

**TOP SECRET**

16.107a  
*Germany*  
15 March 1945 *Biondi, Don*  
*Giuseppe*

**MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN**

**SUBJECT: The Mission of Don Giuseppe Cornelio Biondi**

1. We transmit herewith report prepared on the interrogations of Don Giuseppe Cornelio Biondi.

2. This is the mission to which you referred in your IN cable 919 to Colonel Buxton, dated 10 January 1945. Lt. Angleton submitted a brief report in his IN cable 1646. We also refer you to our Top Secret memorandum 476a in which we digested information submitted by Lt. Angleton in his IN cable 1646.

*Logan D. Goff*  
Lt. Col. R. A. F. H. I.  
Acting Chief  
X-2 Branch

ENCL.

CC: GEN. MAGRUDER

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**TOP SECRET**THE MISSION OF DON GIUSEPPE CORNELIO BIONDI

Don Giuseppe Cornelio BIONDI, a Benedictine priest, was sent to Rome on a mission by Major BEGUS of the SD, Verona. BIONDI had been Administrator and Confessor at the Monastery of Santa Giustina, Padua. From September 1943 until November 1944 he attempted to act as intercessor between the German and Fascist authorities of Padua and persons favoring the Allies and partisans. During this time, he made his first contacts with SD officials. In June 1944 he served as volunteer chaplain with the MUTI Brigade.

He stated that during this time his activities were entirely amongst the victims of the Brigade rather than amongst the members of the Brigade itself. In the course of these activities he began to be suspected by the SD and was warned by the patriots to act with greater prudence.

It was then, according to BIONDI, that he decided that if he undertook a mission to liberated Italy he would be removed from danger. Through his SD acquaintances in Padua, a meeting was arranged with Major BEGUS. BIONDI offered to undertake a mission of a political or religious nature but stated that he would not concern himself with military matters, espionage or sabotage. BEGUS replied that he would be glad to have a report on the situation which was regarded by some with optimism and by others with pessimism. BEGUS was particularly anxious to know if the failure to take strong measures against Fascists in Allied occupied Italy was in order to make use of them against the Communists.

When BEGUS asked for the name of a trustworthy person in Rome, BIONDI supplied the name of the head of his order, Father CARONTI. BEGUS had this name checked for security.

BIONDI was given two missions, the first to bring to the attention of the Pontificate, through whatever person in the Vatican he chose, a most secret communication as follows:

"Having reached the 6th year of war, Germany was forced to admit it had failed to gather the forces in the world in a league to fight Russian bolshevism; on the contrary, most of the world was in league with Bolshevism itself against Germany. Taking into account that the war could be considered lost and that

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its prolongation could only result in a useless waste of blood and materiel, Germany was disposed to begin negotiations for cessation of hostilities. However, as Germany was still strong and as it would take considerably greater sacrifices on the part of the Allies to reduce her, the Allies, in any peace negotiations, would have to concede her a dignified national life for the future and the maintenance of a sovereign government of her own choosing. Germany has no territorial ambitions against other countries, but desired its own territorial integrity to be respected. Germany had been deluded by the Church's attitude toward the anti-Bolshevik war, which it had hindered rather than aided. Notwithstanding, however, Germany believed that the highest spiritual authorities have an interest in any possibility to end the conflict and in Allied intentions to that end. For its part Germany would guarantee the absolute secrecy of anything which resulted from the demarche."

BIONDI was not allowed to take any notes with regard to this mission but was forced to memorize it. He reported that he would speak only to the Father General of his order, Dr. Emanuele CARONTI, who had access to the Pontificate. BEGUS approved of this idea. BIONDI was warned particularly that the answer to the suggested peace negotiations was to be brought only to BEGUS. Special care was to be taken to see that no knowledge of this mission reached the German ambassador to the Vatican.

BIONDI's second mission was to obtain information on the following points:

- (a) What were the possibilities of a definitive peace between Italy and the United Nations?
- (b) What was to be the fate of the Alto Adige, Istria, Dalmatia and Albania?
- (c) What was the strength of Sicilian separatism and what part would it play in peace negotiations?
- (d) What would be Italy's form of government under the peace?
- (e) What armament would Italy be conceded in the treaty?
- (f) What would be the economic provisions of the Peace?
- (g) What free ports would Russia demand?

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- (h) Which social classes sympathize with the Allies; which with the Russians?
- (i) What are the relations among the various parties?
- (j) Does a Catholic Communist Party exist?
- (k) What is the attitude of the Church toward the parties?
- (l) Are the Catholics for the Monarchy or the Communists?
- (m) What social class backs the Monarchy?
- (n) What is thought of Victor Emmanuel III; of Prince Humbert; of Marshall Messe?
- (o) Do Fascist bands exist? What is the political activity of Fascism and is there still a Fascist idea among the various parties?
- (p) What are the possibilities of an accord between the Vatican and the United Nations against Russia?
- (q) Do the peace negotiations carried on in the Vatican concern a general peace or only a definitive peace between Italy and the United Nations?
- (r) What are the possibilities of a European coalition against Russia?
- (s) Does the Vatican think that Germany should capitulate?
- (t) Does the Vatican still consider England a great power?
- (u) What are the relations between the Pontificate and the German Ambassador?
- (v) Does the Pontificate follow the German Ambassador in the struggle against Communism?
- (w) Who are the British and Allied spies in the Vatican?

BIONDI is not sure whether BEGUS was the sole instigator of the first mission or whether it was originated by the SD or the German Government. BIONDI was told that if he had



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difficulty in returning through military lines, he was to go to Switzerland where at Locarno he would be aided by the German Consul General, NEURATH.

Before leaving on his trip BIONDI submitted to BEGUS for examination the letters he was taking to Rome. These consisted of three letters for the Vatican Secretary of State, one for His Excellency Monsignor MONTINI, one for Cardinal TEDESCHINI, one for Cardinal ROSSI, one for Father HESS, American Father General of the Minore Conventuale, and one for Father PRIORE GENERALE dei SERVITI.

Among the various personal messages which he was carrying were greetings from a Sergeant MAUNS of the Padua SD to Professor Ludwig CURTIUS who was director of the German Institute of Archeology in Rome and who, as far as is known, is still at liberty in Rome. He also carried a message from Marshal GRAZIANI to the daughter and son-in-law of GRAZIANI. (\*) GRAZIANI wished to advise them to place his house in Rome in the name of this daughter in order to avoid any future confiscation.

BIONDI traveled with another agent of BEGUS, Eugenio CESARIO who was working for the Fascist Youth Movement, GIOVENTU' ITALIANA REPUBBLICANA.

When first picked up, BIONDI was given into the custody of his order's monastery in Rome. On November 30 he conferred with the head of his order, Father General Emanuele CARONTI, for whom he wrote out, on a separate piece of paper, the nature of each of his missions. These reports were read carefully by the Father General. At a second meeting on December 1 CARONTI informed BIONDI that nothing could be done with regard to the peace inquiries.

During his stay in Rome BIONDI saw the following persons in the Vatican: Cardinal ROSSI, Cardinal SALOTTI, Conte DELLA TORRE, Msgr. BARADEL, Msgr. CLARIZIO (\*\*), Msgr. Baldelli, to whom he brought the greetings of our old friend Carlo SCORZA, ex-Fascist party secretary, Msgr. PISANI, Msgr. HAVER, to whom he brought greetings from the Fascist Minister of Education, BIGGINI, Msgr. GIOVANELLI, and Msgr. BEVILACQUA.

From Msgr. BARADEL and Msgr. BALDELLI BIONDI accepted missions to be executed upon his return to enemy-occupied territory. BIONDI had interviews with a number of German personalities in Rome. He saw Professor CURTIUS four times. CURTIUS told him that the German Ambassador to the Vatican is an anti-Nazi who will have a strong position in post-war Germany. BIONDI insists that he was not given any mission to perform in enemy-occupied territory by CURTIUS.

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BIONDI also saw:

Father General PANCRAZIO FLEIFFER to whom he gave a photograph and greetings from Father MORRIS(?) of the SS Red Cross.

Father FALLER, Jesuit representative of the Pontificate Commission for Refugee Assistance. Further investigations of the activities of Father FALLER are now taking place. Father FALLER is being assisted on the Refugee Commission by an ex-Fascist-hierarch, one DELLA VALLE.

Katherine KLING, a German woman still at liberty in Rome, who had worked for Sonderfuehrer Federico Costanzo SEIFARTH and Dr. Carlo VON DER LICCK. Katherine KLING asked BIONDI to communicate with these two in VICENZA, through the Bishop of VICENZA. Katherine KLING knew Father FALLER and often went to his office for refugee permits.

BIONDI saw a number of Fascists or ex-Fascists in Rome, as well as the following prominent persons:

Foreign Minister DE GASPARI, who is an old family friend;

Marshal MESSE, also an old friend;

Giuseppe MICHELI, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies;

BAUER (?), one of the heads of the Action Party;

PIZIO-BIROLI (cabinet member), whom BIONDI met through BAUER;

EINAUDI, son of the famous economist;

SCOCCIMARRO;

Avv. CEVALOTTO (cabinet member).

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Toward the end of December BIONDI began to make attempts to leave Rome. He was taken into custody for the second time on December 29 in Siena. He claims that he was not attempting to return to enemy occupied Italy.

It was only after five days of intensive interrogation that he then admitted that he had come on a peace-feeler mission. He has been remanded into the custody of Dr. Emanuele CARONTI, the Abbott General of the Benedictine Order, under appropriate religious restrictions until final check can be made.

The interrogator has suggested the following hypotheses:

1. That BIONDI invented the peace mission as a cover for his political work in order to protect himself from charges of being a spy.

2. BEGUS and important HIMMLER personnel may actually have been trying to negotiate a separate peace or may have been attempting to gather material for an anti-United Nations propaganda drive.

3. BEGUS may have been working on his own to impress his superiors.

4. BIONDI may have been given the separate peace mission as a cover for the real mission as set forth in the questionnaire (?).

5. BEGUS may have served as a channel for bona fide attempts on the part of the German Government to secure Vatican initiative for peace negotiations.

It is known from other sources that CARONTI was already known to Berlin from prewar contact.

(\*) Graziani's son-in-law is presumably Count Sergio Gualandi, from whom much of the "Dagger" material was obtained.

(\*\*) Clarizio: According to DUSTY information, this man has been a purveyor of Vatican information.

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OSD Form No. 4004

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4.		<i>R Th</i>	4/15	4:15	<i>RT</i>	4/15	4:15
5.		<i>M J Stern</i>	3/16	9:00	<i>MJS</i>	3/16	9:00
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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1945

TOP SECRET

Memorandum to Brigadier General John Magruder,  
Deputy Director, Office of Strategic Services.

I am transmitting herewith a copy of Stockholm's  
telegram no. 932 of March 9, midnight.

I have been asked to see that you get this  
personally and I am confident that its security will  
be protected.

*FBE*

Frederick B. Lyon  
Chief, Division of  
Foreign Activity Correlation

Attachment:

As stated.



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OF  
STATE

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161075  
DIVISION OF  
CENTRAL SERVICES  
TELEGRAPH SECTION

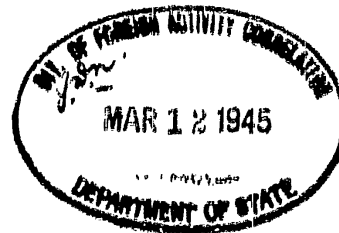
PEM-33  
No paraphrase  
necessary  
(SECRET)

Stockholm

Dated March 9, 1945

Rec'd 7:43 a.m., 10th

Secretary of State,  
Washington.



TOP SECRET

US URGENT

932, March 9, midnight

Olsen had a two-hour discussion alone with Fritz Hesse yesterday afternoon on the prearranged understanding that the discussion was entirely a personal exchange of views on humanitarian problems and in no way to be construed as official (Legation's 876, March 7, noon).

Olsen inquired why Hesse had contacted him and the latter replied that Kleist (close associate of Himmler) had suggested it in Berlin the past week as well as "other important German authorities". Olsen inquired what position Hesse held in German Government and he replied that he was a member of the German Foreign Office with direct lines to the top officials, he emphasized the very top, in German Government. He stated that at outbreak of war, he had been attached to German Embassy in London in a public relations capacity and that for a while thereafter, he was



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he was the intermediary between the German and British Governments. He made reference to personal discussions with Churchill in 1939 and quoted certain comments made by the latter during such discussions. He added that since his return to Berlin, he had pursued his independent convictions on war policies and that such convictions had on occasion placed him in considerable personal jeopardy. Olsen inquired what these convictions were and the following were mentioned.

One. He had pressed for a moderate and circumspect treatment of prisoners of war in opposition to a high military group (he was unwilling to identify them) who were disposed to exterminate them through ill-treatment and neglect. He added that he could say without exaggeration that the lives of "several hundred thousand" were saved through his efforts within high German circles. He stated that while prisoners of war had to work very hard, and certainly were not overfed, as a group they would compare well with the average German population.

Two. He had pressed vigorously against persecution of racial and other minority groups and believed his efforts had been helpful, at least within Germany.

Three.



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Three. He had actively opposed the blitz on London as a major blunder in military strategy, almost at risk of his neck although later he was vindicated even in German military circles.

Hesse then swung into the first phase of his major points. He said that it was generally known in Berlin that Olsen could be approached on humanitarian problems and that he was prepared to say, even at the price of revealing strategic military information, that high German circles were becoming increasingly aware that they had pressing problems of their own of a similar nature. He went on to say that Allied bombing of Germany was exacting a fearful toll on civilian population and that certain key officials in German High Command were at present time most receptive to any broad agreement which would "humanize the war". Olsen asked for clarification on the term and Hesse supplied the following.

Allied bombing in recent months has been less and less effective from a military point of view, due, he said, to the rapid obliteration of military war agreement with the result that destruction of civilian life and property has become increasingly too heavy. He stated that at present 65% of the German population homeless and living

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living in utmost misery. He added that, while he was unsure of Russian or British attitude, he could not believe the United States would direct such wanton destruction against innocent civilians (children, women and old men it was added) as a toll for such limited military objectives. Olsen replied that the views of United States government on humane warfare are quite fully chronicled and that any of the Allies have a fairly obvious choice between dropping a bomb on a child or military depot but that aerial warfare, and the defense against it, necessarily spread the hazard. Hesse agreed in principle but mentioned certain recent Allied bombings. He stated that in addition to bombing Dresden, Allied planes strafed a wide area of temporary Red Cross quarters (plainly marked he said) which were housing refugee women and children and killed not less than ten thousand of them. He added that the recent raid on Sassnitz was nothing short of murder of a defenseless group. He stated that anybody knowing anything at all about targets in Germany would have known that this was a large Red Cross area for war wounded without a military installation within miles. He said that the only result, apart from a 24-hour interruption of a railway service

without

-5- #932, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

without any military consequence whatever, was the slaughter of thousands of confined war invalids. He said that these were only a few examples of a senseless massacre of civilians which, he added, has already included thousands of Allied prisoners of war and he concluded by stating that if these incidents continue, he is fearful of the steps which might be taken both by German authorities and civilians.

Reverting to the 65% of civilian population homeless and displaced as a result of bombing action, Olsen asked Hesse if that result was not in itself of no small consequence considering the drag it must exert on the German war effort. Hesse replied this was entirely dependent on what type of long-range view one took of the war. He said practically every German including the High Command had no doubts that the war was lost. These same people, however, feel Allies are over-optimistic and not prepared to reckon their contracted striking power and reserves of war materials to make closing days of the war as expensive as possible.

