Paris.

Mrs. van KATTENDIJKE. Supposed to be identical with the wife of the former Dutch Minister in Denmark. She called upon the detainee at the end of 1943 and thanked him because she, by his intervention, had been allowed to stay here in Denmark where she has a married daughter. The conversation had no political relation.

Regierungsrat CHR. SCHOLZ. Employed with Forschungsamt Berlin. A friend of the detainee's from the childhood. Has never discussed questions on Abwehr with him.

Regierungsrat HOFFMANN. Possibly identical with the later Head of Staatspolizeistelle in Innsbruck. He was probably employed with SD in Düsseldorf, but the detainee does not know if he has been with Abwehr.

Oberstleutnant WAAG. Ast Paris. Deputy for the Head of Ast Paris Oberst RUDOLF.

Korvettenkapitän MEISSNER. Remembers the name but not the person.

Oberstleutnant RUDOLF. (Later: Oberst), Head of Ast Paris.

Major REILE. Employed with Ast Paris.

W.von BONIN. Possibly identical with a Naval Officer who served somewhere in France. The detainee cannot remember anything further, and does not know if the person in question has been employed with Abwehr in Berlin.

Hauptmann TOPFER. Ast Paris, was always traveling. His conversation with the detainee has been of a purely private nature, as they were old acquaintances.

Hauptmann KOLB. Flying officer at the aerodrom of Leiden near Amsterdam. Did not accompany the detainee on the latter's trip. The reason why he has been mentioned in the diary is that the detainee was arrested at the aerodrom by German soldiers who did not know the general's uniform which the detainee wore, and consequently supposed him to be a spy. It was Kolb who assisted in clearing up the misunderstanding.

Hauptmann WILLE. Head of Abtlg. 1 c, at the 719th infantry division in Breda. The detainee applied to him, when he had been arrested as a spy by German soldiers.

Oberst AUGERER. (ANGERER). Possibly identical with Angerer, who has visited him once in Denmark. The visit was purely private. The detainee does not know if he has belonged to Ast Brest.

INTERROGATION RE
LETTER FROM C-I
DOCUMENTS TEAM OF
OCTOBER 17th 1945
RE EXTRACT OF DR.
BEST'S DIARY FOR
1944.

§ 25. Note that the said list only comprises the names of persons employed in the SS, the Abwehr and the SD, and furthermore that the Det. states that on the days in question he conferred with many other persons. When he had a considerable number of conversations with persons of this category, it was due to the fact that in his capacity of being solely responsible for the policy of Germany in this country, he had to confer with these people, who always went in for a more strict attitude than he himself, in order to try to persuade them to accept his own point of view.

Jan. 5th
1944.

Called on by RATTENHILGER, SS Oberführer from Jänner Hq., who was a leader of the personal guard, allotted to the superior officials within the administration.

Jan. 7th
1944.

Conference with von ENGELMANN, Oberleutnant, the leader of the Abwehr in Denmark, and with von HEYDEWRECK, leader of the connection staff in Copenhagen. I do not think that the latter had any more to do with the Abwehr at that time. Conference with the former leader of Ic under von HANNEKEN, and with JAPP, Korvettenkapitän, who was a liaison officer between Admiral WURMBACH (Skagerak) and Dr. Best.

Jan. 16th
1944.

Meeting with SS Untersturmführer HORN, first leader of the Det.'s life guard.

Febr. 11th
1944.

Meeting in the evening at Dr. Best's home with SS Oberführer KRICHBaum, chief of GFP. The conversation turned upon various offences committed by members of the Wehrmacht, and as the leader of the GFP Krichbaum had to agree with the Det. on a means of preventing this. Present at the conference were also BOVENSIEPEN and HOFFMANN, who participated in the consultation.

Febr. 14th
1944.

Meeting with Kapitän zur See von PELUGH-HAETTUNG. The Det. maintains that the conversation turned upon purely private affairs.

March 7th
1944.

In the evening a meeting at Dr. Best's with BOVENSIEPEN, NAUJOKS and SS Obersturmführer SCHWERDT alias PETER SCHÄFER. The Det. cannot recollect what the conversation was about. On being acquainted with fact that Schwerdt was the leader of the so-called Peter-group, and that Naujox, too, was wellknown as a terror man, the Det. declared that he had no knowledge of that. He maintains that it was not until he was interrogated in this country that he realised, that Schwerdt is identical with Peter Schäfer. He maintains that no consultation about the future terror in Denmark took place on the evening in question.

March 8th
1944.

Meeting with Sturmbannführer NAUJOKS (Amt VI) and Dr. GARMEISTER, Forschungsamt. The latter was in charge of the telephone censorship in this country, and the Det. is of opinion that the negotiations on the day in question turned upon things in connection with the telephone censorship.

March 27th
1944.

Meeting with Oberleutnant HERRLITZ (Ast Dänemark). Forgot the occasion.

Another meeting with Professor, Dr. HOFLER, Deutsches wissenschaftliches Institut, Hauptmann DAUB, press officer at the Wehrmachtbefehlshaber, and Fähnrich HELMUTH GLISSMANN, called privately. The Det. maintains that the aforesaid 4 persons arrived independent of each other.

March 28th
1944.

Graf SCHIMMELMANN, (Lindenberg) called privately.

April 2nd
1944.

