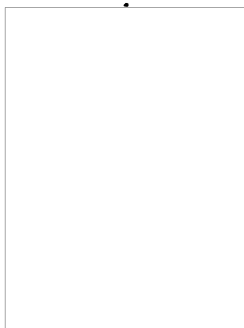


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STUDY OF GERMAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

IN THE NEAR EAST AND RELATED AREAS

PRIOR TO AND DURING WORLD WAR II

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ERRATA

Page 42 Para. on MANSUR-DAUD Line 13 correct "Italy to because" to read "Italy because"

Change to read:

Page 3	Para. 8	Line 3	"Moselm"	to	"Moslem"
Page 4	Para.	Line 10	"furinshing"	to	"furnishing"
Page 10	Para. 7	Line 7	"predominently"	to	"predominantly"
Page 25	top	Line 3	"served"	to	"severed"
Page 34	Para. 2	Line 10	"sem-covert"	to	"semi-covert"
Page 35	Para. 5	Line 1	"affiars"	to	"affairs"
Page 41	Para. on BINDARI	Line 1	"Vichy"	to	"Vichy"
Page 55	Para. 25	Line 3	"maintaine"	to	"maintain"
Page 57	-----	-----	"Sepbember"	to	"September"
Page 58	-----	-----	"Sepbember"	to	"September"
Page 65	Para. on BANNERJEE	Line 1	"stuent"	to	"student"
Page 71	Para. on KEFAYAT-ULLA	Line 5	"Intelec-"	to	"intellec-"
Page 81	Para. on Santa SINGH	Line 1	"deopsition"	to	"deposition"
Page 134	Para. 6	Line 1	"recuritment"	to	"recruitment"
Page 149	Para. on Sheikh SEOUD	Line 2	"greak"	to	"great"
Page 149	Para. on SEID-OSMAN	Line 3	"provate"	to	"private"
Page 171	First footnote	Line 2	"alcoholic"	to	"alcoholic"
Page 185	Para. on TASCIOGLOU	Line 3	"Council"	to	"Consul"
Page 261	Para. on GROBBA	Line 9	"negotiaitions"	to	"negotiations"
Page 262	Para. 5	Line 3	"Affiars"	to	"Affairs"
Page 267	Para. on JORDAN	Lines 3-4	"assasination"	to	"assassination"
Page 287	Para. on SCHMIDT-DRUTINA	Line 7	"survailled"	to	"surveilled"

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. General

1. This study of intelligence activities and operations in the Near East and Related Areas prior to and during the second World War is based on information gleaned from official German documents captured during the war. Unless clearly marked as editorial comment, events and conditions described and assessments made are the responsibility solely of the respective authors of the captured documents, not of the translators, analysts or editors of this study. The documents examined and analyzed belonged to the German Foreign Ministry (GFM); however, a substantial number of these documents originated with or concerned the German Intelligence Service (GIS) or other official or semi-official German organizations engaged in intelligence or closely related activities.

2. GIS work outside German-held or German-controlled territory the GIS depended to a great extent on the GFM and its diplomatic, extra-territorial establishments for logistic support, cover, and communications. As a result the GFM gained considerable insight into GIS activities, operations and personalities, and in many cases GFM officials participated in GIS operational planning as well as actual operations.

3. For several years the Department of State, using captured German records, has been engaged in research and analysis of German diplomatic and political activity in many areas, including the Near East and related areas, and has published selected materials, primarily for academic and historic purposes. Because the Department of State studies were not conducted for the purpose of providing counterintelligence data they contain very few details of counterintelligence significance. This study is an attempt to fill the gap, albeit belatedly.

4. The captured German documents were originally held in England under the control of the United Kingdom Government. They were later microfilmed and returned to the Bonn Government. Copies of all microfilm are currently held by the Department of State in Washington, D. C., where the documents on which this study is based may be examined by referring to the serial and frame numbers cited at the end of each chapter.

5. The documents examined consist of official correspondence, reports, instructions and cables exchanged between the GFM and its diplomatic establishments abroad, official GFM correspondence and exchanges with foreign governments or the latter's missions in Germany or German-controlled territory, internal GFM files including personal files of top-level high-ranking officials, official correspondence, reports, instructions and cables exchanged between GIS and GFM headquarters.

The term "German Intelligence Service (GIS)" is used throughout the study to avoid explanations and complications of the complex German intelligence mechanism and is meant to cover personnel engaged in intelligence work or activities of an intelligence nature. However, where known, the exact organizations to which an individual belonged is indicated in the biographic sections found at the end of the chapters and in the Appendix.