Olsen then asked Hesse how it was possible that German civilian population could continue such a hopeless struggle

-6- #932, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

struggle under terrible privation without internal revolt. Hesse replied it was in part the same military blunder made by Germans in their Blitz on London. Like the British, German civilians are fighting mad. In addition Hesse added, Allies have actually delivered completely to Nazi domination 65% of the German population (these people are living on day-to-day basis without food, clothing or shelter except that supplied by the Nazi Command. Whether they are bombed out of one city to another does not now make much difference, they are homeless anyhow, but the important item in their daily life is that their existence is supplied by the German authorities. Consequently sheer personal emergency of their day-to-day thinking provides no opportunity of organized revolt.

Reverting again to "humanized warfare", Olsen suggested to Hesse that he should be fairly convinced, or he would not be in Stockholm, that Americans did not wish to destroy innocent civilians during warfare, but that it would be difficult for Olsen to convince Americans that Hesse's superiors specifically Himmler, Ribbentrop, Goebbels and others had any serious inclinations in that direction. Hesse stated he could say with

-7- #932, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

say with greatest assurance that these individuals were receptive to any suggestions, at least, he emphasized, at the present moment, Olsen inquired just what German High Command was proposing as step to "humanizing the war". Hesse said a quickly-instituted agreement, along lines of the Geneva Convention, for protection of civilian populations was desired. Olsen inquired what practical measures Germans could propose, giving full effect to the contracting German defense lines and the more or less inseparable intermingling of civilians and military personnel in legitimate combat areas. The reply was vague except Hesse's repeated assurance that any reasonable basis would be accepted, so Olsen inquired whether German High Command perhaps had in mind a limited series of demilitarized safety zones. This apparently found favor.

Olsen then inquired what steps German authorities were willing to take to "humanize the war". Hesse stated he could say without hesitation, and was already authorized to say, that Germans would permit all Jews to leave Germany, as soon as technical details could be worked out. He stated there were "several hundred thousand". In response to inquiry whether this included all Jews of all ages, he said it included every (repeat every) Jew in Germany. Olsen stated that while

United States

-8- #032, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

United States public opinion is appalled at the massacre and persecution of Jews in Europe, there are also other groups to whom death is equally painful and objectionable particularly prisoners of war and civilian internees. Inquiry was made as to what steps Germans could take to provide these groups with protection certainly not less than that afforded German civilian noncombatants. Hesse replied that while he had no authorized commitments on this point, he could personally guarantee that

(A) Prisoner of war exchange could be arranged immediately on largest scale possible consistent with whatever basis Allies themselves wish to propose.

(B) Remainder be removed to safety of some "demilitarized safety zone" provided for German civilians, under supervision of International Red Cross.

A secondary frequently injected phase of the conversation involved Hesse's bitter comments regarding the Russians, which Olsen frequently interrupted with comment that they were not at all related to "this humanitarian discussion". However, Hesse's comments may be interesting.

He stated British and Americans have very little time left to realize their fatal mistake in setting Russia up as ruler of Europe. He added that United States talk of world

-9- #032, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

of world peace and international security organization was nonsense since Russia would not only destroy all hopes of peace and order in Europe for years to come perhaps centuries but would be a menace to world peace unparalleled in history. He referred to Germany's colossal mistake in underestimating Russian military potential and fact that even today Russians have within Europe greater military strength than rest of Allies have under arms. He stated it should be obvious that in event of future serious disturbance in Europe, which he forecast as inevitable and constant, no security organization whatever its size could cope with Russia. He then introduced the familiar argument that British and Americans were sealing their own future by destroying Germany and its civilian population.

Olsen suggested that if responsible circles in Germany shared Hesse's views as to hopeless situation within Germany and Europe's dark future, it was rather remarkable that conclusion had not been reached that unconditional surrender was Germany's most hopeful immediate prospect. Hesse replied there was not a single responsible official who entertained even the faintest thought of surrender and it was quite improbable that even further intensification of war strain would produce any change

-10- #032, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

any change in present determination to continue war to the end. He added that civilian population had identical attitude, largely because Allied propaganda of unconditional surrender and peace terms had been enormous psychological misfire. He mentioned specifically the discussion of partition of Germany, destroying its technical skill, depriving it of self-government, sending ten million Germans to rebuild Russia (which he added the Russians destroyed themselves and boasted of it at the time) and punishing war criminals. The latter, he said, has been most seriously considered by civilian population and has been construed (supported by propaganda) to include any and all the thirty-five million Nazi party members. He stated most Germans felt like himself and that to support his Government in time of war, whether it was right or wrong, certainly was no war crime. Furthermore, he added the Germans had already found precedent in reports from Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary as to what "punishment of war criminals" means when Russians have upper hand. It has been used by them, he said, simply as device to completely exterminate the middle and upper classes. He added that at least Allies supplied touch of comedy to these discussions and referred to proposals of dismantling

German



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German industry and delivering plant equipment as reparations. He said even a German child knew there no longer was any German industry. He added that except for a panic-stricken, homeless and hungry civilian population, entire Germany was a highly mobile war machine functioning largely on its reserves and that only thing left in Germany after the war would be a defeated and destroyed war machine. Hesse concluded by stating that to be perfectly frank, he considered the situation more or less hopeless, that there were no surrender terms which Germans could accept with any assurance and no possibility of Allies agreeing to negotiated peace. That is why, he added, he has come to Stockholm fully authorized to make strongest plea for some agreement to enable balance of war to be fought without further wholesale slaughter of innocent and defenseless noncombatants. He closed by stating that while he realized difficulties of getting prompt agreement among Allies of any such broad program, he hoped something could be worked out which could hardly fail to save perhaps millions of lives. He stated the Jews were not specifically advanced for bargaining purposes and were not pawns of whatever developed from the discussions. He added his assurance

based

-12- #932, March 9, midnight, from Stockholm.

based on personal knowledge of current German policy that Germans had definitely abandoned any idea of mistreating Jews further and that they would be no worse nor better off than any other civilian group in Germany at present. He said he had no reason to believe there would be any change in such policy. I would appreciate urgent instructions in matter and whether it is desired Olsen pursue his conversation with Hesse. Department may wish to consider as safeguard against possibility of this discussion having been initiated for purposes of compromising us with Russians, bringing it to Russians' attention immediately. Olsen has impression he is somewhat under a cloud in certain Russian circles (Communist) locally because of past underground rescue operations in Baltic.

JOHNSON

LMS

OS FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/48)

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Form 69 (Revised)  
 688

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 2 May 1945

FROM

USTRAVIC, LONDON

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

XXX PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 11979

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SI(1-2)

DIRECTOR(3) SECRETARIAT(4-5)  
 MACGRUDER(6) F-SEC(7)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57108-3

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

#25789. To Houch and Horton (Paris #70319) from Kronthal.

SO-2043 from senior Allied officer in Denmark,  
 via SPHQ, information date 30 April:

1. Best has been with King this morning. Best  
 and Bernadotte are negotiating at present. In case of  
 surrender, Best will contact Buhl.

2. Lindemann approved one of his staff to contact  
 Freedom Movement.

3. Wurnbach has sent message through Frebelt that:

A. He is not interested in wanton destructions.

B. Mine fields in Skaggerak not to be taken  
 too seriously.

TOP SECRET

TOR: 1127 2 May 45

Copy #3.

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FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/45)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <i>London</i>		ACCESSION NO.: <i>1198.3</i>	
ADDRESSED TO: <i>51</i>		ACCESSION DATE: <i>May 2</i>	
DOCUMENT NO.: <i>25779</i>	COPY NO.: <i>3</i>	OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>	
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>	ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>	LOGGED BY: <i>Travis J. [unclear]</i>	

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	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	TSCO	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>5/2</i>	<i>1734</i>	<i>[Initials]</i>	<i>5/1</i>	<i>8:20</i>
2.							
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11.	TSCO						

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(branch or office)

**TOP SECRET**

Oss  
Form 10 (Revised)

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 2 May 1945

FROM

USTRAVIC, LONDON

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

SI(1-2)

DIRECTOR(3) SECRETARIAT(4-5)  
MACRUDIT(6) F-SEC(7)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-87888-3

XXI PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 11983

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHERTOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

#25779. To Houck and Horton (Paris #70309) from Kronthal.

SO-2044 from Senior Allied officer in Denmark,  
via SPHQ, information date 1 May:1. German intelligence expects Russian airborne  
landings on Zealand. This is reason German troops concentrate  
near Koego.2. Best has only negotiated stopping of transports  
of German refugees to Copenhagen with Bernadotte.

TOP SECRET

TOR: 1134 2 May 45

FILE COPY

Copy # 3

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OSS  
Form 69 (Revised)**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

<b>DATE</b> 1 MAY 45		<b>PRIORITY</b> <b>ROUTINE</b> <b>DEFERRED</b>
<b>FROM</b>		
TAYLOR, STOCKHOLM		
<b>TO</b>		IN 11021
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES		
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>		
(FOR ACTION)	(FOR INFORMATION)	
DIRECTOR <i>16/107</i> ✓	SECRETARIAT, MAGRUDER, PFAFF, SHEPARDSON.	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-47888-2

**RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER****SECRET**

*attached* ✓ **SECRET**  
 #4917. TO 100, 154 AND DH/001 FROM 155 AND LIMIT.  
 REFERENCE YOUR #3537 (OUT 10150).  
*D*

NO OSS BRANCHES NOR TO OUR KNOWLEDGE NO ALLIED NOR SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICES HAD ANY CONTACT WITH BERNADOTTE OR HIMMLER OR HIS REPRESENTATIVES IN CURRENT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

CONTACTS REFERRED TO BY LIMIT'S SOURCES NEVER USED IN ABSENCE INSTRUCTIONS. CABLE #1505 WAS REPORT OBTAINED BY REGAL OF WESTFIELD FROM MOHAMMED. WAS TRANSMITTED VIA STATE DEPARTMENT BECAUSE MINISTER HAD ALREADY TRANSMITTED CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION ON RELATED MATTERS BASED ON INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM HIS OWN SOURCES. FOR SOME TIME MINISTER HAS HAD CONTACT WITH BERNADOTTE ON THIS MATTER AS WELL AS ON RED CROSS PROJECTS.

799 HAD 2 CONTACTS CONCERNING JEWISH INTERNEES AND ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR IN CAPACITY OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF WAR REFUGEE BOARD. THESE MEETINGS WERE WITH FRITZ HESSE AND BRUNO VON KLEIST. FROM NATURE OF PROPOSALS MADE BY THESE GERMANS, 799 CONSTRUED THEM AS PEACE FEELERS OR HEADING THERETO. AGAIN, HOWEVER, IN ABSENCE INSTRUCTIONS NO ACTION TAKEN OTHER THAN DURING THESE MEETINGS 799 STRESSED ONLY UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO ALLIES. SEE LEGATION CABLE #1358 OF 11 APRIL TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

TOR: 1455

1 MAY 45

**FILE COPY****SECRET**

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OSR FORM NO. 4008  
(REV. 1/4/48)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

SOURCE: <i>Bern</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>Casert</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 29</i> DOCUMENT NO. <i>4819</i> COPY NO. <i>1</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>2</i> ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>		REGISTRY ACCESSION NO.: <i>11743</i> ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 30</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i> LOGGED BY: <i>James Jones</i>
---	--	--

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	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
		NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	TSCO							
2.		<i>W. J. Jones</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>4/30</i>	<i>10:20</i>	<i>WJ</i>	<i>30/4</i>	<i>245</i>
3.								
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11.	TSCO							

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**TOP SECRET**



OSS  
Form 69 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 29 April 1945  
FROM

BERN, SWITZERLAND

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

CASERTA

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR(1) SECRETARIAT(2-3)  
MAGRUDER(4) SHEPARDSON(5-6)

XXX PRIORITY  
ROUTINE  
DEFERRED

IN 11743

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-87888-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

#9519. Bern to Washington.  
#7959. Bern to Caserta.  
#10509. Bern to London.  
#10399. Bern to Paris.

Called mms H. Schmidt  
4/30/45

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

Glavin from 110. Information: Forgan, Gamble,  
109 and 154.

1. View interest following may have in connection  
SUNRISE, kindly give copy Nicholson, McNeely with infor-  
mation on previous Hoettl cables pointing out that this  
contact handled very discreetly through cut-out.

2. Hoettl has returned Feldkirch and reported to  
our Swiss intermediary as indicated in paragraphs 3 and 4  
below.

3. Using Glaise-Horstenau and Muehlmann to assist  
him, Hoettl contacted following persons: Kesselring,  
Vietinghoff, Rendulic, Loehr and Gauleiters Hofer, Schael  
and Rahn. Certain of foregoing seen individually, others  
at recent general meeting Innsbruck which also attended by  
Rahn. All above mentioned persons ready for capitulation  
(Hoettl remarked possibly Vietinghoff will have already  
capitulated). Kaltenbrunner, who is most powerful figure  
in this area, has taken over leadership in this capitula-  
tion move and desires come to Swiss frontier to discuss  
matter.

FILE COPY

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TOP SECRET

OSD Form 60a

PAGE 2

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

REF. NO. IN 11743

FROM BERN #9519.

TO DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

RECEIVEDTOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

4. Hoettl also stated that Kaltenbrunner had arrested Goering on Hitler's orders and that if Himmler should attempt to come into reduct Kaltenbrunner would liquidate him.

5. Apparently Kaltenbrunner is now attempting to save his skin by playing the Austrian card and wants to work out an Austrian capitulation, allegedly to prevent establishment of reduct.

6. Swiss intermediary who extremely well informed on this area, states that Hungarian Staat-Schatz on 26 railway trucks is in Vorarlberg including much looted goods, and believes it might be possible to have this run into Switzerland for safe keeping.

\*Also received as FENDULIO

TOR: 0238 30 Apr 45

Copy #1

TOP SECRET

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OSG FORM NO. 4004  
(REV. 1/4/45)**TOP SECRET****SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <i>London</i>		ACCESSION NO.:	<i>11620</i>
ADDRESSED TO: <i>21</i>		ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 28</i>	
DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 28</i>		OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>	
DOCUMENT NO. <i>25199</i> COPY NO. <i>2</i>		LOGGED BY: <i>James J. Jones</i>	
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>	ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>		

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	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
		SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME	
1.	TSCO							
2.	<i>W. J. Jones</i>	<i>W. J. Jones</i>	<i>4/28</i>	<i>12:15</i>	<i>WJ</i>	<i>4/28</i>	<i>11:00</i>	
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11.	TSCO							

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**TOP SECRET**

Form 69 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 28 April 1945

FROM

UPTTAVIC LONDON

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 11620

SI (1-2)

DIRECTOR (3) SECRETARIAT (4-5)  
MAJOR (6) FIELD SECTION (7)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-87688-9

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER **TOP SECRET**

#25199. To Houck and Langsam from Gold and Benson. Information: Paris (#69189).

Via Attache here we have received 2 items transmitted herewith for information of OFS:

1. From Finnish Military Attache Stockholm:  
"Several ranking Russian and Norwegian officers are in the Kirkenes area. It is understood that the Russians are planning to extend their operations to the Narvik sector. There are 3 Russian divisions in Kirkenes of which 2 divisions are in Neiden."

2. From a Swedish source in Stockholm:  
"The Wehrmacht in Norway will capitulate when the end of the war is announced in Germany."

The Attache here considers both sources reliable.