Oberscharführer BJÖRNSSON (Standarte Kurt Eggers), who was employed at the propaganda staff, visited the Det. in order to inform him of the fact that he had received orders to take over all propaganda in Denmark, which however the Det. would not permit him to do, and the result was that Björnsson was only allowed to make propaganda in accordance with the Det.'s wishes.

April 17th
1944.

Visit from Assessor LOHR (Dienststelle BOUHLER). Is of opinion that the conversation turned upon a discussion as to whether or not children natural children born by Danish women, and whose fathers were German soldiers, could become or ought to become German citizens. Dienststelle Böhler belonged to Kanzlei des Führers, originally it was concerned with censorship of literature, but Böhler was occasionally enjoined with special tasks, and the Det. is of opinion that the above was one of these special tasks.

April 26th
1944.

Meeting with SS Hauptsturmführer PETERSEN. The Det. is of opinion that the aforesaid was a Danish physician, who had voluntarily joined the SS.

May 2nd
1944.

Meeting with a man named DUCKWITZ, identical with a shipping expert, who was attached to the German legation. Originally employed at the HAPAG Copenhagen office. Residence: Hovedgade 2, Kongens Lyngby.

May 4th
1944.
in Denmark/

Meeting with SS Brigaden führer FIEDLER. The Det. explains that Fiedler was a deputy for the Höhere SS und Polizeiführer Pancke who was on leave.

May 20th
1944.

Conversation with Untersturmbannführer BENDER. The Det. states that Bender belonged to the staff of Himmler, where he was concerned with juridical affairs. The Det. asked for a transfer to him of the pardoning power in Denmark, as he thought it quite absurd that persons, sentenced to death, had to wait for months for an answer to a petition for mercy. The result was that the Det. obtained this right of pardoning. Here the Det. states that it was only a question of the right of pardoning in case of sentences passed in the German Feld-polizei courts, as he had no influence on sentences passed in the Feldkriegsgerichten. If he discussed this subject with Bovensiepen on that particular day, the Det. cannot recollect.

May 23rd
1944.

Conversation with Dr. MAE, Reval. Dr. Mae is identical with the Estonian subject Hjalmar Mae, whom the Det. had formerly met in Berlin, and with whom he still communicated as they had become friends. The visit on the day in question was quite private, and Mae was accompanied by his wife.

May 26th
1944.

Conversation with Dr. VAERNET, Prague, and SS Hauptsturmführer PETERSEN. Dr. Vaernet was a Danish subject, a physician, who had worked a great deal with hormon researches. By the Germans he had been sent to Prague in order to continue his hormon researches, and there he had a large income. When he had finished his work, he called on the Det. in order that the Det. might arrange for a transfer of all the money he had earned in Prague, which was necessary for Vaernet, in view of the fact that he had been divorced once and had married again, so he had to support two families. The Det. maintains, that besides this, he had nothing to do with Vaernet, whose field of work did not concern him in the least. SS Hauptsturmführer Petersen was also a physician and a friend of Dr. Vaernets, whom he accompanied. The Det. does not know the christian names of the aforesaid persons. He stated that Dr. Vaernet was abt. 50 years of age, and Petersen abt. 30 years of age.

May 29th
1944.

Conversation with Dr. ESPIG. Espig was a judge in the German Feldpolizei court. He was shot during the action against Dagmarhus on May 5th 1945.

May 30th
1944.

Conversation with Brigadenführer FIEDLER. As mentioned before Fiedler was a deputy for Pancke, while the latter was on leave.

June 1st
1944.

Conversation with SS Obergruppenführer BERGER. Berger was a leader of SS Hauptamt and Germanische Leitstelle in Berlin and visited Copenhagen in order to inaugurate the memorial copse for Schalburg people and the like at Høvelte.

June 5th
1944.

Conversation with Generalleutnant von UTEMANN Stockholm. He was attached to the German Embassy in Stockholm, and he came to Denmark in order to visit von HANNEKEN. When he passed through Copenhagen, however, he was invited to dinner at Dr. Best's, and quite casually Kapitän zur See BÖHMIG and Fregattenkapitän von der RECKE were present on the same occasion. BÖHMIG was the chief of a big German war ship, and von der Recke was second in command of the same ship, possible "Admiral Scher" in the harbour of Copenhagen.

June 8th
1944.

Evening party at Dr. Best's. Persons present: SKORZENY, RADL, BOVENSIEPEN, HOFFMANN, ZECHEN-TER and SCHWERDT. Skorzeny was on a journey through, either to or from Oslo, and as he was a famous man (he had an order of knighthood and was the liberator of Mussolini) the Det. was obliged to invite him. Radl was in company with Skorzeny. Bovensiepen and Hoffmann were probably accompanied by Radl. On being interrogated if the conversation had turned upon counter-sabotage, counter-terror and so on, things which both Skorzeny and Schwerdt were undoubtedly experts, the Det. maintained they had not talked of things like that, inasmuch as his wife was present at the party, and he added that "of course they did not discuss murders and attempts in the presence of women".

June 8th
1944 con-
tinued:

On being interrogated the Det. denies having had any knowledge of the attitude that Skorzeny and Schwerdt were actually taking up. He regarded them merely as Amt VI-Leute.

June 12th
1944.

Conversation with Obersturmbannführer KAMINSKI. Kaminski was the first judge in the German Feldpolizei court. He was removed in April 1945, to where it is not known, but at the capitulation he was back here again. As to his present whereabouts, the Det. is ignorant. The topic of the conversation is supposed to have been sentences passed by Kaminski.