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and between the GIS and its bases abroad, as well as inter-base exchanges. The documents examined do not include the bulk of the files held at GIS headquarters, nor papers on GIS activities and operations conducted completely without benefit of GFM support. This study does not purport to cover all GIS material which the GFM ever had, nor does it include information which may be available in other captured German records currently held at other repositories. Should additional significant data emerge from further examination of captured materials, supplemental issuances will be made.

6. The term "Near East and Related Areas" as used in this paper may not gain the full approval of geographic purists or be entirely in accordance with present usage of the U. S. intelligence community. It is meant to comprise the following countries and areas:

Turkey
 Lebanon
 Syria
 Iraq
 Jordan
 Israel
 Saudi Arabia
 Persian Gulf Sheikdoms
 (under British Protection)
 Yemen
 Egypt
 Iran
 Afghanistan
 India
 Pakistan
 North Africa

The amputation of the GIS's more sweeping operational ideas and plans is avoided by adhering to this geographic division. Furthermore, it allows tracing and recording the activities of some German intelligence operatives and their foreign recruits throughout the entire area, unhampered by narrow geographic limitations. Parenthetically, by such geographic all-inclusiveness it becomes more readily apparent that GFM and GIS officials were aware of, and attempted to take maximum advantage of, the prevalent political, economic, religious, racial and psychological problems and unfulfilled aspirations of the entire area for their immediate military and intelligence exploitations.

7. Documents used in this study date primarily from 1933 through 1944. Emphasis is given to plans, programs and operations not generally known or previously recorded. Well-known and published political and military information, whether pertaining to people or events, is omitted unless considered necessary for a more thorough understanding of the activities and operations.

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8. The names of persons are recorded in this study as they appear in the captured materials; no attempts at transliteration have been made, except in very obvious cases. Whenever possible Moslem names have been broken down into first and middle names and last names; where this has not been possible the names of a person have been capitalized and connected by hyphens. In some cases only one Moslem name was given, because it has not been possible to determine whether the name was the first or last name; it has been capitalized and placed in quotes. Names of geographic localities and the like have also been recorded as they appear in the documents except in very obvious cases where transliterations have been made.

9. In the interest of brevity and so as to retain as much of the original meaning as possible, the original Abwehr designations have been used throughout the study. The following are explanations of the designations:

- Abwehr I The component dealing primarily with positive intelligence.
- Abwehr II The component dealing primarily with psychological warfare and para-military and political activity.
- Abwehr III The component dealing primarily with counter-intelligence and counterespionage.

B GIS Influence in the Near East During World War II

1. Before World War II, Germany had maintained friendly relations with Near East regions with emphasis on economic, cultural and scientific-technical fields. With some Near Eastern countries, there had also been an exchange of military missions and a few Near Eastern military officers were trained in Germany. All this created a favorable operational climate which the GIS attempted to exploit.

2. With the outbreak of the war, GIS activities in the area were stepped up. Influenced by Germany's aggressively publicized initial military successes, some Near Eastern governments, notably Turkey and Afghanistan, showed a greater tendency to allow the GIS free rein in their activities as long as they did not interfere with domestic affairs.

3. Large-scale operations (see I.C. below) in Near Eastern areas planned by the GIS, however, did not materialize. The reasons can be found mainly in gross errors in their appreciation of the military situation -- as was the case in Iraq -- or the German armed forces' failure to reach certain objectives on which, in turn, potential GIS operations were predicated. In the later stages of the war, GIS activities in the Near East gradually declined. Eventually the networks disintegrated altogether because of mounting difficulties of travel and communications, increased controls within Near East countries, defections by GIS staff personnel, foreign agents and contacts, penetrations by hostile services, and ever increasing friction and rivalry between German intelligence organs (i.e., Abwehr vs. RSHA).

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C. GIS Policy Aims in the Near East and Related Areas

1. During the Second World War the GIS's main aims in the Near East and related areas were to prepare the way for Axis conquest, to prevent the governments of those countries, particularly Turkey, from entering the war on the Allies' side, and to use bases in the area for intelligence operations into the Soviet Caucasus. To achieve these aims the GIS waged political and psychological warfare, carried out routine information-gathering operations, and prepared for military invasions.