Being prepared  
by miss Holmides  
4/28/45  
CJ**TOP SECRET**

TOP: 1056 28 April 1945

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OSR FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/45)

**TOP SECRET**

16. 107 20  
*Germany*

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET** *key in action book*

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

SOURCE: <i>Paris</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>Shepardson</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 24</i> DOCUMENT NO.: <i>4549</i> COPY NO.: <i>3</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i> ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>		REGISTRY ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 11585</i> ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 28</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i> LOGGED BY: <i>James J. Jones</i>	
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		SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	TSCO						
2.	<i>Mr. Shepardson</i>	<i>William J. Jones</i>	<i>7/28</i>	<i>1112</i>	<i>WJ</i>	<i>7/28</i>	<i>230</i>
3.							
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11.	TSCO						

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Form 69 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 27 APRIL 1945

FROM

PARIS, FRANCE

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

SHEPARDSON (1-2)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR (3) SECRETARIAT (4-5)

MAGRUDER (6) FIELD SECTION (7)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-27488-9

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

TOP SECRET

#14579. TO 6TH; 12TH; FIELDDET (#998); WASHINGTON. TOP SECRET

OSS SFHQ FQ-752 B B-0 25 APRIL.

DANISH SOURCES REPORTS GAULEITER KAUFMANN REPORTED HITLER TRANSFERRED COMMAND OF NORTH GERMANY TO GAULEITER IN BREMEN. LATTER, TOGETHER WITH MARSHALL BUSCH, CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL VON STOLTZMANN AND COMMANDER IN HAMBURG, GENERAL WOLLZ, ARE AGREED ON CAPITULATION AS SOON AS BRITISH TROOPS HAVE CUT OFF AREA FROM REICH. KAUFMANN ASSERTED MANY TROOPS SENT FROM ELBE TO EAST FRONT ESPECIALLY LAUENBERG H 90 WHERE THERE WERE ONLY WEAK FORCES.

TOP SECRET

TOR: 2144 27 APR 45

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COPY #3

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Form 68 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE

19 APRIL 45

REC'D

1020 20 APRIL 45

TO

BERN, SWITZERLAND

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT-9340

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR INFORMATION)

(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

DIRECTOR

SECRETARIAT, MAGRUDER, SHEPARDSON,

X-2

SECRET

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57888-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

#5437. MAGRUDER TO 110.

CAN YOU ASCERTAIN FROM SOURCE YOUR 7589 (IN-8408) WHAT  
HAPPENED, PRIOR SOVIET CAPTURE VIENNA, TO POEN GROUPS WITH WHICH HE  
CLAIMED CONTACT, PRESS HAD REPORTED WIDESCALE NAZI EXECUTIONS  
OF AUSTRIAN UNDERGROUND IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING FALL OF VIENNA.

TOD: 1707 20 APR 45

CT JMI JDN:10

FILE COPY

INITIALS OF "RELEASING OFFICER"

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OSR FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/45)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <i>London</i>		ACCESSION NO.:	<i>in 10528</i>
ADDRESSED TO: <i>SI</i>		ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 15</i>	
DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 14</i>		OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>	
DOCUMENT NO.: <i>22819</i>	COPY NO.: <i>3</i>	LOGGED BY: <i>James J. [unclear]</i>	
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>	ATTACHMENTS: <i>in 10444</i>		

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(Branch or Office)

	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
		SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME	
1.	<i>Mr. [unclear]</i>	<i>R. [unclear]</i>	<i>4/18</i>	<i>11:55</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>4/18</i>	<i>11:53</i>	
2.	<i>Mr. [unclear]</i>	<i>C. S. [unclear]</i>			<i>CD [unclear]</i>	<i>4/19</i>	<i>2:50</i>	
3.	<i>St. [unclear]</i>							
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11.	TSCO							

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**TOP SECRET**

TOP SECRET

44719 to Paris;

... attributed to SOE.

TOP SECRET

FOR: 1653 17 APR 45

FILE COPY

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WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

COPY # 2

Form 69 (Revised)

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 17 April 1945

FROM USTRAVIC, LONDON

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 10528

(FOR ACTION)

SI (1-2)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR(3), SECRETARIAT(4-5),  
MAGRUDER(6), BIGELOW(7), FIELD  
SECTION(8), X-2(9)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57808-8

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER TOP SECRET#22819. To Horton, Houck, and 155 from Gold. #64719 to Paris;  
#694 to Stockholm.*initial lead*  
Our #64289 (IN 10449) was incorrectly ascribed to SOE.

Please correct to SFIHQ.

TOP SECRET

TOR: 1653 17 Apr 45

FILE COPY

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OS FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/45)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

SOURCE: <i>London</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>5 April 14</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>22809</i> CCY NO. <i>1 2</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i> ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>		REGISTRY ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 10518</i> ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 14</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i> LOGGED BY: <i>Frances Jones</i>
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	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
		NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.		<i>M. L. Hunt</i>	<i>RD</i>	<i>4/17</i>	<i>1555</i>	<i>RD</i>	<i>4/17</i>	<i>173</i>
2.		<i>E. L. Buxton</i>						
3.								
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11.		TSCO						

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Form 69 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 17 April 1945

FROM UTRAVIC, LONDON

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

SI(1)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR(2) SECRETARIAT(3-4) A-2(3-4)  
MACRUDER(6) HIGGINS(7) A-2(3-4)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57083-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER~~TOP SECRET~~

#22809. London to Washington.  
#64649. London to Paris.  
#14529. London to Caserta.

TOP SECRET

SC-669. Message received 14 April. Information date 13 April.

Broadway source has connection with prominent German who is applying to Field Marshal Buch to arrange that Buch take over command of Denmark, thereafter to give up struggle. Best very depressed. Going to Lindemann 14 April in order to negotiate as follows: On German surrender, refugees and wounded will be guaranteed safe journey home. In return, planned German demolitions not to be carried out.

TOP SECRET

FILE COPY

TOR: 1420 17

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OSR FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/45)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

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DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <i>London</i>		ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 10517</i>	
ADDRESSED TO: <i>SI</i>		ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 17</i>	
DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 17</i>		OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>	
DOCUMENT NO.: <i>22499</i>	COPY NO.: <i>2</i>	LOGGED BY: <i>James Jenkins</i>	
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>	ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>		

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	<i>Mr. TSCO</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>9/17</i>	<i>1545</i>	<i>4/17</i>	<i>1745</i>	<i>1745</i>
	<i>Bob [unclear]</i>						
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088  
Form 49 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 17 April 1945

FROM

USTRAVIC, LONDON

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

(FOR ACTION)

SI(1)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR(2) SECRETARIAT(3-4) F-SEC(5)  
MAGRUDER(6) BIGHLOW(7) K-2(8-9)

☒ PRIORITY  
☐ ROUTINE  
☐ DEFERRED

IN 10517

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-87668-9

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

TOP SECRET

#22799. London to Washington.  
#64639. London to Paris.  
#14519. London to Caserta.

**TOP SECRET**

SC-668. Message received 15 April from Denmark. Information date 13 April.

1. Gauleiter Kaufmann of Hamburg was in Berlin 8 April. Declares Hitler mad. Kaufmann will now act on his own account. Went to Bremen and forbade demolitions. Held secret meeting in Hamburg and declared further fighting hopeless. Will save Hamburg from further destruction. Intends to send negotiator to the Allied troops. Kaufmann will destroy Wehrmacht Wolff (sic) and refuse to comply with Himmler's orders.

**TOP SECRET**

TOR: 1426 17 Apr 45

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SOURCE: <i>London</i>		DESCRIPTION	REGISTRY
ADDRESSED TO: <i>S</i>			ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 10449</i>
DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 16</i>			ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 17</i>
DOCUMENT NO.: <i>22889</i>		COPY NO.: <i>3</i>	OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>		ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>	LOGGED BY: <i>James Jones</i>

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Form 69 (Revised)

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 16 April 1945

FROM Ustravio, London

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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IN 10449

(FOR ACTION)

SI (1, 2)

(FOR INFORMATION)

Director (3), Secretariat (4,5),  
Magruder (6), Bigelow (7), X-2 (8),  
Field Section (9)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-87488-9

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER **TOP SECRET**#22689. Gold and Benson to Horton, Rositzke and Houck.  
(London-Paris #64289).Herewith text of two SOE cables from Denmark,  
just received:1. OSS London number SC-666, dated 13 April, from  
absolutely reliable source inside Denmark:General Lindemann offers to lay down arms  
of Wehrmacht, but not arms of SS and police.  
Danish Freedom Council asks SOE for SHARP if  
contact should be taken, and awaits further  
instructions.2. OSS London number SC-667, telegram dated 13  
April from established source in Denmark:11 April, 2130 hours, German forces in  
Denmark were placed on alert. All leave  
stopped, and strengthened guards set. Attack  
expected any place and time.

TOR: 1645 16 April 45

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**TOP SECRET**

OSS  
Form 69 (Revised)

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

*Being prepared by  
C. W. Magruder*

DATE 12 APRIL 45

FROM

BERN, SWITZERLAND

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

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## DISTRIBUTION

IN-10109

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR

*To State  
AC-5  
4/13*

SECRETARIAT, SHEPARDSON, MAGRUDER

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 10-37883-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

*Germany X*

#8617. ALSO TO PARIS (#9127), LONDON (#9767), AND CASERTA (# 6777).

FOLLOWING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM HOETTEL, HEREAFTER CALLED ALPBERG, WHO ARRIVED SUISSE 9TH.

1. ALPBERG'S RELATIONS WITH KALTENBRUNNER NOW SOMEWHAT STRAINED AS KALTENBRUNNER DRAWN INTO HITLER CAMP AND SPENDING MUCH TIME WITH HIM. HITLER OFFERED KALTENBRUNNER POST OF FOREIGN SECRETARY.

2. ALPBERG STATED HE AND HIS FRIENDS WISH TO WORK WITH US TO PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF REDUIT AND THAT IF ESTABLISHED DESPITE THEIR EFFORTS THEY WOULD GO INTO REDUIT AND WORK UNDERGROUND WITH US.

3. ALPBERG BROUGHT WITH HIM TO FELDKIRCH ALLEGED MEMBER OF AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT NAMED WINKLER WHO CARRYING LETTER FROM CARDINAL INNITZER OF VIENNA. (FROM 110: VIEW INNITZER'S EARLIER RECORD THIS IS NOT MUCH OF RECOMMENDATION.) WINKLER NOW AT FELDKIRCH AWAITING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENTRY SUISSE.

4. ALPBERG IN CONTACT WITH GLAIS HORSTENAU\* WHO AT REICHENHALL ADVISING OKW ON POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, PARTICULARLY

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SECRET

Form 88a

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE 2

FROM

BERN, SWITZERLAND

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

REF. NO. 10109

RECEIVED

10-01401a-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

SECRET

CROATIA. HE CONFIRMS REPORT OUR #8759 TO PARIS (IN-9630) THAT SECTIONS OF OKW MOVED REICHENHALL. ALPBERG ALSO IN CONTACT WITH GENERAL LOEHR WHOSE HEADQUARTERS AT AGRAM. AMONG LOEHR'S FORCES MANY AUSTRIANS AND ALPBERG TRYING WIN LOEHR OVER TO SABOTAGE ANY EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH REQUIT.

5. ALPBERG NOW HAS HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH TIROL WHERE HE CONTROLS CERTAIN RADIO FACILITIES. IN COOPERATION WITH 511 WE HAVE ARRANGED FOR HIM TO ESTABLISH RADIO LINK HERE AND WE WILL GET ALL INFORMATION.

6. ALPBERG CONFIRMS THAT REQUIT RAPIDLY BECOMING REALITY WITH MOUNTAIN TROOPS BEING INCREASINGLY CONCENTRATED THERE. GENERAL MANAGER OF STEYRWERKE IS CLOSE FRIEND OF HIS AND THIS ORGANIZATION IS TO BECOME BACKGROUND FOR REQUIT ARMAMENT INDUSTRY WITH MAJOR PART OF WORK UNDERGROUND. ALPBERG ENDEAVORING ARRANGE FOR GENERAL MANAGER OF STEYRWERKE TO COME SUISSE.

7. ALPBERG STATED ONE OF TOP NAZIS IN HITLER INNER CIRCLE CLAIMS POWERFUL SECRET WEAPON TO BE APPLIED IN FEW DAYS. ALPBERG BELIEVES THAT UNLESS THIS HAPPENS WITHIN NEXT WEEK WE CAN WRITE IT OFF AS MERE BLUFF OF HITLER'S TO KEEP UP WANING FIGHTING SPIRIT OF NAZIS.

8. LONDON'S #7107 CABLE (IN-8804) AND #7477 (IN-9627) CAREFULLY NOTED. AGREE THIS TYPE OF SOURCE REQUIRES UTMOST CAUTION AND AM HANDLING EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH OUT-OUTS.

\*ALSO RECEIVED ORSTENAU

TOR: 2134 12 APR 45

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SECRET

OSR FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/48)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

SOURCE: <i>Berlin</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>Tania</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>April 7</i> DOCUMENT NO.: <i>8369</i> COPY NO.: <i>1</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>2</i> ATTACHMENTS: <i>in 8481</i>		REGISTRY ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 9630</i> ACCESSION DATE: <i>April 9</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i> LOGGED BY: <i>Francis J. [unclear]</i>
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2.	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>5/4</i>	<i>11:00</i>	<i>qf</i>	<i>4/9</i>	<i>11:58</i>
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Form 8 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 7 April 1945

FROM

BERN SWITZERLAND

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

XXX

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN 9630

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(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR (1) SECRETARIAT (2-3)

MACRUDEN (4) SHEPARDSON (5-6)

PARIS

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-27086-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

TOP SECRET

#8759 Bern-Paris.  
 #9449 Bern-London.  
 #6379 Bern-Caserta.  
 #8369 Bern-Washington.

Forgan, Gamble from 110 and 476. Information: 154.

See our previous cables re von Epp-Heintze matter, Paris  
 #7799 (IN 8271) and 7909 (IN 8481).

1. Trusted messenger who working with Heintze returned from Munich April 6, having made contact with von Epp group. He confirms reports that von Epp with several other high ranking officers in Bavaria are prepared to do everything in their power to cut short war in Bavaria to prevent unnecessary destruction and if possible to make establishment of reudit impossible. He states important men in this group in addition to von Epp are: (a) Wehrkreis commandant of Wehrkreis Munich, General Kriebel; (b) Luftgau commandant of Munich, General Lt. Vorwald who said to control military ground personnel of large airfields especially Schlesiheim and Riehm near Munich, and Reichenhall near Salzburg; (c) local SS commander of Nurnberg, Martin. Group further includes several younger officers and government officials.

2. Group is prepared receive immediately radio operator near Murnau in southern Bavaria. Following are pin points: Germany 1 to 100,000. Center of reception field Y-5 at Y 653047. Boundaries of field Y 651-655.046-7. Safe house at Guglhof about 700 meters due west of field at Y 645045. This field is about 5 kilometers east of Murnau and about 500 meters north of river Loisach. For security reasons operator to be dropped should be either Austrian or German.

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TOP SECRET

OS  
Form 88a

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE

FROM

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

REF. NO.

RECEIVED

10-51411a 1

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

TOP SECRET

3. Dropping can take place any time on or after April 12, and BBC signal should be arranged immediately. Following signal has been agreed on: Die (blank) Bucher Haben (blank) Siegel. Number of books indicates date, and number of seals indicates time of operation in local German time. Call word introducing and identifying message is Christian.

4. On word from you that operation feasible we will send special messenger to Munich to give hour and program of BBC broadcast and to arrange reception and ground signals. Please instruct on this point. Our operator will be received by von Mutius, right hand man of von Epp and Heinz Heintze, German FO man and our original contact for this operation.

5. While we cannot predict that above mentioned group will be able to take effective action against SS machine in Bavaria, we consider operation is good gamble and in any event useful military information should be obtained.