June 19th
1944.

SS Sturmbannführer SIEM. Siem had been allotted to Pancke as a leader of Rasse- und Siedlungshauptamt, the object of which was to make regulations for government support of women and children of the Danish volunteers and for the conditions of the illegitimate children of German soldiers.

June 24th
1944.

Conversation with SS Oberführer, Dr. KROGER. Kröger was a deputy for Sturmbannführer BOYSEN in his position as a leader of Germanische Leitstelle, Copenhagen.

July 1st
1944.

Conversation with Major Dr. Müller, Silkeborg. Müller was a leader of Abt. 10. at the Wehrmacht, which was concerned with all non-military cases, including Abwehr. Here the Det. states that he availed himself of Dr. Müller as a buffer between General von Hanneken and himself, but his relations with von Hanneken being somewhat strained.

July 4th and
5th 1944.

Flew to Munich-Salzburg. On being interrogated the Det. explains that on this occasion he was called to the Führerhauptquartier, where he was plainly scolded by Hitler, because it had come to a general strike in Denmark.

July 14th
1944.

Conversation with Professor Dr. FREBOLD. Frebold was an Arctic searcher at the German scientific society. Frebold had lived in Copenhagen for many years, and probably called on the Det. merely for the purpose of discussing scientific subjects.

July 14th and
17th 1944.

Schwerdt /

Conversation with SS Obersturmbannführer SCHWERDT. The Det. states Schwerdt probably called on him in order to get some money and a passport. On being confronted with the fact that Schwerdt might have received money from Bovenziepen, the Det. says that on this occasion it may have been a question of Swedish money.

July 21st
1944.

Visit from Obersturmbannführer Dr. BATTISTA. Battista was an official within the Reichspolizeiamt, and was present here in order to buy instruments for the criminal scientific institute in Vienna. Polizeirat KANT from Berlin, with whom he had a conversation on the same day, was accompanying Dr. Battista on that occasion.

July 27th
1944.

Conversation with SS Brigadenführer OHLENDORF. Ohlendorf was a leader of Amt III, and sooner or later he collected all the SD-reports from Denmark via von LOV. The Det. called on Ohlendorf in order to discuss the state of affairs in Denmark in general and to influence him to accept his special views.

July 28th
1944.

Meeting with KALTENBRUNNER. The Det. called on him in order to try to influence him in a direction in favour of Denmark and Danish conditions.

August 9th
1944.

Meeting with BOVENSIEPEN and SCHWERDT. Does not remember the topic of conversation.

August 23rd
1944.

Meeting with BOVENSIEPEN and SCHWERDT. Does not remember the contents of the conversation.

August 24th
1944.

Conversation with Hauptsturmführer SEYBOLD. Seybold was a Ant VI man, and he told the Det. that he was travelling about all Europe, but the Det. maintains being ignorant of the fact that he was travelling in his quality of an expert in the field of terror.

September 16th
1944.

Meeting with KRICHBAUM, chief of the G.F.P., probably a private visite.
Conversation with SS Sturmbannführer SEYBOLD. Probably Seybold was taking leave of the Det. on that particular day, compare August 24th 44.

Re Professor, Dr. HEISENBERG.
The Det. explains that during his conversation with Professor Heisenberg, who was in Copenhagen for 3 days, he received the impression that Heisenberg knew more than he wanted to confide, as to how far the atomic researches had reached, especially with regard to the Atom researches implementing the end of war, but that he hesitated to confide this either owing to political or humane point of views.

Sept. 17th
1944.

Journey to Jutland together with SS Untersturmführer Dr. TICHY, SS Oberscharführer JURGENSEN and ABRAMOWSKY. The Det. explained that Dr. Tichy was his adjutant, and Jürgensen belonged to his life guard, and Abramowsky was his chauffeur. He went to Jutland in order to participate in the fortification work.

Sept. 21st
and 26th 1944.

Journey to Germany, visiting vonRIBBENTROP and others. - The Det. states that on this journey he intended to call on HITLER in order to tend his resignation because of the action against the police in Denmark, of which he did not in any way approve. In the first place Ribbentrop called on Hitler and told him of the Det.'s wish, but Ribbentrop returned with the message that Hitler did not want to speak to him, but that he had expressed himself to the effect that the Det. was to remain in his position.

Sept. 27th
1944.

Conversation with SS Obersturmführer THORIUS. The Det. explains that Thorius was a Volksdeutscher, but a Danish subject, originating from Southern Jutland. He was severely wounded in the war, he had lost his one arm, and now he was to work in Copenhagen with recruiting for the SS, and it was probably on that occasion that Thorius called on the Det.

Sept. 30th
1944.

Conversation with SS Hauptsturmführer LORENZEN. The Det. explained that Lorenzen was the adjutant of Colonel KRYSSING (Kryssing was the first chief of Frikorps Danmark). No doubt Lorenzen called on the Det. with a personal letter from Kryssing, who was supposed to be in Berlin at the time in question, as nobody required his services, which of course, had influenced him deeply. The Det.

Continued:

Sept. 30th
1944, con-
tinued:

The Det. had a certain compassion on this man, who as the first of all foreign volunteers had been appointed a general, and who was now leading a sedentary life in Berlin without any work to do. On being questioned the Det. states that he does not think that the said Lorenzen is identical with the leader of the terror gang of the same name, operating in Denmark during the occupation.

Oct. 4th
1944.