2. Although there is evidence of earlier GIS activities in the area, July 1940 is the date of the earliest overall plan for GIS activity in the Near East to be found among the documents under study.¹ The July 1940 memorandum was written by the elderly and experienced German Near East expert Max von OPPENHEIM, whose last mission in the area, in Syria and Iraq, had ended in 1939. His memorandum stressed the need for the establishment of effective intelligence networks and operations in the Near East and suggested that Syria was the best locale for direct active operations in the Arab sphere.

3. OPPENHEIM proposed that Dr. Fritz GROBBA be sent to Damascus to build a net and direct its operations because, in addition to his general qualifications for such an assignment, he was widely known in the Near East as a dangerous adversary of the British, and his presence would fire Arab nationalist movements. A further operational advantage was the fact that GROBBA was still accredited as Envoy to Saudi Arabia and maintained close contact with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Said Emin el HUSSEINI who was in Baghdad. OPPENHEIM's proposals for Iraq included: furnishing arms to Iraq from supplies stockpiled by the Axis Armistice Commission in Syria; shipping additional supplies covertly from Greece (after German occupation of that country); and overthrowing pro-British Prime Minister NURI-AS-SAID by force if necessary. Following this the Iraqi Army was to occupy the RAF Base at Habanya, destroy oil pipelines, and expel the British from the country.

4. Because King ABDULLAH, of Transjordan, was pronouncedly pro-British, the plan recommended his deposition.

5. It was recognized that King Ibn SAUD's help was essential for renewing the fight against the British and the Jews in Palestine, but that SAUD's minimum price would be the Aqaba and Ma'an territories in Transjordan, and perhaps even the annexation of all Transjordan to Saudi Arabia. The plan included formation of a new Government in Palestine by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and specified that Jews who had settled in Palestine after the first World War would not be allowed to remain.

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6. OPPENHEIM was less certain about Syria. He recommended that most of the higher ranking Syrian indigenous officials in the administration be replaced along with the Vichy French High Commissioner (fnu) PUAUX, who on an earlier assignment in Vienna had displayed a bitter anti-Nazi attitude. Iraq had asked to annex Syria and many Moslem Syrians seemed agreeable to such an idea. It was believed that some of the Greek-Orthodox Christians in that country would also be receptive to the idea. It was expected, however, that Ibn SAUD would strenuously oppose such an annexation, not only because of animosity toward the Iraqi ruling family, but also because he feared the formation of a powerful northern neighbor. Because religious conflicts ruled out possibilities of a merger of Syria with Saudi Arabia, the memorandum suggested that putting one of SAUD's sons on the throne of Syria would be the simplest and at the same time most favorable solution from the German point of view.

7. The plan further recommended restoring Lebanon to its previous status as a semi-autonomous part of Syria.

8. OPPENHEIM's recommendations reflected the degree to which his interests centered on Syria and Iraq. His memorandum, however, is the only one found which dealt with overall plans for a large part of the area as the war began. Other documents considered specific, lesser problems. These indicated that GIS aims for the area were: to take advantage of existing local friends and contacts; to develop additional assets by itself or in conjunction with the GFM; and to sponsor and manipulate persons and groups whose opposition to one or more of the Allies could be used to further the German cause.

9. In March 1941, just before the German onslaught on the Eastern front, Abwehr Chief, Admiral Wilhelm CANNARIS, ordered an immediate intensification of intelligence operations in the Near East and related areas, especially in regions bordering the Soviet Union.² Either because its assets in the area were inadequate or because it wanted to strengthen its inter-Agency power position (or both)*, the Abwehr requested and obtained the GFM's cooperation for its Near East activities. In April 1941 a vital step in implementing cooperation was taken by the GFM which provided lists and background data on its semi-overt and covert contacts in the area.³ The only restricting proviso placed on the Abwehr by the GFM when handing over the names was that the Abwehr refrain from engaging in open sabotage acts in Syria which might obstruct the GFM's political mission.

10. In Egypt, the GIS controlled a net which it considered capable of effective subversive action, but political commitments to Italy and recognition of King FAROUK's political potential, deterred the GIS from sponsoring uprisings or acts of sabotage.⁴

* analysts' reasoning

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Instead, the German Government made a direct approach to King FAROUK, but the successful realization of political and intelligence plans made with him was prevented by the sudden rout of the German "Africa Corps."