6. Following information brought from group by our messengers: Reduit becoming a reality. Large quantities of supplies are being accumulated in Salzburg area and local population being evacuated. Further indications are that OKW is being transferred from Bendlerstrasse, Berlin to Reichenhall and parts of FO being transferred to Badgastein. Number of troops now in réduit still small and it is estimated that in Berchtesgaden Salzburg area there are now only 6,000 SS troops. Wehrera is commandant of Murnberg. Weissenberger is ardent Nazi and must be expected to fight to end. Local SS chief of Munich Koppe, formerly on staff of German Governor of Poland, Frank as Nazi of worst type, having committed many crimes Poland and elsewhere. No cooperation of any kind can be expected from him. Prominent hostages being taken to réduit.

TOR: 1514 7 April 1945

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COPY# 1



NY48

BULLETIN

1ST LEAD GERMANY  
BY W. R. HIGGINBOTHAM

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, MARCH 31.--(UP)--EUROPEAN REPORTS SAID ADOLF HITLER AND THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AGREED AT A DRAMATIC ALL-NIGHT MEETING ENDING EARLY TODAY THAT GERMANY SHOULD SEEK AN ARMISTICE, NOT APPARENTLY DELAYED ACTION WHEN THE NAZIS REFUSED TO GIVE UP THE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY.

THE HIGH COMMAND INFORMED HITLER THAT IT WAS PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE FOR AN ARMISTICE IF THE NAZI GOVERNMENT WOULD QUIT, A STOCKHOLM FLIMINGEN DISPATCH QUOTED BY THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID.

THE STAFF OFFICERS WERE SAID TO HAVE CONTENDED THAT CONTINUATION OF THE WAR WAS IMPOSSIBLE IN VIEW OF THE ALLIED BREAKTHROUGH IN THE WEST AND THE SOVIET THREAT IN THE EAST.

HITLER COUNTERED WITH A PROPOSAL TO ABANDON HIS POSITION AS SOLE LEADER IN FAVOR OF A "FUHRER'S COUNCIL" HEADED BY MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING AND COL. GEN. FERDINAND VON SCHROEDER, COMMANDERS ON THE WESTERN AND EASTERN FRONTS, FLIMINGEN SAID.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL UNDER KESSELRING AND VON SCHROEDER WOULD BE HITLER HIMSELF, REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GERING, GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER AND GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ.

HITLER WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD THE GENERALS THEY COULD OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ALLIES WHILE HE AND HIMMLER ANSWERED FOR INTERNAL ORDER.

FLIMINGEN SAID THE GENERALS OF THE HIGH COMMAND REJECTED THE PROPOSAL. THE FINAL RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH LASTED FROM MIDNIGHT YESTERDAY TO EARLY THIS MORNING, WAS NOT KNOWN, FLIMINGEN SAID.

THE MEETING WAS SAID TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS. A ZURICH DISPATCH TO THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID HITLER FINALLY CONCEDED AT THE MEETING THAT GERMANY HAD LOST THE WAR.

(PICK UP EARLIER AT 5TH P.M. "AT THE END ETC.")

C0619A

OSS FORM NO. 4006  
(Rev. 1/4/45)**TOP SECRET****SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

SOURCE: <i>Director</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>Seam</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>Mar 29</i> DOCUMENT NO.: <i>4919</i> COPY NO.: <i>1</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i> ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>		REGISTRY ACCESSION NO.: <i>out 4572</i> ACCESSION DATE: <i>Mar 30</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i> LOGGED BY: <i>Francis J. [illegible]</i>	
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2.	<i>Gen D.</i>	<i>W. J. Donovan</i>	<i>3/30</i>	<i>11:45</i>	<i>W. J. D.</i>	<i>3/30</i>	<i>11:45</i>
3.	<i>Went [illegible]</i>	<i>R. [illegible]</i>	<i>30/3</i>	<i>13:00</i>	<i>RS</i>	<i>3/30</i>	<i>14:17</i>
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# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 29 March 1945

REC'D

1758 29 Mar 45

TO BERN, SWITZERLAND

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

FROM

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT 7572

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(CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR)

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SECRETARIAT (2-3) MAGRUDER (4)

SHEPARDSON (5-6) X-2

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57585-1

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

#4919. From 109 to 110.

Well-acquainted persons here state that a Karl Hoettel, teacher and Social Democrat, was for sometime prior to 1934 member of the Vienna Board of Education, but had no children. Believe of interest in view Hoettel's claim to be son of Social Democratic school reformer. Reference your #7789 (IN 8408). Latest information on Karl Hoettel, dated 1941, describes him as a wholly reliable but not very courageous anti-Nazi living at Giessaufgasse #10, 5th District, Vienna. Present age would be about 60.

**TOP SECRET****TOP SECRET**

TOD: 1924 29 Mar 45

JM, WJD

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER.

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COPY # 1

OSB FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/48)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

To be prepared by each TSCO upon receipt of a TOP SECRET document.

DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <i>Bern</i>		ACCESSION NO. 1	<i>in 8697</i>
ADDRESSED TO: <i>Director</i>		ACCESSION DATE: <i>Mar 29</i>	
DOCUMENT NO. 1: <i>7809</i>	COPY NO. 1	OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>	
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>	ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>	LOGGED BY: <i>Francis J. [unclear]</i>	

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	REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
		NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.		<i>Miss [unclear]</i>	<i>R. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/29</i>	<i>12:30</i>	<i>R. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/29</i>	<i>12:30</i>
2.		<i>Mr. [unclear]</i>	<i>W. J. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/29</i>	<i>12:30</i>	<i>W. J. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/29</i>	<i>12:30</i>
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**TOP SECRET**

Form 69 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE	28 March 1945	PRIORITY
FROM	BERN, SWITZERLAND	ROUTINE
TO	OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES	DEFERRED
DISTRIBUTION		IN 8697
(FOR ACTION)		(FOR INFORMATION)
DIRECTOR (1-2)		SECRETARIAT (3) MACGRUDER (4)
		SHEPARDSON (5-6)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57200-2

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

**TOP SECRET**

#7809. Bern-Washington. From 110. Reference previous telegrams regarding Heintze.  
 #8149. Bern-Paris.  
 #8919. Bern-London.  
 #5879. Bern-Caserta.

He is endeavoring return Munich to secure military details of Von Hpp's plans.

**TOP SECRET**

**FILE COPY**

FOR: 2100 28 Mar 45

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COPY #1



OSR FORM NO. 4006  
(REV. 1/4/45)

**TOP SECRET**

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

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DESCRIPTION		REGISTRY	
SOURCE: <i>Bern</i>	ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 8481</i>	ACCESSION DATE: <i>Mar 27</i>	OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i>
ADDRESSED TO: <i>Director</i>	LONGED BY: <i>Francis Jenks</i>		
DOCUMENT DATE: <i>Mar 26</i>			
DOCUMENT NO.: <i>7639</i>			
NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i>			
ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i>			

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REFERRED TO	RECEIVED				RELEASED		
	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	TIME	INITIALS	DATE	TIME
1.	<i>Miss G. W.</i>	<i>R. M. W.</i>	<i>3/27</i>	<i>11:20</i>	<i>R. M. W.</i>	<i>3/27</i>	<i>11:30</i>
2.	<i>Mr. G. W.</i>	<i>W. J. G.</i>	<i>3/27</i>	<i>11:30</i>	<i>W. J. G.</i>	<i>3/27</i>	<i>11:30</i>
3.		<i>R. T. H.</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>11:30</i>	<i>R. T. H.</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>11:30</i>
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11.	TSCO						

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Form 69 (Revised)

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 26 March 1945

FROM

BERN, SWITZERLAND

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

DISTRIBUTION

IN 8481

(FOR ACTION)

(FOR INFORMATION)

DIRECTOR (1)

SECRETARIAT (2-3) MAGNUSSEN (4)  
SHEPARDSON (5-6)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-87888-8

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

TOP SECRET

#7639. Bern-Washington. Our #7569 (IN 8271) to Washington,  
 #5679. Bern-Caserta. #5609 to Caserta, #7799 to Paris,  
 #7909. Bern-Paris. #3759 to London.  
 #8799. Bern-London.

1. Full and correct name of German FO man is Heinz Adolf Heintze. Has acted for sometime as liaison officer between FO and Von Epp.

2. 476 saw Heintze and obtained following additional information: Epp, although he placed himself at disposal of Nazis, remained devout Catholic, is Bavarian officer of old school and wishes spare Bavaria from becoming battlefield. Upon breakdown of central governmental control in Germany he intends take over executive power Bavaria aided by several of Bavarian Wehrkreiskommandanten who command certain reserve units in Bavaria forming part of Epp's hear. Most energetic of these commanders is General Kriebel\* (please correct misspelling earlier cable). Von Epp together with these commanders believe men under their command would follow their orders against SS and Himmler. Catholic leaders including Faulhaber are acquainted with their plans.

3. Another personality who may take active part with Epp is Korvatten Kaptein Wenig. Wenig, however, has naval command and not certain he can return to Bavaria in time.

4. This group obviously represents conservative right wing elements and whether they will have sufficient energy and determination to carry out their plans seems somewhat doubtful. However, we endeavoring to establish clandestine line of communication to group in order to follow developments.

\*Also received Kriebel.

TOR: 1535 26 Mar 45

IN ORDER TO COPIES OF THIS CABLE  
 WITHOUT THE SECRETARIAT

TOP SECRET

COPY # 1



To  
General Magruder  
Prepared

7589 Peru - born  
5619 " - America  
8769 " - London  
2809 " - Paris

Please prepare for  
Pres - State <sup>Stimson</sup> ~~Stimson~~ - JCS  
Hansell - The above

Cable - with necessary  
notes and explanations should  
be prepared as well.

called Magruder's <sup>Donner</sup>  
office 3/26/45 ag

**TOP SECRET**

055 FORM NO. 4096  
(REV. 1/4/48)

**SIGNATURE RECORD SHEET**

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<b>DESCRIPTION</b> SOURCE: <i>Bernie</i> ADDRESSED TO: <i>Director</i> DOCUMENT DATE: <i>Mar 24, 1948</i> DOCUMENT NO.: <i>7589</i> NO. OF PAGES: <i>2</i> ATTACHMENTS:	<b>REGISTRY</b> ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 8408</i> ACCESSION DATE: <i>Mar 26</i> OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i> LOGGED BY: <i>James J. [unclear]</i>
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1.	<i>Mr. [unclear]</i>	<i>R. M. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/26</i>	<i>1222</i>	<i>R. M. W.</i>
2.	<i>Mr. [unclear]</i>	<i>W. J. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/26</i>	<i>1400</i>	<i>[unclear]</i>
3.	<i>Col. [unclear]</i>	<i>[unclear]</i>	<i>3/26</i>	<i>3:00</i>	<i>[unclear]</i>
4.	<i>Mr. [unclear]</i>	<i>Charles D. [unclear]</i>	<i>3/26</i>	<i>1800</i>	<i>[unclear]</i>
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11.	TSCO				

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Form 68 (Revised)

# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE 24 March 1945

FROM

Bern Switzerland

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DISTRIBUTION

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

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FOR ACTION

FOR INFORMATION

DIRECTOR (1)

SECRETARIAT (2-3) MACRUDER (4)

SHEPARDSON (5-6)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-57888-5

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

TOP SECRET

#7589. Bern-Washington.  
 #5619. Bern-Caserta.  
 #8769. Bern-London.  
 #7809. Bern-Paris.

Germany

To Carl Gustaf  
 Mr. Christian  
 Home national  
 C. M. secret  
 \* Pres. 24

Report B-2084. See my #7037 (IN 7469), Caserta #5167, and London #8397. Following conversation reported in this message. Hoettel made second trip here from Vienna and on this occasion we arranged put our 502 in contact with him. Hoettel who I am convinced is right hand man of Kaltenbrunner gave following picture of situation Vienna:

Within ranks of Austrian SS the majority, who mostly Austrian nationals, desires liquidate party and arrange orderly transfer of administration to Western Powers. This plan involves elimination of SS elements favoring continuation of war, particularly Bormann supporters and a number of the Gauleiters.

This viewpoint was also confirmed to us by 503 who has also been here again and who saw Kaltenbrunner between Hoettel's first and second trip and who advised us that second trip was at Kaltenbrunner's special request. According to Hoettel, Kaltenbrunner had entrusted him with task of establishing contact with Austrian opposition circles with view of supporting anti-Communist elements. Because of his Catholicism and fact his father Social Democratic school reformer, Hoettel deemed qualified for this task which facilitated by anti-Communist leanings of Austrian workers. Hoettel claimed contact with anti-Nazi worker leaders Steiermark, Wiener Neustadt and Vienna and also with Catholic opposition groups and cited name of Catholic leader Rudolph as opposition leader. (From 110. This name checks with K-28 report). Claimed he knew other leaders only under their cover names. Hoettel promised return here with certain opposition leaders and

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TOP SECRET

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## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

PAGE

FROM

DMM

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

REF. NO.

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hinted even at possibility of bringing out Seitz as well as representatives of workers and Catholic opposition.

This program was subject of discussion in Salzburg attended by Kaltenbrunner, Neubacher, Glaise, Horstmann, Neustaedter-Stuermor, and Koettel upon latter's return to Austria after second trip.

Re general situation Koettel declared Nazis expect wave of anti-Communism in Balkan area, that in Rumania Ironguard strengthened and present party of Maniu opposed to Communism. Similar developments in Yugoslavia. He gave these developments as reason why at present time in spite of unfavorable situation on east and west fronts, SS Divisions, among them Leibstandarte remained on Plattenensee front while von Weich's Army in Croatia remained there and relatively inactive. He said Alpine reduit would be finished and stocked in about 4 months, that Steyrwerke is already underground and producing particularly such defensive weapons as Panzer Fausta. It is intended that Wehrmacht units as well as SS be taken into reduit including families of fighting men.

As regards situation within Nazi party Koettel stated that split between west and east oriented persons becoming more apparent. Ley and Arbeits front, Bormann and many Gauleiters go with latter. Kaltenbrunner and his followers belong to western oriented group. He predicted sort of Teuroggen movement with the uncovering of western front and march toward east leaving government of Germany to western Allies while continuing to fight as free corps bands.

Para 110. The above is well with range of possibility. As you know there are other indications that certain SS elements are trying to save their skins by turning to west, dropping their attacks against local anti-Nazi movements or even favoring them and preparing to follow line which will obviate necessity of their joining diehard in last ditch struggle in reduit.

Elements of similarity in movements of von Epp in Bavaria, Kaltenbrunner in Austria and our contacts in Italy are striking. It seems to me that these trends offer possibility of checking any effective organization of German reduit. Interesting question is whether Himmler is pulling strings behind these varying movements and possibly preparing himself to desert diehards.

TOR: 1626 25 March 1945

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COPY# 1

TOP SECRET

16,107  
Germany  
24 March, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DONOVAN

From: Mr. Cheston

I have had the individuals in the attached cable checked by John Magruder. They are able to confirm the fact that <sup>Kr. 182</sup> ~~Kr. 182~~ is Commanding General with Headquarters at Munich but have no further data. They are still working on the second one (Nazi).

You might wish to consider sending a message to HQ telling him this and also, as to policy, referring him to our cable of February 27 (also attached) in which the matter was clearly outlined.

CSC  
O. S. C.