9-1
Conversation with SS Obersturmführer SCHUSTER-WINKELHOFEN and Obersturmführer EDEN. The Det. states that Schuster-Winkelhofen had, no doubt, come over from Berlin, Germanische Leitstelle, being accompanied by Eden, who was the deputy leader of Germanische Leitstelle in Copenhagen. The Det. does not recollect the contents of the conversation.

Oct. 5th
1944.

Meeting with Professor SCHNEIDER, Vienna, SS Hauptsturmführer Dr. BATTISTA, Vienna, Sturmunterbannführer Polizeirat KANT. All three gentlemen were here in Copenhagen in order to procure materials for Kriminalwissenschaftliches Institut in Vienna, to where it had been removed from Berlin.

Oct. 19th
1944.

21-1
Conversation with SS Staf. SENS, Stettin and SS Staf. OLDACH, Schwerin. The Det. explained that Sens was Inspector der Sicherheitspolizei at Stettin, and that Oldach was a leader of Staatspolizeistelle at Schwerin. The Det. knew them personally from Berlin. Officially they visited Copenhagen in order to discuss a co-operation with Bovensiepen. The Det. had no manner of doubt that the object of their visit was private purchases.

Oct. 25th
1944.

21-1
Conversation with SCHWERDT (on leave). The Det. does not remember the topics of their conversation.
Conversations with Stabsleiter UTIKAL and Obersteinsatzführer EBELING. They both belonged to Stab Rosenberg, the members of which concerned themselves with collecting scientific books for the "Super University" (Hohe Schule) that Rosenberg intended to establish in Germany. Both gentlemen visited Denmark for the purpose of making purchases to that end.

Oct. 30th
1944.

Journey to Berlin (The Foreign Ministry). The object of this journey was to discuss problems in respect of the Danish police in the German concentration camps. He had two conversations with KALTENBRUNNER for the purpose of influencing the latter to release the Danish police and arrange for their return to Denmark. - SS Sturmbannführer FALSCHMIDT, whom he visited in Berlin, was his former adjutant and personal friend.

Nov. 15th
1944.

Conversations with SS Hauptsturmführer DAUFELD (BdS Abteilung VI). The Det. recollects that Daufeld was a leader of Abteilung VI under BOVENSIEPEN, but he denies having any further knowledge of him. He does not remember the contents or the object of the conversation.

Nov. 27th 1944:

Nov. 16th
1944.

Conversation with various marine officers and police officers. The Det. States that from the names of these officers it is evident that the conversation turned upon protection (against) sabotage of ship yards in Denmark.

Nov. 27th
1944.

Evening party with SS Staf. SENS, Stettin, SS Sturmbannführer OLDACH, Schwerin, and others. He explains that Sens and Oldach visited Copenhagen at regular intervals, mainly to procure necessities, but always under some pretext or other, compare the information under Oct. 19th 44. The Det. still denies having discussed questions in respect of police work with them.

Dec. 10th
1944.

Conversation with SS Untersturmführer SCHIEGLER. The Det. met the latter in Berlin, where he was supposed to be employed in a trading firm. He had not come from Berlin in order to visit call on the Det., but the Det. does not recollect the object of his journey. The Det. is positively sure that Schmieger is not identical with WILLY SCHMIEGER, the radio commentator.

Dec. 15th
1944.

Conversation with, among others, SS Untersturmführer ISSEL. The Det. states that BOVENSIEPEN has possibly introduced him to Issel on that day. The Det. only knows that Issel belonged to Abteilung VI. He denies having any knowledge of Issel being occupied by counter-sabotage or counter terror. The Det. does not remember if, at that time, he was conscious of the fact that Issel was the successor of SCHWERDT in this section.

Dec. 24th
1944.

Visit to various places of service, among others Dienststelle 13 des RSD, Strandvej. Here he visited the staff that was to serve on Christmas Eve. Dienststelle 13 was the Det.'s personal life guard.

Dec. 28th
1944.

Journey to Berlin. The object of was to find a successor of BARANDON whom PANCKE had elbowed out. The visits that the Swedish journalist HERMANSSON paid to him, was a consequence of Hermansen being a leader of the Swedish news bureau, and the Det. wished to exercise a certain control over the telegrams of this bureau..

signed H. Frost

signed Høeg Madsen.
Lt.

Particulars in connection with the names, stated in C-I Documents Team. Letter of Aug. 13th 1945.

§ 26. Oberst von ENGELMANN, leader of Abwehr in Copenhagen. The Det. does not remember if Engelmann went to Copenhagen, as stated above, but he is of opinion that he went to Italy.

Hauptmann GRAUROCK, adjutant with PANOKE, not Abwehr, the Det. is of opinion that he went to Kroatien in order to take over a police battalion there.

SS Untersturmbannführer ISSEL, a man from RSHA VI. On being confronted with the fact that Issel was the successor of OTTO SCHWERDT alias PETER SCHAFER as a leader of the terror group in Denmark, the Det. declares that he was ignorant of this, he only knew that Issel belonged to Amt VI, which to him meant Auslandsnachrichtendienst.

SS Untersturmbannführer SCHMIEGER, one of the Det.'s personal acquaintances, who during a short service trip to Denmark called on the Det. in order to speak to him privately. Was never employed under BDS Copenhagen. He is not aware that Schmieger should have served under the BdS in Vienna later on.

SS Sturmbannführer RADUNSKY from Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle. The Det. cannot recollect what Radunsky had come for, but he is aware that he visited Denmark several times.