11. Late in September 1942, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem proposed⁵ the formation of Arab irregulars for sabotage, and regular Arab military units to assist Axis military operations. The proposal called for use of Egypt as a base for pro-Arab, anti-British propaganda and intelligence activities, including illegal border crossing operations. The base was also to be responsible for establishing and maintaining channels of communications with clandestine groups in Egypt already known to the Grand Mufti, and for the supply of arms within Egypt, and to Palestine, Syria and Iraq. The plan was partially coordinated with General Cesare AME, Chief of the Italian Intelligence Service.

12. In North Africa, GIS activities were limited to targets of opportunity, the maintenance and cultivation of prominent local leaders friendly to the Axis, and to cooperation with Spanish Intelligence Service bases in Tangiers and Tetuan.

13. German Government policy and GIS aims for Saudi Arabia centered around King Ibn SAUD, because it was recognized that internal conditions in that country made plans for a change of regime -- to be brought about by subversive action from within -- unrealistic⁶. The German Government attempted to gain SAUD's favor by offering to obtain for him the religious office of greatest prestige in the Moslem world: the Caliphate. The King declined the first such offer, made through Fritz GROBBA, just before the outbreak of the war. In September 1939, the GIS wanted to send its agent (fnu) von LEWINSKI, as an emissary to repeat the offer, but, believing that further attempts would be fruitless, the GFM blocked the GIS' scheme.

14. Another approach, already mentioned above, was to gain SAUD's favor by promises of territorial concessions. In April 1941, just prior to the abortive Iraqi coup, a third attempt was made to influence him through exiled Syrian leader Emir Chekib ARSLAN, a GIS agent in Geneva, who wrote to SAUD. The messages were delivered through clandestine GIS channels but before an answer was received the communication channel was broken by the Iraqi events of 2 May 1941. Through the agents of the Grand Mufti, contact with Ibn SAUD was reestablished in the period May - August 1942, and although SAUD declared his sympathy with the Axis powers, no evidence has been found that this sentiment was ever translated into action.

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15. In Iran, the pro-German sympathies of Shah REZA-PAHLEVI and many higher army officers who had received their military training in Germany provided a favorable climate for the GIS. Main GIS aims in Iran were to gain access to Soviet territory, to Iraq, and to Northern India (ie. Pakistan). Activity directed at Iranian targets was secondary and was centered on preparing Iranian army elements to support the German armed forces if and when they came within striking distance of Iran.

16. Plans for Northern India, the Caucasus, and Soviet Turkestan were to build effective contacts with the various tribes and minority groups in order to prepare them for sabotage activities and political uprisings. Because the tribal groups in those parts of Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and India located near the Soviet border were predominantly Turkmen and Moslem, the GIS nurtured a Pan-Turkoman movement to achieve its aims. GIS prospects dwindled in August 1941 when Britain and Soviet Russia jointly occupied Iran, forcing GIS operatives to go underground and concentrate on mounting harassment operations against the Allied occupation forces. (Since the GIS then no longer enjoyed legal cover there is little evidence in GFM files on subsequent covert activities).

17. In Afghanistan the GIS worked feverishly, partly with the support of the Afghan Government, on penetrating Soviet and Indian territories. Turkmen emigres were used for intelligence missions into the Soviet Union. Support of some Indian tribal chieftains, such as the FAKIR of IPI, and control over a relatively strong extremist group in India was established and resulted in successful political riots and sabotage directed against the British. In addition, the GIS sponsored the anti-British "M-Organization"* and the "Indian National Army" for potential use in South Asia.

18. During most of World War II, Turkey proved to be a fertile ground for German intelligence activities. Main emphasis was on using Turkey as a staging area for Near East operations including Soviet border areas, on conducting aggressive operations against Allied services, and on influencing Turkish political and military leaders to prevent Turkey from entering the war on the side of the Allies. Early in the war a tacit agreement with the Turkish Government on intelligence and liaison matters was reached which permitted the GIS to operate relatively freely against the Allies, particularly the USSR. The scope of GIS activity in Turkey is also reflected in the number of operational bases: Five such bases were activated - at Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Adana, and Alexandretta (Iskenderun) - with the Chief of the Istanbul Base doubling in brass as Senior Official for the entire Near East region.