TOP SECRET



OSR FORM NO. 1006  
(REV. 5/74/46)

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<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>SOURCE: <i>Bern</i></p> <p>ADDRESSED TO: <i>Director</i></p> <p>DOCUMENT DATE: <i>Mar 23</i></p> <p>DOCUMENT NO.: <i>7569</i></p> <p>NO. OF PAGES: <i>1</i></p> <p>COPY NO.: <i>1</i></p> <p>ATTACHMENTS: <i>none</i></p>		<p>REGISTRY</p> <p>ACCESSION NO.: <i>in 8271</i></p> <p>ACCESSION DATE: <i>Mar 24</i></p> <p>OFFICE OR BRANCH: <i>Director</i></p> <p>LOGGED BY: <i>Francis Jenkins</i></p>
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2. <i>Mr. Dawson</i>	<i>W. J. Dawson</i>			<i>WJD</i>	<i>3/27</i>	<i>18:15</i>
3. <i>Mr. Chester</i>	<i>Charles P. Chester</i>	<i>3/24</i>	<i>10:05</i>	<i>CP</i>	<i>3/24</i>	<i>10:12</i>
4.	<i>Putrell</i>					
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# OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

**TOP SECRET**

DATE 23 MARCH 1945

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

FROM

BERN, SWITZERLAND

TO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

IN 8271

DISTRIBUTION

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(FOR ACTION)

SECRETARIAT(2-3), MAGRUDER(4)  
SHEPARDSON(5-6)

DIRECTOR(1)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-57000-2

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**TOP SECRET**

- #7569. BERN TO WASHINGTON.
- #5609. BERN TO CASERTA.
- #8759. BERN TO LONDON.
- #7799. BERN TO PARIS.

*Germany*

HEINZE, BERLIN FOREIGN OFFICE MAN PRESS\*  
DEPARTMENT RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE AND REPORTED AS FOLLOWS TO 502.

WHEN IN MUNICH HE WAS ENTERTAINED BY GENERAL VON EPP, REICHSSTADTHALTER OF BAVARIA WHO HAD BEEN STADTHALTER PRIOR HITLER AND WHO STAYED ON THEREAFTER AS REICHSSTADTHALTER, BUT AS PRACTICAL MATTER SUBORDINATE TO GAULEITER. VON EPP STATED HE HAD ARRANGED WITH GENERAL KRIEGL OKW TO TAKE OVER POWER IN BAVARIA AT TIME OF COLLAPSE, THAT HE WAS IN TOUCH WITH FAULHABER AND HAD TRIED TO CONTACT VATICAN THROUGH HIM BUT FAULHABER UNABLE TO DO THIS SAFELY AS GESTAPO MAN IN HIS ENTOURAGE. VON EPP APPARENTLY DESIRED TO KNOW WHETHER HIS APPEARANCE AT HEAD OF BAVARIAN ANTI-HITLER MOVEMENT WOULD TEND TO PREJUDICE MOVEMENT VIEW HIS NAZI BACKGROUND AND RETAINING OFFICE UNDER HITLER. HE PROBABLY ALSO HAS MONARCHICAL AND STRONGLY ANTI COMMUNIST IDEAS.

HEINZE REPORTED TO BE FRIEND OF VON HAEFFEN\*, EXECUTED AFTER JULY 20, AND 502 CONSIDERS HIM RELIABLE. HEINZE WILL RETURN BAVARIA WITHIN WEEK.

I HAVE FULL INFORMATION EPP'S BAD RECORD BUT WOULD APPRECIATE ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE ON HEINZE OR KRIEGL. ALSO YOUR VIEWS ON QUESTION OF POLICY WHETHER SHOULD ENCOURAGE EVEN RASCALS TO FIGHT HITLER HIMSELF IN ORDER WEAKEN HOME FRONT AND IN THIS CASE PREJUDICE POSSIBILITY OF GERMAN REDUIT, OR WHETHER MAN LIKE EPP IS BEYOND PALE.

\*RECEIVED AS NAIPMESS.

\*\*ALSO RECEIVED AS HAEFTEN.

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23 MAR 45 WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT


COPY # 1

**TOP SECRET**




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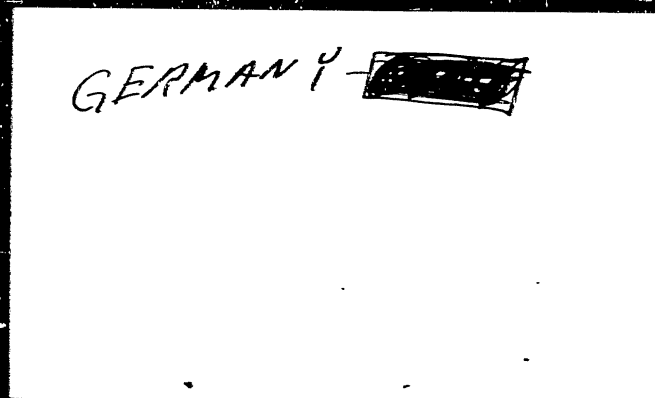
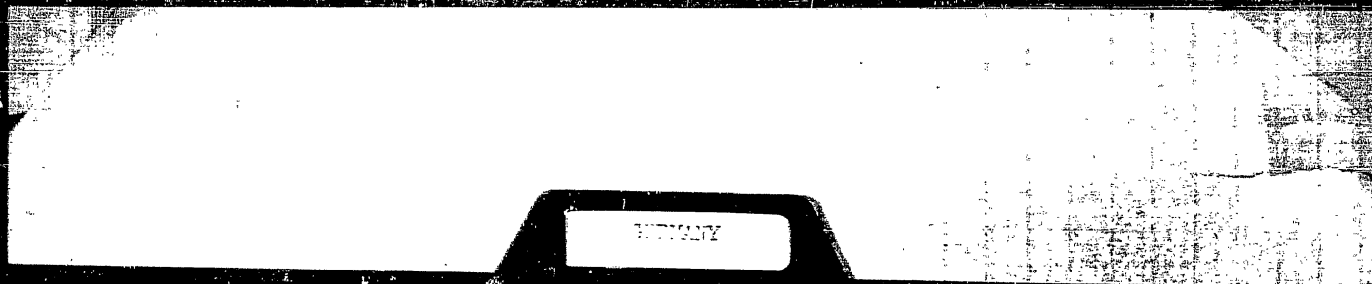
GERMANY

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GERMANY 9013

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Confidential

Sigrid Schmitt, October 15, 1942

SECRET

Germany, 9013

X War Ministry

X Schaefer, Sigrid

German War Ministry.

I While I was still in Berlin, news would leak out of the War Ministry. The biggest leakage occurred in December 1939 when I was given details about the coming invasion of France. I was told that the German attack would center on Sedan, where the Germans expected to be able to break through but that they would keep their concentration of troops secret, by settling them along the Rhine. They would, when Hitler gave the order to advance, be moved straight up North and then veer suddenly to the West toward Sedan. I was told Hitler was waiting for reports from France and that he would strike when he felt the French morale was on the verge of cracking. When Warren Irvin, who was working for NBC at that time, left for Norway and the Finnish fronts, I gave him what details I had and he passed them on to the French in Oslo; I tried to get the news to the French and English through Irvin because when I told our military attaches about the details I had gleaned they had seemed sceptical.

I The men who talked to my friends of the opposition in the War Ministry were mostly Catholics. One group centered around a man in the Food specialists section of the German Army. He was Major Ziegelmeyer - a Catholic from the Palatinate. He got into the Army on the strength of his expert food knowledge and research work carried out on food substitutes. He was working with the Army long before the outbreak of the war, studying ways and means of using soybeans, whale oil and whale meat in an emergency. He wrote several books on the food requirements of the German Army and trained army cooks, which gave him a chance to travel all around the country. His offices were in Doernbergstrasse 7 in Berlin. His name must be kept secret because, if the Nazis have not caught him yet, he could be a very useful man. I purposely avoided seeing much of him - but I had good go-betweens. The man has little courage, but occasionally he gets terribly worried and then he'll talk. The German murders in Poland scared him out of his wits and he and his friends were praying for a German defeat - not entirely out of idealistic motives. He figured that the Schutz Staffel and other men who were allowed to kill as they pleased in Poland, would some day turn against their own countrymen with the same unrestrained ruthlessness they had displayed in Poland. As a man from the Palatinate, Ziegelmeyer loves his comfort and a Nazi future seemed very uncomfortable to him. For a while he tried to pass on as much news as he could - but when he saw that the tips he was handing out were proving useless, he and his friends stopped their activities. They are bound to resume them if they see signs of success on the side of the United Nations, because they are congenitally immune to the Nazi disease.

Ziegelmeyer's wife is not Nazi. She tries to spend her vacation time in Switzerland.

II The other opposition group centers around former and present state employees and officials. Their reasons are

Confidential

Siegfried Schmitt, October 13, 1942

SECRET

Germany, 9013  
X War Ministry  
X Schmitt, Signed

German War Ministry.

I While I was still in Berlin, news would leak out of the War Ministry. The biggest leakage occurred in December 1939 when I was given details about the coming invasion of France. I was told that the German attack would center on Sedan, where the Germans expected to be able to break through but that they would keep their concentration of troops secret, by settling them along the Rhine. They would, when Hitler gave the order to advance, be moved straight up North and then veer suddenly to the West toward Sedan. I was told Hitler was waiting for reports from France and that he would strike when he felt the French morale was on the verge of cracking. When Warren Irvin, who was working for NBC at that time, left for Norway and the Finnish fronts, I gave him what details I had and he passed them on to the French in Oslo; I tried to get the news to the French and English through Irvin because when I told our military attaches about the details I had gleaned they had seemed sceptical.

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Ziegelmeyer's wife is not Nazi. She tries to spend her vacation time in Switzerland.

II The other opposition group centers around former and present state employees and officials. Their reasons are



Confidential

German War Ministry

2 -

purely materialistic though they think or claim they are idealistic, which is a fine, very useful combination. They resent that the Nazi Party introduced its own members into the administrative body of Germany. For them the new men are parvenus, who upset the routine and the privileges to which the old German "Beamte" has been entitled for centuries. The Nazi official is grasping and ambitious. There is nothing very aggressive about the old-time German official who is close enough to earth to realize that the Nazi dream of a world conquest cannot make for happiness.

Quite a number of half-Jews are in this opposition group as well as old nationalists who were forced out of their posts by the Nazis. Their ranks include former officials of the War Ministry, who still have friends in active service. This gives them knowledge of what is going on behind the scenes in the different German military and civilian offices. I was in touch with this group through one of its outstanding members, the former assistant mayor of Berlin, Dr. Elsass. He is Jewish but his wife is Aryan. His son serves in the German Army. The family is from Wuertemberg and Elsass spends a great deal of time in Stuttgart, where he is in touch with the opposition in Southern Germany and Austria. He has a house in Berlin-Dahlem. His daughter is allowed to continue to work in the Dahlem Botanical Gardens. This group is very worried about the attitude of the United Nations; they say that the Propaganda of the United Nations has not been able to convince them and the German masses that "there may not be a repetition of the Wilson peace methods". When I left in February 1941 they were still expecting that the world would love them and give them many of the things the Germans wanted, if only they would chase away the Nazis.

III The third opposition group centers around former high German officers, such as General von Hammerstein and Beck. They are probably monarchistic in their inclinations. They were divided in their views about the best candidate for the German throne. The North Germans favored a Hohenzollern, whereas the South Germans favored Crown Prince Rupprecht or his son. Until the outbreak of the war the Prussians were strongly in favor of Prince Fritz, but his failure to return to the Fatherland when summoned home finished him, and the men who had disapproved of what they called "the romantic aspirations of Prince Louis Ferdinand" swung around to him. His marriage to Russian Princess Kyra helped the chances of Louis Ferdinand as possible candidate for the Prussians.

The Nazis distrust Hammerstein. They made several attempts on his life. He was the one who cooperated most closely with the Russians in the days of the Rapallo Treaty. Though he was in retirement, he warned the German High Command in December 1940, not to underestimate the Russian strength - that the Russians would fight well if attacked on their own soil. His friends in the High Command were eager to have him return to active command.

Confidential

German War Ministry -2-

in case of a German invasion of Russia but he was trying very hard to avoid any call to colors. He could do this by pointing to his age. He is probably about 55 now. He had to give up hunting all his <sup>own</sup> friends' estates; though he is a passionate hunter because somebody tried to shoot him in 1940 while he was out hunting. Another reason he restricted his hunting was that he wanted to be able to use his advancing years as an excuse not to go into active service under Hitler.

This third opposition group had friends in Hitler's own Chancellery. For a while one of Hitler's aides, von Eickendorff was a member of the opposition. He was removed from office about his friend Reinhold Weitz, one-time friend of Hitler and leader of a German racial group, was arrested by the Nazis. Weitz should have been released from prison in October 1941 but was transferred to one of the special detention camps for Germans, which is very similar to a concentration camp. His friends in the army were trying to obtain his release by promising to place him on an isolated estate from where he would not be able to engage in any political activities. The Nazis were leery of this because Weitz was very close to the North-Prussian Junkers and his removal to the country could possibly stir up unrest among the Junkers and the ~~estate~~ owners of his estates. His friends pointed out that this was not very probable because the Junkers' sympathy for the Nazis had been greatly increased by the German victories against the Poles and the Russians whom most Junkers hated.

**IV** The fourth opposition group, which I know is very close to the Nazis. It includes men who used to be enthusiastic members of the party but then lost their faith in Hitler. One of them was Minister Dietrich a thoroughly objectionable person, whose resentment after Hitler withdrew from him, made him quite talkative. This group is in touch with men like Martin Bormann, Philipp Bouhler, and Hitler's doctor, Dr. Theo Morel. I don't believe that Bormann, Bouhler or Morel are aware of the anti-Nazi activities of this group which is opposed to all the forces centering around Himmler. University men, religious men are in the group which is close to the opposition center in the German High Command but also has connections with the underground labor movement.

**V** The cells of labor resistance are very small but pretty numerous. In case of a major Nazi defeat on any front whatsoever they would get together pretty quickly. The workers with whom I spoke said they had no chance to move as long as they had no weapons. Their theory was that the day would come when groups of soldiers would revolt and that they would give the workers access to armories and weapons with which they could go after the Schutzstaffel and the Gestapo. The labor cells do not plan an attempt of any kind except secret passive resistance until they can lay their hands on weapons.

Sigrid Schultz, October 8, 1942

The minor thefts of telephone wires carried out by small boys in Berlin in 1940 created such havoc in the postal service until the criminals were caught, that I believe we should go in for wire stealing in a big way. We also should do more to interfere with railroad traffic.

The damage done to railroad tracks, telephone wires and high tension wires, even when the bombers hit their targets can usually be repaired very quickly.

Would it be possible to build special planes for the sole purpose of dislocating telegraph and railroad service on a big scale?

How about developping a special small dive bomber equipped mainly for the purpose of either cutting and removing telephone wires and placing time bombs and chemicals to destroy both wires and telegraph poles? Or would it be feasible to build a special unit in the shape of a tiny one man helicopter, or glider, or reinforced parachute that can be let down from a plane and hauled back into it after the unit has done its work on wires and railroad tracks?

The equipment needed to cut and pick up pieces of telephone wires and possibly high tension wires need not be very big, which would increase the ~~range~~ <sup>range</sup> of the plane or would make it possible to reduce its size and thus make it hard for the enemy to hit it.

Is there any way of getting hold of telephone and telegraph wires and sending special currents along them to damage their central stations?

In view of the shortage of labor and metal and the difficulty of transporting telegraph poles, the removal of numerous small parts of wire would be sufficient to cause trouble, specially if time bombs or some other devices are placed on telegraph poles to destroy them.

Specially outfitted planes should concentrate on the destruction of railroad lines. Is there a chemical which, if shot on the railroad tracks could weaken them? Some chemical which could be attracted to the tracks through their magnetic power? Or could a plane or one man helicopter carry special electric saws to weaken the rails at carefully chosen times, at night, shortly before train passes the given spot? Could one find a white chemical that looks like snow which could be shot down on snowcovered railroad tracks which would explode when a train passes over it? The lonely stretches in Southern Italy, in the Balkans, in Russia should present an ideal field of operations.

Sigrid Schultz

It would be important to know where the Germans are using the following people:

O.C. Kiep, former German Consul General in New York, who toured the world for Nazi barter deals at the time of the resignation of <sup>King</sup> Edward <sup>of England</sup> and seemed to have made important headway both in South America and China.