Major KETTERER. Cannot recollect anything about the man.

Dr. KAUTER. The Det. does not remember the man any more. Adds, however, that Kauter is possibly identical with the judge, who served here in Copenhagen and who was concerned with German paternity cases.

SS Hauptsturmführer, Dr. FRICK, a physician who came from the RSHA in order to buy instruments, and on this occasion he came to the Det. to apply for a permit of export.

Oberleutnant LAMBERT, Wehrwirtschaftsofficer under General von HANNEKEN, not from Abwehr.

SS Sturmbannführer WILLY ZISSMER, "Lebensborn Führer" in Copenhagen, was in charge of establishing lying-in homes and convalescent homes for German soldiers' wives and Danish women who had children by German soldiers.

Perusal of the C-I Document TEAMS letter, forwarded by MAJOR HEMINGWAY on Oct. 8th 1945, re the diary of Dr. Best for 1943:

Jan. 7th
1943.

Negotiations in Berlin with SS-Brif. OHLENDORF and SS-Sturmbannführer von LÖW about Danish affairs, during which the Det. tried to prevail upon the aforesaid persons to work on the same line as the Det., the two said gentlemen counteracting him to a great extent through their reports to the RSHA.

Continued:

Jan. 7th
1944 continued:

Furthermore the Det. had a conversation with SS Obersturmbannführer EICHMANN from the so-called Judenreferat under the RSHA. The negotiations turned upon the fact that the Germans wished to establish a camp in Denmark for superior European Jews. The Det. dissuaded them to carry through this plan, on the grounds that he was of opinion

that it would impress the Danish minds unfavourably. He adds that his journey to Berlin was occasioned by a conference in Auswertiges Amt, and his conversations with the aforesaid persons had nothing to do with the journey to Berlin, the conversations being quite casual.

March 12th
1943.

Lunched with Dr. ZIMMERMANN, Wirtschaftstheoretiker and identical with the said FERDINAND FRIED, mentioned on that particular day, the latter name being his pseudonym under which he edited various scientific works. At the time in question he was a professor in Prague. The conversation turned upon private subjects.

March 22nd
1944.

Conversation with Oberstlt. von HEYDENBRECK, Kapitän zur See HOWOLDT, who were both Abwehr people, and with Hauptmann DAUB, who was concerned with press censorship. The Det. takes it that the conversation turned upon questions in respect of the press.

March 29th
1943.

Conversation with Oberstlt. LUTZE, Major HEUSCHKE, Korv. Kapitän HASHAGEN, Hauptmann Prinz SCHÖNAICH-CAROLATH and Hauptmann DAUB. The Det. supposes that they were discussing whether or not a ban was to be issued against Danish papers publishing weather forecasts.

March 31st
1943.

Visit from SS-Standartenführer und Oberst der geheimen Feldpolizei KRICHBaum. The conversation turned upon private subjects, as Krichbaum did not serve under the Det.

March 17th
1943.

Conversation with Kapitän zur See HOWOLDT, Major HEUSCHKE (allotted to the General der Luftwaffe, not to the Abwehr), Korvetten Kapitän HASHAGEN (Admiral Skagerak), Major Prinz SCHÖNAICH-CAROLATH, Abwehr Abt. Ic und Hauptmann DAUB. The Det. is of opinion that the conversation turned upon questions in connection with the press.

May 28th
1943.

Visit from Admiral CANARIS and in the evening a party at Dr. Best's, attended by CANARIS, Oberst von BENVENEGNI, Oberstleutnant WAGNER from Stockholm (the Det. is of opinion that Wagner did not belong to the Abwehr but that he was attached to the German military attache in Stockholm), Kapitän zur See HOWOLDT, Oberst von ENGELMANN and SS-Brf. KANSTEIN. The Det. cannot remember whether or not Abwehr questions were discussed on the evening in question, on the contrary he is of opinion that the company was quite private on account of his acquaintance with Canaris being of an old date.

July 1st
1943.

Journey to Berlin, at Ribbentrop's request, in order to inform HIMMLER of the conditions in Denmark. In the first place he discussed this subject with SS-Obergruppenführer KALTENBRUNNER, SS-Gruppenführer MÜLLER and SS-Brigadeführer ORLENDORF.

July 2nd
1943.

A purely private conversation with his former adjutant, SS-Hauptsturmführer FALSCHIE IN.

July 3rd
1943.

Conversation with SS-Obersturmführer RIEDWEG from Germanische Leitstelle (not R.S.H.A.)

July 4th
1943.

Went to "Feldquartier Hochwald", Himmler's headquarters, where he had talks on service matters with SS-Obergruppenführer BERGER and HIMMLER. Furthermore he had various private talks with the of Jerusalem, who happened to be present at the headquarters of Himmler (the talk took place merely because of the fact that the Det. a very interesting personality and the conversation did not touch on service matters). Besides the Det. had a talk with SS-Obersturmführer, Dr. BRANDT who was Himmler's secretary, and with SS-Sturm-bannführer GROTHMANN, one of Himmler's adjutant. Now the Det. went to "Hegenwaldheim" together with, and here they happened to meet SS-Obergruppenführer von dem BACH and SS-Brif. von HERFF. Their meeting was of an entirely private kind and they had coffee together at the place in question. The Det. maintains that he had nothing to do with the aforesaid persons by way of service. In the evening he had a talk on service matters with Himmler and SS-Obergruppenführer BERGER in Himmler's private train.