* The name was derived from MAZZOTTA, an alias used by BOSE, leader of the organization

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19. Despite the early Allied occupation of Iraq, Syria and Iran many GIS efforts were successful; however, when the German army was forced to retreat from North Africa, the blow to Axis prestige was so great that large-scale actions planned for Syria, Transjordan and Iraq could not be carried out. The drop in German prestige also cooled the pro-Axis sympathies of Kings Ibn SAUD and FAROUK. Germany's military reverses in Russia in 1943 caused the Turkish, Afghan and Spanish governments to alter their policy toward the GIS. The changes in attitude resulted in a sharp decline of German intelligence activities in Near Eastern areas⁸. After February 1944, the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst - SD) of the German Main Security Office (Reichssicherheitshauptamt - RSHA) gradually took over what remained of the old military service's intelligence department (Abwehr) and the latter's activities. Since the SD barred the GFM from knowledge of most of its operations little information on later operations is contained in the documents under study.

D. GIS Relations in the Near East with other Axis Intelligence Services

1. Despite repeated pronouncements that full understanding and unity of purpose in pursuit of military, political and intelligence objectives prevailed at all levels of the Axis partnership, captured German documents attest that constant suspicion and mistrust, rather than close cooperation and coordination, characterized the GIS' relationship vis-a-vis the other Axis intelligence services.

2. Although at various times during the war direct personal agreement regarding spheres of intelligence activities was achieved between HITLER and MUSSOLINI, such agreement was not reflected in the lower echelon working relationships between the German and Italian Intelligence Services. For example, the GIS frequently ignored the dictators' agreement giving the Italian Intelligence Service primacy in Arab affairs.

3. Because there was little geographic or military need for it, coordination with the Japanese Intelligence Service on GIS activities in Iran or in Near East countries west of Iran was minimal. Although for political and practical military purposes, German intelligence plans and operations in South Asian areas were of direct concern to the Japanese Intelligence Service, there are few clues in captured records indicating effective coordination between the GIS and the Japanese Intelligence Service, either in the planning or execution of operations in those areas.

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E. Personal Rivalries Affecting GIS Activities

1. Said Emin el HUSSEINI (the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem) and Rashid Ali GHAILANI were the most prominent of all Arab nationalist leaders who sought political asylum in Germany. Prior to their arrival in Germany in 1941, both had been active for the GIS in Baghdad.

2. In Germany, both vied for political recognition in order to promote their political aims. They became involved in a struggle for all-Arab political leadership, which split the Arabs into two camps. The struggle was broadened and inflamed by the inept handling of both leaders by their immediate supervisor, Dr. Fritz GROBBA, and by the inconsistency of GFM policies regarding Arab aspirations. As a result, the GFM's and the GIS' attempts to exploit Arab nationalism were seriously handicapped.

3. The Grand Mufti's aim was the formation of a Greater Arabia, designed to include Iraq, Transjordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. He did not indicate what political role he intended to play in such a federation. GHAILANI, on the other hand, saw the federation of Arab states from a more personal and a narrower Iraqi point of view. He recognized the necessity of unifying the Arab countries, but felt this should be accomplished at some later date when various leaders of the different Arab countries would be in better positions to cooperate voluntarily. He apparently wanted unification postponed until he could once again become Premier of Iraq, so that his claim to leadership would have greater force. GHAILANI also challenged the Grand Mufti's claim to Pan-Arab leadership. He said that before the Grand Mufti's arrival in Baghdad in 1939, the latter had never given any thought to a Greater Arabia; the only idea he had proposed to GHAILANI was the incorporation of Palestine into Iraq⁹.

4. The Grand Mufti based his seniority over GHAILANI on the grounds of his religious rank, of his leadership of the secret Arab organization "EL UMMA'L ARABIYA", and of his presidency of the PAN-ARAB CONFERENCE. He also claimed to have been the organizer of the Iraqi coup in the spring of 1941, and to have brought GHAILANI to power as Premier.

5. GHAILANI rejected these claims. He based his superiority to the Mufti not only on the grounds of the high position he had held and would hold again, but also on the primacy of Iraq in the Pan-Arab movement. He accused the Mufti of being in the pay of the Italians, and of having accepted (in GHAILANI's presence) 100,000 Iraqi pounds from Italian Envoy GABRIELLI in 1941.

6. Former German Envoy to Iraq, GROBBA, had close personal ties with Iraqi political refugees. Although in charge of both Arab leaders, he clearly favored GHAILANI over the Grand Mufti. The Grand Mufti accused GROBBA of inciting Iraqi refugees against him and his followers, and of dividing the Arab refugee community in this way¹⁰.