Kiep was brought up, possibly even born, in Scotland and speaks with distinct Scotch accent. He has an extremely ambitious wife, daughter of banker Alves who supported the Nazis in the days of the republic.

Irene Moerschner "secretary" of Fritz Wiedemann in San Francisco, - very intelligent and ruthless young woman. Wiedemann tried ~~not~~ <sup>as</sup> to escape her but being of a sentimental temperament, did not have the courage to refuse to accept her as secretary when she had wangled the post from Ribbentrop, - Wiedemann's arch-enemy. At first she tried to follow Wiedemann only for sentimental reasons, but then she became involved with the Gestapo in order to get the <sup>the</sup> permission to go overseas and take along her mother who had been compelled to divorce her Jewish husband to enable the daughter to take on a Nazi job. Before she became Wiedemann's secretary, Moerschner had been working with the art section (opera) of the Nazi Chamber of Culture. I would surmise that she is being used as an agent in foreign lands - possibly South America.

-2-

Where is:

Frau Dilthey, friend of Mrs. Charles Swift (Claire Dux) who was in America as Nazi agent in 1933-1934 - then returned to Germany - went on to Poland to prepare the underground work there. Has not been seen in Berlin since 1926, but presumably still working in Nazi service. She was a friend of Gottfried Feder - retained her connections after he was placed on ice though she had some trouble with Goering's office. She was high enough in the party for Goering to take charge of her case. He personally released her after keeping her in "Alexanderplatz" prison for about twelve days in 1935.

von Winterfeld, president of the German Red Cross. In 1941 he was instructed by the Gestapo to establish "Red Cross" Headquarters in Spain, as center for his future work in South America. Winterfeld has a very slimy financial past. He managed to divorce his wife but retain her fortune and keep the ex-wife and his daughters penniless. There <sup>is</sup> ~~was~~ no crime he would not commit for the sake of money. I don't know Winterfeld's first name, but there is only one <sup>Winterfeld</sup> of importance connected with the Red Cross.

Where is: German industrialist Stalschmitt, <sup>who was</sup> very active in Brazil - in 1940-41 possibly under fake name.

Where is: Sevalio, Naval Attaché at Argentine Embassy in Berlin whom Nazis considered one of their outstanding South American stooges. Tornquist, the South American banker for whose sympathy they hoped - but they were not quite sure of him.



-5-

Where is :

Dr. Alfred Friedmann, the very rich Berlin lawyer who openly proclaimed his sympathy with the Nazi cause. He defended Nazis in Mecklenburg, including the Nazi newspaper relations of Frau Magda Goebbels. There was a rumor that the Nazis had killed him in a concentration camp & others claimed he was still active on behalf of the Nazis in foreign countries. He told me personally in 1930 that " anyone who wants to get on in Germany from now on must side with the Nazis".

Where is

Robby Frey, Swiss -Italian composer, with villa near Lugano or Locarno - allegedly homosexual, in sympathy with Nazi cause and keeping up connections with friends of his ilk in other countries.



Trevliranus fancied himself as a diplomatic expert and in the days of the republic he travelled around diplomatic circles, hoping that some day he might succeed in becoming foreign minister. He had expensive tastes and was always badgering his friends to get him on the board of some industrial company which would enable him to get money.

In England Treviranus tried to continue to live in the more than comfortable style to which he was accustomed. Church, whose passport was made out for himself and his daughter smuggled out a German youngster, who, if my memory is correct, was the child of Treviranus which shows how eager he was to help.

From the personal contact I have had with Treviranus - purely social at official functions and in the Reichstag, I had the impression that he was very ambitious. My feeling is that if the Nazis had offered him some kind of flattering job he would have accepted it. As a former officer he would be able to contact German officers and do that well - but he is always more concerned with the welfare of Treviranus personally, than with the cause for which he is working. ~~His attitude in the days of republic.~~ ~~that seemed to be his attitude in the days of republic.~~ ~~The last address of Church which I had was~~ ~~84 & Harcourt Terrace, Berlin.~~

The last address of Church which I had was  
84 & Harcourt Terrace, Redcliff, off Brompton Road  
London SW 10  
I understand he is on duty in one of the British services. Norman  
Ebbutt would probably know his whereabouts.

Sigrid Schultz

Switzerland

Anna Hoefken-Hempel, sculptress - and bank expert.

A middle-aged woman, who for a while was involved in <sup>every</sup> affair with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank - then she was superseded one of Schacht's secretaries. To get her mind off her jealousy, Schacht helped push her political and artistic career. She was sent to France to "adequately represent German modern art" and given the best of introductions to all the potential friends of Germany.

It was asserted in Berlin at the time of the wedding of the Duke of Windsor to Mrs. Wally that Frau Hoefken-Aschoff had been the only outsider at the party - certainly the only German. The <sup>Paris</sup> Herald Tribune also carried stories about her as the great German artist.

When the Swiss would not give Frau Hoefken a visa as a mere artist seeking inspiration in a neutral country, she was empowered to represent German business firms at important shareholders meetings in ~~Switzerland~~ Switzerland, which gave her ample opportunity to carry on her propaganda and probably also espionage work. Being an older woman it ~~probably~~ would be pretty hard for her to hold her position for long with the Nazis. In one of the unavoidable moments of disappointment, she could be induced to talk and possibly to cooperate. My acquaintances were under the impression that she was carrying on her political work more for the sake of the money and prestige ~~and~~ than for patriotic reasons.

Sigrid Schultz

Mrs. Hutchinson, alias ?  
Pension Wald, Zeltweg 88 or  
Landhaus Jordy, Ragaz, Switzerland where she was in  
November, ~~January~~ 1940

If she is still in Switzerland, she would have good inside information on what is happening in Germany. For about 18 years she has been very close to Furtwaengler. Their daughter Iva has been recognized by Hutchinson but their friends say the resemblance to Furtwaengler is striking.

Mrs. Hutchinson had to flee from Germany. At the outbreak of the war Furtwaengler thought his position was strong enough to afford protection to Mrs. Hutchinson, who may be English by birth - though she may be English only through her marriage to the mythical Mr. Hutchinson. Himmler wanted to arrest her but since Furtwaengler has very good connections in the Nazi party he was tipped off in time and she was able to flee. She had broken her leg a short while before; the cast had just been removed when she heard that she must flee. Her only chance to get away was on foot. This was bad for the leg and while in Switzerland she had to spend most of her time in the care of doctors trying to repair the damage done to the leg on her flight.

My anti-Nazi informants say she knows more about Himmler and his organization than anyone else and Himmler considers her a danger to himself. They refused to tell me why.

When I went to Switzerland in October November 1940, I was asked to get in touch with her and see what I could do for her. Her German friends feared she might be without money. I reached her in Ragaz, where I telephoned her. She said she had enough cash to tide her over until Furtwaengler would be coming out of Germany on one of his concert tours and she felt sure he would refill her coffers. She was desperately worried about her two daughters, Iva Hutchinson and an elder daughter who was married to a Belgian. They had been living in Belgium and fled to Southern France. I conveyed the message to Furtwaengler's friends and he sent them money. The last address of this group was :

Iva Hutchinson, c.o. Monsieur et Madame, Guy Mathot,  
Villa St Hubert, Cap Ferret Gironde.

At the time they were trying to flee to England but I don't know whether they succeeded. The elder daughter was thinking of returning to Brussels because she had most of her money there but was afraid of doing it because of her Mother's row with Himmler. If they are in England or Southern France, they might know something of their Mother's conflict with Himmler that could be useful, though naturally, it would be better if one could contact the Mother.

Sigrid Schultz

Switzerland -

Dr. A. Etscheid, Berlin lawyer who for "business reasons" frequently goes to Switzerland.

Etscheid is an intimate friend of the German chief of staff, General Halder. In the days when Halder was violently anti-Nazi, which was until 1938, Etscheid seemed very anti-Nazi too. He defended quite a number of the Catholic priests who were in trouble with the Nazis but by 1938 the office of the Berlin Nuncio was suspicious of him. They were under the distinct impression that information which they had entrusted to Etscheid as their lawyer had reached the Nazis much more quickly than normal.

There is no doubt that by 1939 and 1940 the Nazis were using him and sending him to Switzerland on special, confidential missions. I don't know why, but my impression is that the lawyer's main job was to contact German spies, though officially he was going to Switzerland to settle the claims of his Jewish clients in Vienna and Holland.

Etscheid is nearing sixty. His weaknesses are manifold. He fancies himself as a Don Juan and could be handled with great ease by a strikingly beautiful woman. I believe it would be worthwhile having him pumped because he has excellent Nazi connections. He is deeply involved in the deals through which the papers of the Hugenberg concern were sold for a song to different Nazi groups.

He is a heavy drinker but has reached the point where he thinks he can stand more than he actually can take and retain a clear mind. He could be made to talk with ~~many~~ the help of very well-chosen cognac drinks.

Etscheit 2

The fact that Etscheit has been able to remain in favor after defending members of the catholic clergy , and negotiating for the release of some Jewish property, shows that he must have been very useful to the Nazis, which renders his regular trips to Switzerland extra interesting. The Nazis also showed their gratitude to him by cutting him in on the profits of their " deals" after they occupied rich Holland.

If Etscheit ever gets the impression that the position of the Nazis is weakening he will spill everything he knows for the promise of some kind of protection in the days of the unavoidable German upheaval. When I saw him last in 1941, January, he was a very much scared man - scared, because he thought " if the Nazis cannot continue to win, the Allies will punish Germany infinitely more severely than they did in 1918 and the German people will have to expiate the crimes of the Gestapo in Poland and Czechoslovakia,"not to speak of Holland , where Etscheit himself had helped seize the loot. He could be a useful scoundrel.

Sigrid Schultz,  
October 9. 1942

Fieldmarshall Halder, Chief of the German General Staff.

Until 1938 Halder was violently anti-Nazi. He called Hitler the Anti-Christ and made statements in front of me, which, if they ever had been repeated would have cost him his job and his head.

I met him repeatedly between 1936 and 1939. At the time he was on duty in Munich he had serious clashes with the local Nazis, but came out of the fray as the victor. He told me several times: "if the officers in command of the German Army had dared act in time, Germany would have no Anti-Christ at the helm of its government". He was a fervent catholic and most of his clashes with the Nazis were about the Catholic Church.

"There was one Saturday in Munich when the Nazis had called upon their followers to prevent Church collections in the catholic churches on the following Sunday. The catholics were determined to go ahead with their collections and there seemed no doubt that serious clashes would be unavoidable. I took it upon myself to go to the Brown House and tell the Nazis that I was posting soldiers beside every Munich church and that if there were any danger of clashes or unrest of any kind, they had orders to shoot - and that my men would not hesitate to do so! The whole demonstration was called off- which shows what you can do if you know how to handle Nazis", Halder said.

Another time he was deeply depressed because he was in charge of the appeals for mercy from soldiers convicted of homosexuality. "I feel sorry for the youth of Germany. They are being ruined by the Nazi youth organizations. The same as our young men come to us, into the Army in



Halder 2

very bad moral ~~an~~ condition if they were <sup>in Hitler Youth,</sup> Nazi ~~men~~, the young women are being ruined in the women's organisations. Night after night I study the cases of young homosexuals whom we are trying to straighten out after the Nazi party ruins them. Baldur von Schirach and his whole outfit should be shot".

Halder spoke glowingly of his catholic faith and there is no doubt that he takes his religion seriously.

Then toward the end of 1938 I met Halder again and he made the most perfect Nazi speeches, glorifying the genius of Adolf Hitler and "all the great things he was doing for the German race". His appointment as chief of the General Staff might have something to do with this change in later years.

In the days before he was an avowed Nazi, Halder described himself as the "student of that great master, Beck", of the German General Staff - but <sup>after</sup> Beck got into trouble with Hitler, Halder never mentioned him again in my presence. Beck who never gave up his opposition to Hitler was in danger, several times in 1939-1940, when some of his monarchistic friends were arrested (including Reinhold Wulle) and sentenced to prison. It is asserted that Halder saved Beck.

<sup>The Nazis said</sup>  
X Halder himself worked out the plans for the German invasion of the Lowlands, Belgium and Northern France. Beck's friends say that the plan really was Beck's old plan, on which Beck cooperated with Halder.

The success of the Blitzkrieg in France strengthened Halder's position. Some say that he was disappointed at not being showered with as many titles and decorations as other generals. Halder himself told

Halder 3

a friend of mine that he had discussed the question of titles and decorations with Hitler personally. His friend General Jodl had called him in for consultation because Hitler was stamped. Goering had told him that he would not agree to Hitler's idea of naming a big flock of new Fieldmarshalls. He told Hitler that he, as a Nazi officer, should always be allowed to retain a higher rank than the others who did not emerge from the Nazi Party. Halder said that he suggested to Hitler that he name Goering "Reich Feldmarschall" which would be considered a higher rank than a mere "Feld Marschall" and Hitler was grateful for the suggestion.

Halder's wife is not as convinced a catholic as he is. Despite the apparent surrender of Halder to Hitler, I believe his catholic streak remains strong and it could be used to good advantage - provided the German catholic refugees cooperate. Some of them, such as Prelate Kaas who is in the Vatican have developed a serious case of homesickness for Germany and in view of these feelings they are joining the appeaser camp, which is regrettable.

A good, sanctimonious sounding, but energetic catholic might get at Halder through Etschelt but not as long as the Catholic Church in America remains divided.

I did not hear of any castle or farm being bestowed on Halder by Hitler, which is further evidence that he is <sup>not</sup> as glowing a Nazi as one might surmise from the fact that he is the chief of staff, traveling on the glory of a plan worked out by Beck.

Sigrid Schultz October 15, 1942

Rachel von Grothe, or Grote, American-born, widow of German aristocrat, who claimed to be anti-Nazi but in reality was working for the Nazis.

Countess v.G., a beautiful blonde in her thirties was born in New England. Her maiden name was Rachel Smith. At the time of her marriage to von Grothe she had some money (possibly connected with Chase and Sanborn interests) but the Count was pretty wealthy in his own right.

Nobody was more violent than Rachel in her defense of the Nazis in the early years of their rule. She did not come to Berlin very often at that time, spending long weeks at her husband's castle, but when she did come she would be flying in all directions. She would make scenes to her German acquaintances who were in the habit of inviting American correspondents to their parties, telling them that all correspondents were enemies of Germany.

Some time before the outbreak of the war, Rachel changed her tune. She suddenly claimed to be homesick. She would tell the more impressionable men of the American colony, specially the younger diplomats, how unhappy she was - that her marriage had been a mistake, though, said she, her husband was violently anti-Nazi, he still was a typical German husband. She had five children in her "unhappy" marriage.

I first met the Countess in 1933 - toward the end of the year, when I was returning to Europe after a short leave of absence at home. The Captain of the boat on which I was returning gave one of the customary cocktail parties. Among the guests was Rachel v.G. As the Captain was introducing us to each other, she cut him short and said "I know all about Miss Schultz - she is an enemy of Germany - she belongs to those who manufacture unforgivable lies about Germany! With a fine dramatic gesture, she turned her back on the Captain and me.

At a New Year's eve Party given by the younger <sup>American</sup> diplomatic set in 1934, Rachel turned up again and again staged little Nazi scenes. She and Sandra Fuehr, daughter of Geheimrat Fuehr of the Foreign Office and American-born Marion Alexander, ~~who was~~ (both <sup>very</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>German</sup> ~~American~~ <sup>now</sup>) went about telling their German friends who were at the same party which were the wicked American correspondents from whom they should steer clear.