July 5th
1943.

Further talks with HIMMLER and BERGER. The Det. adds that his conversations with Himmler only tended to persuade the latter that the conditions in Denmark were allright, and he to state that at that time Himmler was taking up a kind attitude towards Denmark, so he had nothing to do with the events on the 29th of August 1943, this action being solely attributable to the Wehrmacht.

July 6th
1943.

Went to Berlin where he had a private conversation with SS-Gruppenführer NEBE, who was the leader of the German criminal police. Furthermore he had a talk with SA-Brif. FRENZEL, the leader of the German section of the Auswertiges Amt. The conversation turned upon the relations with the Ausland organisation NSDAP. A talk with SS-Oberf. Professor Dr. SIX, the leader of the culture section of the Auswertiges Amt, not the RSHA. The Det. does not remember what the conversation was about, but he takes it that it turned upon various service matters which were to be decided. Furthermore he had a talk with SS-Obergruppenführer Dr. KALTENBRUNNER and SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. RIEDWEG. The Det. told these gentlemen what he had confided to Himmler. Finally he had a conversation with SS-Obergruppenführer LORENZ, who was the leader of the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle. The conversation was about the German minority in Southern Jutland.

July 8th
1943.

In Copenhagen. Conversation with Oberstlt. MAUFF

continued:

July 8th
1943.

In Copenhagen. A Conference with Oberstlt. MAUFF, Ortskommandant for Copenhagen and with Prinz SCHONWALD-CARLSTADT. On the same day SCAMENIUS Minister of State, was at a private tea-party at Dr. Best's. Every week or every fortnight Scavenius visited Dr. Best, or conversely, and on these occasions they discussed the various cases to hand. Dr. Best states that the desire of evading questions of rank and etiquette as to whom were to visit whom at their respective offices, caused these negotiations to be carried on on a less formal basis.

Aug. 19th
1943.

Conversation with Oberst von COLLANDI, chief of the German general staff.

Aug. 25th
1943.

Conference in the Führer head quarters at Rastenburg with von Ribbentrop and Ambassador GAUS and Ambassador RIBBENTROP. The two last mentioned belonged to the personal staff of Ribbentrop. The conversation turned upon the approaching martial state of emergency in Denmark.

Aug. 27th
1943.

Returned to Copenhagen. Meeting at the Nyboder Skole with General von HUNNEKEN, Vice Admiral WURMBACH, Oberst von COLLANDI and SS-Brig. KAN-SCHER about the decisions made in the Führer headquarters re the introduction of a martial state of emergency in Denmark.

Aug. 29th
1943.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the Det. visited the Alsgade Skole, together with SS-Obersturmbannführer NEUMANN from Oslo. He visited the school in order to speak to the police battalion stationed here and who was going about town in order to arrest certain persons. The Det. gave directions as to how the action was to be carried through, and he emphasized that the arrests should be made as gently as possible and that violence and terror should be avoided. When Neumann accompanied him it was due to the fact that TERBOVEN had arrived in Copenhagen on that particular day in order to see what was going to take place. Terboven did not, however, call on The Det. in person, but he sent Neumann, his adjutant. On being interrogated if he is of opinion, that Terboven was at the bottom of the action of 29th of August or had anything to do with it at all, the Det. declares that officially Terboven had nothing to do with the action. The Det. is, however, of opinion that Terboven appeared in Copenhagen in order to watch for himself how the raid was carried out, and he had probably received orders from the headquarters to send in reports of the raid. Furthermore the Det. is convinced that it was the intention of Terboven to have him elbowed out, the relations between them being very strained, and it being the wish of Terboven to become in charge of Denmark.

In the afternoon he had conferences with SS-Sturmabführer BOYSEN and STEHR, chief of office in the southern office under the Ministry of State. The conversation was exclusively about how to fortify the martial laws were to be brought in effect in Southern Jutland. Furthermore was mentioned Reg. Dir. STALMAN, who (according to the letter of that date) had entered upon a far more influential position than he had previously had.

Aug. 29th
1943, continued:

clerical/

The Det. explains that Stalman replaced Kanstei Kanstein, who had been assigned to General von Hanneken, who was now the actual leader in Denmark, the Det. being practically dismissed from his position. Therefore it was necessary for the Det. to have a man, who could take over the work in connection with the office, and that was why Stalman entered upon this position.

Aug. 30th
1943.

Visit from EINAR VAABEN (wellknown Danish Nazi) The Det. cannot remember what the conversation was about, but he presumes that Vaaben had come in order to get information as to what was further to take place. The Det. states that Einar Vaaben was opposed to him and that he had caused great trouble to him in Berlin. Furthermore he had a conversation with LOHMANN, who supervised the Danish radio.

Sept. 1st
1943.

Meeting with Freiherr von LOW, who asked for information as to the state of affairs in Denmark after the introduction of the martial state of emergency.

Sept. 23rd
1943.

Studienrat WASCHE. On being confronted with the fact that Wasche has been mentioned very often in Dr. Best's diary after the introduction of the martial state of emergency in Denmark, whereas he was not mentioned before the 29th of August, the Det. explains that the reason for this was that he had after this date he had engaged WASCHE to send in reports of the public opinion in Denmark.

Sept. 25th
1943.

21 - 1

Conference with SS-Obersturmbannführer RIEDWEG (from Germanische Leitstelle in Berlin, not RSHA) and General von HANNEKEN, at the Nyboder Skole. The conference turned upon the fact that Himmler had suggested that the detained Danish soldiers should be sent to Germany to a camp, where they were to be induced to join the German army. The Det. and General von Hanneken were agreed that this was impossible, and then Riedweg returned to Himmler and informed him of the result of the negotiations, and consequently the plan was not carried through.

Oct. 7th
1943.

Visit from Generalmajor DITTINGER, who had formerly been a supervisor of Le Creusot arms factories in France. Here he became either a chief of the Rüstungstab or a supervisor of the local arms stores. He stayed here only for a short time.

Oct. 29th
1943.

95 - 1

Journey to Berlin, accompanied by his former adjutant SS-Hauptsturmführer FÄLSCHKE IN. Had a talk with SS-Gruppenführer MÜLLER re the course of the German police in Denmark, which course he requested Müller to alleviate.

Nov. 4th
1944.

Pancke and Dr. Best held daily conferences on various subjects. Best had to inform Pancke of everything that happened.

Nov. 7th 1943.

Nov. 7th
1943.

Visit from SS-Sturmabführer Graf RANTZAU-SE-
GELHARDT, a Danish volunteer, who during his
visits to Denmark called on the Det. and gave
in public opinion reports re the Danish volunteers.

Nov. 12th
1943.

Conversation with SS-Hauptsturmführer, Pol.Rat.
JAROSCH, who was a leader of Sichtvermerkstelle
in Berlin. They discussed to what extent visas
were to be issued to travellers from Germany
to Denmark.

Nov. 30th
1943.

A deputation consisting of mayors from Aarhus
and Randers and three other gentlemen, applying
to the Det. in order to obtain mercy for 7 Da-
nish subjects, who had been sentenced to death.
The Det. referred them to General von Hanneken.

Dec. 6th
1943.

Conference with Pancke with BdO, BdS and re-
presentatives of the DL (Germanische Leitstelle)
and SS-G. The Det. cannot remember what the
conversation was about.

Dec. 13th
1943.

Dr. SEYSS-INQUART stayed in Copenhagen for se-
veral days on his way to Oslo. The break was due
to the fact that no aviation could take place
owing to foggy weather. Seyss-Inquart did not
by any means visit Copenhagen on service matters,
and was not - as hinted in the press - meant to
replace Dr. Best.

Dec. 28th
1943.

Journey to Schwanton; ~~expected to~~ appear at
the Führer headquarters.

Dec. 30th
1943.

Lunch together with Hitler, Himmler, Kaltenbrun-
ner, Pancke, General Keitel, Jodl, von L., ~~Ken,~~
~~Generalit, Schmidt~~ and Generalmajor Scheffner.
was on this occasion that Hitler, having first
interrogated Best and von Hanneken and Pancke
as to the state of affairs in Denmark, ordered
counter-terror and counter-sabotage to be carried
out in Denmark. Compare the particulars about
Bovensiepen in the report, and the Det.'s own
report of this meeting, attached to this case.

§ 28.

Studienrat WÄSCHE, in all mentioned 7 times
in 1943. Wäsche was engaged by the Det. in order
to send in reports of the public opinion in
Denmark.

SS-Hauptsturmführer PAHL assigned to Dr. Best
in order that the latter might ~~verify~~ ~~control~~
supervise the reports that Pahl sent to Berlin,
as it was often proved that the reports contained
wrong statements to the prejudice of the Det.
For instance the Det. had many disputes with
Pahl and his collaborators in respect of the
press in Denmark. The fact was that the Det. had
established a press censorship, so the Det. main-
tained that the contents of the Danish papers
were not liable to criticism, but in spite of
that it was criticised in the reports sent to
Berlin.

Leutnant HELMUTH GLISSMANN. It appears that in
1943 he visited the Det. 4 times. According to
the Det., these visits were of a purely private
character, the two of them being old friends,
so Glissmann used to call on the Det. when he
was on leave in this country.

Particulars re
list of names stated
in a list from C-I-
Documents TEAM of
persons who visited
Dr. Best regularly:

SS-Sturmbannführer ARENTOFF, Berlin. Formerly a Danish artillery captain, who worked under von LÖW in the RSHA. Arentoff was on very strained terms with the Det. and still wished to introduce a stricter course in Denmark. He asked for permission to make political speeches in the radio. The Det. calls him his own and Denmark's evil spirit in the RSHA.

SS-Staf. SIEVERS and SS-Hauptsturmführer SCHNEIDERS who both visited the Det. on March 19th 1943, had come over from the so-called Verein Abnenerb. Their visit was quite unpolitical and tended to secure protect the various culture historical monuments, particularly in Jutland, against injury occasioned by the fortifications which were being made at that time.

Freifrau von der BUSCHE-STREITHORST, employed in the A.B.P. (Auslandspriesterei under Ast Dänemark), called on the Det. several times, and also visited him privately. Her visits were, however, not official, her object being to obtain connection with one of her sons, who had been wounded, and to apply for a permit of residence for herself and her children in Denmark.

Oberleutnant von der BUSCHE-STREITHORST visited the Det. once during a leave in Denmark, and he called for the same reason as his wife.

Conclusion:

I am of opinion that with regard to technical facts the Det. has told the truth, i.e. as to the organisation of the various German branches of administration that he contacted, and furthermore the lists of names written down during the interrogation of the Det. are complete, as far as the Det. has been able to remember the persons in question, but yet he has stated their fields of work as being more "harmless" than was actually the case, in order to set himself in a more favourable light without causing unnecessary trouble to the persons in question.