In about 1938 Rachel started coming to Berlin more frequently and suddenly she started greeting me like a long-lost friend. I began hearing the tale of her unhappy marriage. But Rachel was traveling in the same set as the German twin Princesses Wrede, who, I knew definitely were in the pay of the Gestapo. Through a freak of chance I had seen the Schutz Staffel chief Breithaupt stop one of the Princesses in the corridor of the Hotel Esplanade, right close to my office.

the beautiful Rachel- 2

I indulged in a bit of eavesdropping. Breithaupt was telling the Princess that he needed the "material" she had promised him. The Princess countered "I just met the man a few days ago. I cannot go to his room right on the first day I meet him, but I know what you want and I'll get it. Just give me time". Then, a few sentences I could not understand and finally a warning from Breithaupt to the Princess that she was overdrawing her account and that she had better get busy.

There was no doubt in my mind that the American-born Countess was playing the same game as Princesses Frede for the sake of money or favors for the husband she allegedly disliked. In the years immediately preceding the war any German associating much with Americans would have quite an uncomfortable time - unless his association netted the Nazis a lot of information. Playing bridge, and assuming the role of the helpless, unhappy female, the Countess seemed innocuous to many of our countrymen - which is the perfect set-up for a good Nazi listener.

After the Nazis occupied the Lowlands and Belgium, the Count was given an important post in the administration of one of these countries. I believe he was placed in charge of the automobile corps and industry and automobile supplies in these countries - I am not sure of the details - but I am certain that he would not have been given the kind of job he received if his Nazi standing had not been perfect.

Rachel, the good bridge player, was a frequent guest in the little house, near Magdeburger Platz which was the home of some of the American diplomats who used to entertain quite a lot. She succeeded in making one of our diplomats, Carlos Warner believe that she was unhappy but that out of love for her five German children, she hesitated to get a divorce, which would enable her to marry him. He carried a whole flock of her photographs and those of the children back to America with him and told his family he would marry her as soon as she were free. The Count died or was killed in action. The "Countess", the last time I heard about her was in Switzerland trying to get back to America and at the same time settle her affairs in Germany. She had already decided which ~~of her five children~~ two of her five children she would take along to America. With three of her children remaining in Germany, there seems little doubt that the Nazis would continue to have a strong hold over her. She also loves to play the role of the lady with a castle and with little crowns embroidered and embossed on her possessions as symbol of the rank of Countess. I don't quite see her giving that up to become an honest, unassuming American citizen. Therefore I feel certain, she is working for the Germans in Switzerland. If she thought she could get any advantage out of working for Americans, she would pretend to do it. She could be used by someone who distrusted her completely. She might serve well for the passing on of fake news to Germany.

Sigrid Schults, October 18.1942

Add to Dr. Dorn's Biographies :

Dr. Robert Ley,

In one of the first big biographies, Dr. Ley had written about himself, shortly after the Nazis assumed power, it was stated that his real name had been Levy, but that owing to the great services he <sup>had</sup> rendered to the Nazi Party before it assumed power, he had been allowed to remain in the Party and in power under his new name. He had adopted the new name quite a number of years before he joined the Nazis. The biography was later withdrawn from circulation.

As a "hinelander, Ley is one of the most jovial Nazis. He insists on having his fun. Hitler made him swear off liquor on repeated occasions : theoretically Ley is no longer a drinking man - in reality, his consumption is phenomenal.

Since he was born in 1890, Ley cannot claim to be a young man. His wife was also middle aged when the Nazis assumed power. He divorced her and married a dazzling <sup>and very young</sup> blond who, for a time, replaced Magda Goebbels in Hitler's favor. Frau Ley is very much in the competition of Nazi women for Hitler's attention. In 1940 she seemed to be the most successful of the five ranking ladies who wanted to be proclaimed the most elegant woman in Germany by Hitler, and who hoped that this would help them increase the power of their husbands. These five were, <sup>including</sup> ~~beside~~ Frau Ley, Magda Goebbels, Emmy Sonnemann, Frau von Ribbentrop, Frau Philipp Bouhler; <sup>for a while Mrs. Dieckhoff, wife of German ambassador to U.S. was also in the running.</sup>

Ley is a man of great tenacity. He has been handicapped by a speaking defect, which he is said to have overcome completely.

Sigrid Schultz October 13.1949

Dr. Robert Ley - 2 -

For three years he got up every morning in time to take a speaking lesson at seven o'clock. His teacher was a Dutchman, who would accompany Ley on many of his trips, in order to teach him while he was traveling.

The problem of creating a leadership which would be able to carry on the Nazi system after the death of Hitler and some of the original Nazi chieftains, preoccupied Ley very deeply. He devoted very much time to the "Ordensburg" where the "Junkers," the future leaders of the Nazis, were being trained. When we visited the Prussian Ordensburg with the Duke of Windsor, Ley showed us around with great pride. I was struck by the fact that many of the young men seemed somewhat homosexual. After we had been shown some of the dormitories, I asked Ley, if the set-up was not a little similar to a catholic monastery and how could he reconcile the Nazi attitude toward catholic monks and their creation of centers which were just like monasteries? The Duke of Windsor blushed. He would have gladly throttled me. Ley was silent for some seconds and seemed to consider the question very seriously, showing that it had already been pre-occupying him. "We have a village in the neighborhood and the boys go down there and have a good time" said Ley - "besides we do allow some of them to have families and live on the grounds of the Burg". He then took us to one of the homes of a married manager of the Burg.

Ley has a tremendous income as chief of the Labor Front. Some estimate it at 600 000 000 marks annually, which would be a minimum



Dr. Robert Ley -3-

He has managed to keep control of this income - i.e. both the government and the Nazi party have to bicker with him when they want a slice of it - which gives him a very strong position.

As chief of staff of the Supreme Command of the Political Organization of the NSDAP, Ley directs the activities of between 2 and 3 000 000 cell leaders and "block wardens" who supervise all activities of the German population. This gives him his own secret police.

Ley works very closely with Himmler. They cooperate on their schemes for the "new German way of life", which calls for even more regimentation than the Germans are having now.

German industry resented Ley and his organizations very much at the beginning of the Nazi rule. But since the war, which gave German businessmen a good chance to do some foraging/without too much supervision in foreign countries from Ley, as long as they gave a good rake-off to his friends, they are less critical than they used to be. The small businessmen, who lack political pull are the ones who are against Ley but they are disappearing very rapidly.

Workers who thought that under the Nazi regime it would be possible for them to advance rapidly, find that they have very little chance of becoming independent businessmen. The small shop, so dear to the heart of the German lower middle class is being frozen out. This is being done systematically by Ley and the other Nazi bodies which are acting on Hitler's recommendation: "eliminate independent capital because it is the enemy of a planned economy." A national economy planned and operated or controlled by the Nazi party is the goal of Hitler and of Robert Ley. It also corresponds to the wishes of the men who are devising the "new state" for Hitler, such as Alfred Rosenberg and his University

Dr. Robert Ley -4-

professor friends. They are working out a new social constitution, which resembles pretty closely the old Germanic feudal state - with the members of the Nazi parties and specially its functionaries, taking the place of the old-time aristocracy.

Ley's chief contact with foreign groups has been through the "Strength through Joy movement". Quite a number of foreign groups were invited for its festivals in Hamburg including English youths. It was on the invitation of Ley that the Duke of Windsor and his Duchess toured German industrial centers. Ley footed all the bills. The duke did not even tip the servants in the hotels in which he stayed, which rather shocked the smaller functionaries of the Labor Front.

Ley's organisation recruited "workers of German blood" in America. Many of them supplied full details on the plants in which they had been working in America. In the building ~~running from~~ on Kurfuerstenstrasse, between von Einem and the corner opposite Courbierestrasse in Berlin, all details on American industry were gathered in files which the Nazis said "were the most complete collection of economic information on America in existence in the whole world - including America". Ley's organisations, the Gestapo and the military secret services of Germany cooperated in this outfit. Death sentences were meted out to several of its members for talking about its organization in 1940.

Ley ~~spoke~~ has lived <sup>most</sup> of the time since the Nazis seized power in Berlin-Grünwald. He occupied two Jewish villas, which he connected through additional wings, until the Ley family had about 47 rooms at its disposal for living and entertaining purposes. The villa is on Horststrasse Berlin-Grünwald.

Sigrid Schultz  
October 9, 1942

### Ribbentrop

Until the middle of the twenties he was known as plain "Joachim Ribbentrop" but then one of his distant relatives adopted him and bequeathed his title to him. He did not join the nobility until about 1928 - 29.

His wife was the daughter of the champagne manufacturer Henkell who had the most luxurious villa in the elegant little spa of Wiesbaden. Despite their money the Henkells never quite made the grade in ~~the~~ Wiesbaden society and their daughter resented this very bitterly. She tried very hard to marry some officer of the nearby Mayence garrison but failed.

At the time she was casting about for a husband, one of the Jewish bankers of Cologne with whom her father did business, was interested in Joachim Ribbentrop. Berliners assert that he brought them together because he was anxious to have aid the Henkells work with the young man who was eager to start in the liquor business.

After they were married, the Ribbentrops moved to Berlin and immediately worked very hard to get into society. They had a villa in Berlin's most elegant suburb, Dahlem and entertained lavishly. Ribbentrop would go the rounds of Berlin Embassies and Legations and collect orders for champagne and whisky.

At a Press Ball which took place in 1928 or 1927 Mrs. Ribbentrop succeeded in getting introduced to Mrs. Strassenmann and to other leading politicians in Berlin which gave the Ribbentrops a start in Berlin's political salons.

Until he married the Henkell girl, Ribbentrop was reputed to be a happy go-lucky young business man with many affairs. After the marriage came off, the affairs went on but there was nothing happy-go-lucky about the Ribbentrop ménage. Ribbentrop had no inhibitions about asking the younger members of the diplomatic corps to invite him to the functions at which the chiefs of staff would be present. In some cases he promised the young diplomats rebates on their champagne bills in exchange for invitations, Berliners claimed.

After he became Foreign Minister, his wife took to coming to the Foreign Office. He would try to break her of the habit, but members of the Foreign Office staff who were not active Nazis told her she would storm into his office and make terrific scenes, which could be heard from adjoining offices. "Without my money, you would be nowhere, I made you and you must do what I want to have done", was her usual battle cry. The men in the Ribbentrop staff would try to keep her away, but they did not always succeed.

She was very anxious for the good graces of Hitler and she was extremely jealous of the younger women, notably Emmy Goering and Magda Goebbels. Since she could not impress Hitler with her youthful charm she tried to pose as the model German mother. One of the subjects she would bring up, when staging a scene in the Foreign

## Ribbentrop 2

Office or in the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ more public rooms of the Ribbentrop summerhome near Berlin was the smallness of the Ribbentrop family. She would yell very loud to make sure that witnesses realized it was not her fault that there were no more Ribbentrop babies. She went to quite a number of Berlin specialists demanding the newfangled medicines which are supposed to enable women who have passed 40 to have children. Her last child ~~xxxxxxxx~~ was born after she was 45. She wanted Hitler to be its godfather but I do not know whether she succeeded in putting this over.

The Ribbentrops also catered extensively to Hitler's craving for a new "German style of interior decoration". Ribbentrop himself would submit the plans for his Embassy in London or his home in Sonnenberg near Berlin to Hitler's inspection. From time to time Berlin auctioneers would call on their customers to tell them that furniture built specially for Ribbentrop was going to be auctioned off publicly because he and his wife had decided on new changes of their interior decoration schemes. The things I saw were very gaudy affairs with lots of silk brocade of the most delicate hue.

Ribbentrop himself belongs to the Nazi group which sides with Himmler. For a while he was quite genuinely taken with the plan of sincere Russo-German cooperation. Paul Schmidt, his press chief who was in Moscow with Ribbentrop when the Russo-German treaty was signed, claimed that Stalin and Ribbentrop had a big competition on which of the two could drink more champagne. The Germans claimed that Stalin's capacity had been astounding. Hoffmann, the photographer, when describing the meeting between Ribbentrop and Stalin would also speak of the joint Russo-German drinking orgy.

In December 1940 a number of German officers who had always opposed cooperation with Russia managed to get to see Hitler in Berchtesgaden without witnesses. When they returned to Berlin they told Germans I know that they had gone to Hitler because they had information from Russia to the effect that the Russians were re-arming. They had also been told that Stalin had said he would "be ready for the German menace in two years". "But I shall not give them these two years" Hitler told these officers. At the same time he asked them not to repeat his statement in front of Ribbentrop or any of the other officials. Ribbentrop is a good fellow but he is sold on the idea of absolute cooperation with Russia and I don't want to tell him now that I am against it. The little group liked these statements very much because it disliked Ribbentrop and thought this was an indication that Hitler was getting ready to shed him. Ribbentrop is hated by most of the men of his staff, including even some of the men who got their job thru him.

Ribbentrop acquired his Sonnenberg estate by shady means, just as he acquired his South German estate of Fuschl.

Ribbentrop relies very strongly on the information he receives

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from his own little secret service. It includes a number of aristocratic ladies who travel around with the diplomatic set. Among them are Princesses Wrede who work both for the Gestapo and Himmler. They often make disparaging remarks about Ribbentrop to their foreign diplomatic friends - but that is only a 'lend' used to pump their friends.

The Foreign Office also runs elegant quarters for a lady by the name of Kitty and her staff. Kitty used to be pointed out to visiting diplomats as "the former mistress of the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson" and the diplomats, specially if they hailed from the Balkans, were quite impressed. The Kitty apartment was on Giesebrechtstrasse in Berlin and was supplied from the private stocks of whisky and champagne of Ribbentrop.

Ribbentrop still believes that the time will come when the Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be useful to Germany. "When they were in Lisbon Ribbentrop sent down special emissaries to check on their activities. One of Ribbentrop's men tried to circulate the rumor that an emissary of the Duke of Windsor was in Berlin shortly after Dunkerque. At the time of the visit to Berlin of a Duke of Windsor and the Duchess, Ribbentrop remained in the background, but anti-nazis claimed this was only to "counteract the rumors that Ribbentrop had known the Duchess very well when she was plain Mrs. Simpson". He likes to use the word "social penetration" when speaking of Nazi propaganda in foreign countries.

How closely Himmler and Ribbentrop cooperate was shown in the case of Edit von Coler, the blond agent who prepared the Nazi reign in Roumania and who, it seems safe to assume, has been the most successful of German agents - to date, at least. Edit is the cousin of Himmler's wife and Himmler always took a great interest in her. When she had established romantic contact with a half-Jewish Propaganda Minister of Roumania, Himmler went to work to get her Ribbentrop's blessing and cooperation. Whenever she was in Berlin in the years that her headquarters were in Bucharest, she would have long personal conferences with Ribbentrop about her activities in Roumania.

Sigrid Schultz

GOERING:

In the years before the Nazis assumed power, Goering was very often on the verge of bankruptcy, despite the fact that he had received considerable money from his <sup>1. Swedish</sup> wife. People who like to describe him as a "tender hearted soul" point to the ritual with which he surrounded the remains of his first wife. He carries on this ritual only to impress the sentimental Swedish relations of wife nr. 1 who play quite an important role in Swedish society. Goering has been able to make very good use of his Swedish friends for the Nazi cause. I know he was not particularly upset by the death of wife nr. 1 because we used to invite him and pump at the time of her final illness and death. <sup>In 1931 or 1932</sup> After a luncheon at Felzer's, I decided that the table manners of Goering and his aide, another member of the Reichstag by the name of Koerner, <sup>(now Secretary of State in the Air Ministry)</sup> were good enough to warrant inviting them to my Sunday night parties. At the end of the luncheon I asked Goering to come with his wife. "She died last month", was his answer.