During the interrogations he always tried to keep himself in the background, and in any case he refused accusations to the effect that he should have participated in acts of terror committed in this country, maintaining that terror was absolutely incompatible with his humane and political conviction and in fact only disturbed his political work in Denmark. On being confronted with the fact that as well Bovensiepen as Pancke have expressed themselves to the effect that they had informed the Det. of the counter-actions as clearing murder and counter sabotage carried out in this country, especially by the Peter group, and that the Det. himself in a few cases should have hinted the objects of the said actions, the Det. continues to deny the truth of the statements made by Pancke and Bovensiepen, he even declared that they were lying. On being told that the statements of the two said gentlemen were undoubtedly in accordance with the truth and could not be regarded with as an act of enmity against the Det., the Det. stated that although no real friendship existed between the two aforesaid persons and himself, he could not agree to consider the relations between them exactly inimical, and consequently he is not of opinion that they made this statement against their conviction and merely for the purpose of injuring the Det.

By perusal of the diaries, written by the Det. during the years of 1935-45, it has become evident, that he has very frequently held conferences with the leader of the Peter group, Otto Schwerdt, and his successor, Issel. On being acquainted with the fact that these conferences must - in our opinion - necessarily have turned upon the acts of terror committed in this country, he refuses to admit this, referring to the fact that in his opinion the two said persons were belonging to Amt VI.

Through my work with this case and through interrogation of persons, nearly related to the Det., and through conversations carried on with the Det., I have formed the impression that the Det., by virtue of his breeding and education ... had tried to execute his duties and lead his life along purely humanitarian lines, but under the pressure of his fear of reprisals for his family and himself, he had not had enough strength, will or power to check the development of affairs in this country, to which he himself contributed.

RECOMMENDATION:

Referring to the above facts, from which it appears that the Det. has probably by far surpassed the competence of an accredited foreign minister, I recommend that he primarily be transferred to a Danish jurisdiction to face trial, or be transferred to an international court to be tried in the same case.

signed H. Frost
Lt.

signed Høeg Madsen
Lt.

SECOND REPORT.

As per the interrogation of Mrs. HILDE BEST, born on May, 23rd, 1909 in Mainz, at present "Oksbøllejren".

RE THE MAIN REPORT
§ 25.

§ 1. By reading the diaries, which the former Reich-bevollmächtigte in Denmark, Dr. Werner Best has carried on from 1935 to 1945, it has been seen that parties have been given at Dr. Best's residence, - Rydhave near Skovshoved - and persons, as mentioned below were present at these parties: SKORZENY, OTTO SCHWERDT alias PETER SCHAFER and ISSEL alias WALTENBURG. Dr. Best has been interrogated about this, which is to be read in the main report § 25 on June, 8th, 1944. Dr. Best declines having planned the terror organization, which Skorzeny and Schwerdt established here in Denmark, at the mentioned parties. The writers think, however, that owing to the fact that Best has invited these people at a private party, indicates a much bigger knowledge of these persons doings here in Denmark, than the detainee admits.

INTERROGATION OF
MRS. BEST:

§ 2. In order not to leave any possibilities untried, the writers called at the "Oksbøl Camp", and after having obtained permission from the chief constable in Varde, they interrogated Mrs. Best. This happened when the writers were in Esbjerg.

She said that her name was HILDE BEST, born on May, 23rd, 1909 in Mainz, and that she is married with the former Reichbevollmächtigte in Denmark, Dr. Werner Best.

When asked, if she was present at the party mentioned, where Skorzeny, Schwerdt and Issel had been to her home, she declares that she can remember Skorzeny, but she cannot remember Schwerdt and Issel. She will not deny, however, that the 2 last mentioned persons were present upon that occasion. She can recall that BOVENSIEPEN was present. She only joined the party, when they were dining, after dinner she went into another wing of the house. She definitely maintains that during the dinner, when she was there, they spoke about nothing else but the war and about what future would bring, but she will not admit that they discussed the counter terror, which took place here in Denmark. She also denies knowing that Schwerdt was identical with the leader of the so-called "Peter-Group", which group, by the way, she has not heard much about until after the capitulation. She knows nothing at all about the fact that Issel should have been Schwerdt's successor. When told that Skorzeny was the organizer of the terror which took place here in Denmark as well as in other countries, she declares that she only connected Skorzeny's name with the liberation of Mussolini.

She says that Best has never told her about his plans or his official relations. So she cannot tell, if her husband really knew about the German terror, which took place here in Denmark, and she adds that it is doubtful whether he would have told her about it, even if he had known about it.

THE WRITERS IMPRES-
SION OF MRS/ BEST-

§ 3. During the interrogation the writers got the impression that Mrs. Best told the truth with regard to her husband and his work. She was rather shaken, cried and complained about the treatment, which she and her children had been exposed to after the capitulation. She could not see the reason, why she should be detained in a camp together with German refugees, and she gave the impression that she was really convinced about the fact that the attitude her husband had shown towards the danes, and which she herself had shown towards the Danish servants and the Danish police guard at Rydhave, was disgracefully rewarded. Any trial to make her understand, why she was in the "Oksbøl Camp" glanced ~~XXX~~ completely off her, as she was very angry, in her opinion rightiously, over the treatment she has suffered from.

signed: H. Frost. Høeg Madsen.
Lt. Lt.