I had noticed that he was wearing a black armband but he and Koerner had been exceptionally gay, in their own Nazi way, at the luncheon and there certainly was no trace of mourning in his manners. Months later he started his little cult which netted him great sympathy in the moneyed Swedish families. Swedes who had not succeeded in gaining great popularity with the British set turned to Hitler <sup>via Goering.</sup> One of the friends of Goering <sup>Marham</sup> was the brother of the big shipping expert Axel Johnson. He was Helge Johnson, "Master of the Royal Buckhounds of the King of Sweden". He was quite useful to the Germans because he bought concerns in neutral countries, ostensibly for Sweden, but with the understanding that the raw materials produced by these concerns should go to Germany. Timeliness in Spain



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and Spanish mercury mines were the object of Johnson's negotiations with Goering shortly after Goering was made chief of the Four Year Plan. There may have been more, but these were the two only groups which Johnson mentioned to me. The last time I saw him in Germany he asked me to help him find a German princess, who was not too poor and not too ugly, to marry her off to one of the young Swedish princes who was in danger of succumbing to the charm of some English girls. Though he did not say so, Johnson and his friends were very anxious to increase the influence of Germans in Swedish aristocratic circles. They were doing this partly to please the very beautiful wife of the King's grandson and heir, Sybilla of Coburg, as fanatic a Nazi as was ever known. Sybilla plays a very important role at the Swedish court and any little sentimental gesture Goering makes toward the memory of wife nr. 1, helps her in her Nazi intrigues in Sweden. She may try to hide her activities, stressing the close relationship of the Coburgs with the British Royal House and the English influence in her education - but Goering considers her "one of the most useful Germans".

When the Nazis issued orders to develop German<sup>new</sup> automobile industry, Goering who knew all about the coming orders, speculated heavily just like any wicked capitalist, and made enormous profits. Despite his new wealth he did not bother much about paying his bills. At first the antique dealers on whom Goering used to descend with his fiancée, or aides, were delighted to have this fine customer who could pull wires for them, but then they discovered that he got very nasty if they insisted on payment. <sup>for his purchases.</sup> The firm Herpich, which made the bridal gown <sup>and Traubman</sup> of Emmy Sonnemann

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for her wedding with Goering, spent long months waiting for the bill to be settled. Its chiefs had heated controversies on whether or not they dared demand payment. My recollection is that they received only a small part of the money due them. Goering's love for money was illustrated most clearly after the occupation of Poland.

As chief of German wartime economics Goering had prepared extensive plans on how to make use immediately of all the resources of Upper Silesia and other parts of Poland. The Germans had barely conquered Upper Silesia when special trains crossed into former Poland loaded with all the equipment needed to turn one of the <sup>Upper-Silesian</sup> ~~best~~ plants into a plant for the manufacture of synthetic oil out of the Upper Silesian coal.

The main office for the administration of property in conquered Eastern lands, "the Haupt<sup>U</sup>treuhandstelle Ost" sold Polish mines and factories to one of the members of Goering's staff acting on his behalf.

The Dombrova mines were sold to Goering for 82 000 000 marks, to be paid in small instalments. Their real value <sup>was</sup> ~~assessed~~ at 240 million marks. Their monthly minimum profit, under conditions prevailing in 1933 and 1940 ranged between three and four million marks, which made it easy for Goering to pay off his debt quickly and legalize the whole transaction according to the Nazi ideas of legality. The Dombrova mines include such mines as the Dubensko-Richterfachschaft, Mislowitz, Ferdinand Florentine, Graefin Laura, and others <sup>whose</sup> ~~whose~~ correct names can certainly be found in books specializing on Polish industry since the complete holdings of the Dombrova concern should be listed.

Hitler questioned Goering on these purchases when some of his

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other aides complained that ~~th~~ he was getting too rich, but Goering said that as chief of the Hermann Goering Werke he had to have these Polish holdings and the matter was settled.

That Goering, like all other Nazis has been collecting works of art that appealed to him in the galleries <sup>of</sup> his Jewish countrymen, and sometimes in the local museums, is well-known. What may be less well-known is that in the first months of the war he developed a great fondness for madonnas carved out of wood. He has a circular chapel that is right beside his breakfast room on his estate "Karin Hall". It is filled with old Madonnas collected in Polish, Belgian and French churches and chapels. One of the Nazi believers in the Germanic Faith, claimed this collection showed that Goering was just a plutocratic follower of Catholicism. Goering answered that he collected these madonnas as evidence that the art of the Middle Ages in France, Poland, Czechoslovakia was really German art because these madonnas were very similar to the German madonnas. He also had a few ~~ex~~ Italian pieces, but they were not as ~~numerous~~ <sup>numerous</sup> as he wanted them to be because somehow the Italians were not willing to remove madonnas from chapels for the sake of Goering.

The main problem <sup>n</sup> confronting Goering now is his feud with Himmler. His relations with Ribbentrop are not very good because, in the months in which he was very popular with Hitler, Ribbentrop protested most violently against Goering's activities in foreign affairs. He was so successful that for a while Hitler forbade Goering to do anything in the line of foreign propaganda, - but then the Germans suffered a few setbacks in the Balkans. Goering happened to have excellent relations with some of the Serbs and Rumanians and so he was told resume his activities but only in

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cooperation with Ribbentrop - a restriction of his powers, which he tried to ignore.

The conflict goes back to the days when Goering agreed that Himmler could take over the police forces in Germany because he wanted to concentrate on the creation of a German air force. That Goering had very close control of the police when he was master was illustrated by one little incident. <sup>In the course of 1935</sup> He was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Club in the Hotel Adlon. I was acting as official hostess and Goering was at my right. I had been having quite a lot of trouble with snoopers and denunciations and agents provocateurs. I seized the opportunity to jump on Goering and complain about the agents offering me so-called military news, quite evidently for the purpose of trapping me. I told him I knew that the agents of the German police got very little money and that they worked on the bonus system. <sup>I further told him</sup> I was not worried about my falling for any of their fake stories, but I was worried about what they might make up to earn that bonus. Naturally, I added, when <sup>someone</sup> I did not know asked to see me, I usually arranged it so that my assistant or secretary could listen in, the minute I wanted them to - but that the agents were wasting their time. Goering was somewhat sore at me - made remarks about the descendants of Norwegian peasants who were always stubborn and always were determined to say what they wanted - to which I countered with remarks about cowards ~~liars~~ and flatterers, who did nobody any good - which was an old ~~fixed~~ controversial subject between us since the days we used to invite him as a mere member of the Reichstag. The net result was that no shady tipster called on us for months afterwards.

Goering had believed that even if he got out of the police command,

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he would be able to order the police around, when ~~he~~ <sup>ever</sup> he felt like it. Then to his surprise ~~he~~ found that the meek seeming little Heinrich Himmler, was not pliable, that he was determined to run the police as his own show and would not let Goering interfere.

In the spring of 1940 Himmler claimed to have discovered subversive elements in Goering's airforce and specially in his Air Ministry. He tried to arrest some of the technical men of Goering's staff - who were not Nazis. Goering was employing them because they really were experts in their fields and efficiency was his main concern. One of these men was Ernst Udet, whom Goering made a general in his Air Force though Udet, at best was a lukewarm Nazi. He was interested in planes, whisky and women + politics left him pretty cold. The men who got in trouble with Himmler in the spring of 1940 were elder men of ~~the German~~ <sup>former nationals</sup> airforce. There was much talk of an espionage scandal. There was even more talk of a terrific scene which took place in the Air Ministry between Goering and Himmler.

There is no doubt that Himmler was trying to arrest some of the assistants of Goering, who he claimed had been involved in a case of espionage. Goering summoned Himmler to his Ministry and told him that if one single official of his Air Ministry were molested by the Gestapo, he would personally horsewhip Himmler. We heard rumors about this scene from our tipsters. I had it confirmed by Ernst Udet, whom I met a little while later. Udet told me that he had never been terribly fond of Goering, but he had to take off his hat to him - he did get things going and the way he had laid out Himmler shortly before that had won him his affection and admiration for all time to come.

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Himmler is not the kind of man who forgets. There is no doubt whatsoever that he has worked very hard to discredit Goering in Hitler's eyes. Goering's defeat in the air battle over England in September 1940 served Himmler's purposes well.

Goering had warned Hitler in August <sup>1940</sup> that he would not be able to carry out the air assault over England. He wanted more planes and more pilots than he had at that time for the attack on England. Hitler threatened to take the air command away from Goering if he failed to attack in September. ~~Hitler should not have~~ The fact that Goering had been right, that the Germans did not have enough planes for an invasion of England, restored him in the graces of Hitler for a while, - nevertheless some resentment <sup>which</sup> stayed in Hitler's mind facilitates the work of Himmler, eager to discredit Goering in Hitler's eyes because he wants to be the one Hitler appoints as his official heir. <sup>He wants Hitler to appoint him as his official heir</sup> and not Goering. <sup>Now that Hess is removed out of Himmler's path, he can concentrate on Goering, and Goering knows it.</sup>

Goering is extremely fond of his daughter and <sup>specially</sup> of his wife, though it took him a very long time to make up his mind to marry her. He knew Emmy Sonnemann from the days when the Nazi party would congregate in Weimar where she was engaged at the State Theater, playing only minor roles. I don't know whether "State theater" is the correct name - it was the main theater of Weimar, which ever since the days of Goethe has prided itself on its cultural activities. He probably knew Emmy since 1929 - possibly 1930.

After the Nazis assumed power and Goering became President of



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the Reichstag, she spent virtually days on end sitting in the waiting room leading to Goering's office, waiting for him to emerge. One of the first times I went in to interview him after he became speaker of the Reichstag, I saw the lovely, stately blond sitting there waiting for him. I knew nothing of the romance and with my customary lack of tact I put my foot into it. I told him one could see he had come on in the world, just by looking at his waiting room - that he certainly had one of the best looking German women I had seen in a long time sitting out there, quite evidently waiting for him or someone of his staff. Goering looked at me very suspiciously - then shook his head as if he really were annoyed. In 1933 he was not thinking of marrying Emmy. He still was in love with the woman he had told me about in 1931 / the actress Kaethe Dorsch.

Kaethe was certainly five to ten years older than Goering - but she was a charming woman and a very great actress - and the glamor of the theater always appealed to Goering. She had two most loyal suitors, - the one was Jakob Goldschmidt, - the rich banker, undeniably Jewish and what is worse in Berlin - an Eastern Jew - and Captain Hermann Goering. The latter knew quite well that Goldschmidt was trying to induce Kaethe to marry him; he told me that it was hard to compete with a man as rich as Goldschmidt. The banker also knew of the romantic attachment of Goering for Kaethe. She tried to reconcile the two groups. The result was that Goldschmidt told me "Hitler is an answer to the German soul" when I was having dinner at his sumptuous villa in Neu Babelsberg some time in the winter of 1932 - together with Claire Lux (Mrs. Charles Swift of Chicago). This statement coming from a Jew seemed so extraordinary that I finally asked Goldschmidt, how he, a Jew, would reconcile himself to the Nazi creed which

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"Hitler does not really mean his antisemitism the way you newspaper people interpret it." It is directed only against the Jews who slipped into Germany after the World War and in inflation years, without getting the official permission to enter Germany. Besides he does not mean to enforce it - it is just a political plank" etc. Goldschmidt got out of Germany with at least four million marks.  
"When the Nazis assumed power and the Goldschmidts got into trouble, Kaethe Dorsch called on Goering."

In the first years after the Nazis assumed power Goering would give many theater parties - his Opera Ball, usually held on the eve of his birthday - January 12. - was ~~always a~~ <sup>always a</sup> ~~the~~ most sumptuous festivity. ~~xxxxxxingxxxxxx~~ Goebbels tried to compete with him but he never quite made the grade. In later years, after he had built himself a grand palace connected with his Air Ministry, Goering had the actors of his theaters perform in one of his big festive halls. During the war, Berlin actresses started complaining that the tone of these ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> affairs was getting very rough. In former years, they said, the Nazi chieftains had kept up a certain pretence of correctness and formality. Then the actors

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noticed a great change in the choice of plays - They had to perform in very risqué plays for the amusement of the Nazi chieftains. The actresses who had to perform in "Kirschen aus Rom" staged in one of Goering's salons said they had a very difficult time. The play calls for a minimum of costumes - just a few leopardskins or such. The actresses said that it was not so very difficult to perform with this minimum of clothes on the stage - but it was quite different if you had to do it in a small room, with the gentlemen equipped with opera glasses, before they started moving closer.

Non-Nazis who discussed the new trend, claimed to see the beginning of dissolution in it. Personally, I believe it is just part of the general changes that always come with war.

Goering himself did not feel so sure that he could prevent the English from coming to Berlin as evidenced by the fact that <sup>in 1940</sup> he shipped his wife and daughter to Bad Gastein in Austria, where they spent months on end, far out of reach of the British bombers. The Berlin population which heard of the sumptuous suites reserved in Bad Gastein for Goering's family was very resentful and you could hear mutterings "the Nazi <sup>leaders</sup> ~~can~~ send their families into safety, but the masses must stay home and face the dangers of air raids". That is why Goering and Goebbels and others had to bring their families back to Berlin from time to time, to display them to the masses but then they would always ship them out as fast as they could.

GOERING'S HEALTH is not very good. He has difficulties with his glands, specially his thyroid. In 1940 he was being treated by a gland specialist

whose treatments were considered quite dangerous. I hope to find his name - he had his offices in Malneck Strasse and was very much the fashion with all Nazis who wanted to reduce. Goering's old friends were urging him to drop the treatments because they feared they would undermine his health. Goering tries to curb his appetite, but he never succeeds in doing it for a long while.

Coering, a main tailor is Stechbarth, on Tauentzienstrasse - I believe the street nr. is 7. Stechbarth had to be in readiness to rush to Coering at any time of the day or night. He is not very talkative and yet you can sometimes get scraps of news out of him <sup>on</sup> and <sup>an</sup> impression ~~in~~ of the general atmosphere in Nazi headquarters. I would think that a Swedish or Swiss officer who took his best cloth to Stechbarth and had himself provided with a fancy uniform, could learn something from Stechbarth, if he tried hard.

Hercher is in charge of the Goering banquets.

GOERING AS ORGANIZER

Goering has shown great ability in picking his collaborators. Men who have had to negotiate with him talk about the thoroughness of with which all negotiations are prepared. He usually has a number of folders on his desk, while negotiating with fullest details on the subject under discussion. Whereas Ribbentrop and the other Nazi ministers usually are hazy in their talks, Goering goes straight to the point. He also loves to embarrass the people with whom he is negotiating by pointing out untruths in their statements on the strength of the data on his desk.

Geering knows that he has many enemies in the Nazi party and that a number of generals and officers in the Army resent the relationship between him and the British.

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fact that he advanced more rapidly than they did. But the officers of his own airforce are loyal to him.

By far the outstanding man of his staff is General Jeschonnek, chief of the General Staff of the Air Force.

Goering has organized a big secret service of his own - ~~the one~~ <sup>one</sup> dealing with air war problems - the other a purely political weapon to be in readiness to fight Himmler or the other Nazis in case something happens to Hitler. Goering's Pretorian Guard is not as big as he would like to have it but he banks on his popularity with the German people in case of a showdown with Himmler or similar incidents. Germans who returned to Berlin in the winter of 1940 asserted that Goering has money in South America. Among them was Ernst Kowohl, the former publisher, who returned to Germany on one of the German ships that succeeded in fleeing from a South American port in the fall of 1940 - I believe it was from Brazil but I am not sure of that port from which he sailed. Kowohl's brother-in-law is a South American (brother of Kowohl's wife who returned to her native South America) and he was emphatic about the bank accounts of Nazi chieftains which he had seen listed in South-American banks. I would not be surprised if some of those accounts were to be found in the books of Tornquist, the South-American banker who was a great friend of the Hohenzollerns and who took care of ~~the~~ Prince Louis Ferdinand when he was in South America.