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7. There was little in common between the two opposing Arab factions. The staff members of each group were devoted to their leader. Further, there was a striking difference between the members of both groups, in age as well as in profession. The Mufti's followers were young physicians, teachers, etc., mostly from Palestine, Syria and Egypt; while GHAILANI's entourage consisted of older ministers, officers and civil servants, predominantly from Iraq.

8. The hostility between the two groups was aggravated by their different approach to the Moslem religion. GHAILANI was fully Westernized both in his religious and social life; members of his entourage, accordingly, enjoyed themselves in European style. The Grand Mufti and his followers, on the other hand, were conservative in religious and social matters, and adhered strictly to the Moslem way of life. They did not drink and seldom accepted social invitations.

9. Because of their former high political and military standing, GHAILANI's men would not stoop to perform tedious routine tasks. Whatever GHAILANI wanted done, he had to do personally. On the other hand, the Grand Mufti's work was accomplished by his staff with proficiency in every respect, under the Mufti's direct control¹¹.

10. The conflict between the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI was heightened by the rivalry existing between two GFM Near East experts, Erwin ETTEL and Dr. Fritz GROBBA. At the beginning of World War II, GROBBA, as former Envoy to Baghdad, was in sole charge of Arab matters at the GFM. ETTEL joined him after returning from Teheran in September 1941. A great rivalry soon developed between them, chiefly because of their opposing views regarding the Near East. GROBBA based his policies on the future leadership of Iraq in the Federation of Greater Arabia, and favored GHAILANI for this reason. ETTEL took greater cognizance of the Grand Mufti's strong personality, of his religious and political prestige, and of his highly competent circle of Syrian and Palestinian supporters.

11. As the Grand Mufti's political ability became increasingly apparent, GROBBA adopted backstage maneuvers to advance the Iraqi concept of Arab politics and to undermine the opposition. As a result, the fight between GROBBA and ETTEL was further intensified. The conflict was brought into the open in March 1942, when an unidentified orientalist reported to the GFM that both the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI had strong objections to further collaboration with GROBBA. Both blamed him for the failure of the Iraqi coup and the Mufti added the accusation that GROBBA had broken security rules by disclosing (leaking) the Mufti's confidential talk with HITLER¹².

12. In April 1942, the Grand Mufti charged that GROBBA's preferential treatment of GHAILANI was based on his direct personal

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interest in Iraqi oil. In June 1942, the Grand Mufti informed the GFM that he could no longer work with GROBBA, because of the latter's partiality, personal character, and lack of understanding of Arab problems. The GFM solved the problem by putting the Grand Mufti and his group under the care of the newly formed "OFFICE ETTTEL".¹³

13. Reacting characteristically, GROBBA redoubled his efforts to undermine the Grand Mufti's and ETTTEL's influence among the Arabs. Toward this end he sent his supporter, Fauzi KAUDJI to Paris, and another emissary to the Arab Legion camp in Greece. He plotted against the Mufti and ETTTEL in Berlin's Islamic community, in the "Central Arab Radio" and in the "Islamic Institute". With the help of his subordinates in "OFFICE GROBBA", he tried to keep abreast of the Mufti's activities and contacts.

14. ETTTEL lodged vigorous protests. He challenged the usefulness of the "Arab Committee", headed by GROBBA, and of the "Arab News Agency", also under GROBBA's supervision. He asserted that news items supplied by the "Arab News Agency" were so obviously fabricated that they led to scandals. He called for a complete reorganization of the complicated system used by the GFM and the GIS in handling affairs concerning the Arabs¹⁴.

15. In January 1943, GROBBA played his final card. On his own initiative he invited GHAILANI and his entourage to the Berlin radio station. There GHAILANI broadcast a speech dealing with Iraqi's entry into the war against Germany and he was conducted on an inspection tour of the station by GROBBA. The visit and speech were made without the knowledge of Envoy PRUEFER of the GFM, at that time in charge of Arab affairs. As a result, GROBBA was prohibited from further dealings with Arabs or their affairs. Probably to insure compliance, the GFM appointed GROBBA as a member of the GFM Archives Commission in Paris, and he was reported to have been in that city as of March 1943¹⁵.

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REFERENCES

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	1155	326016	July 1940
2	25	15757	March 1941
	25	15760	March 1941
3	25	15751, 15774	April 1941
4	41	28421	June 1942
5	4929	261228	August 1942
	4929	261269	September 1942
6	118	67403, 67404	September 1939
7	1155	325913, 325947	August 1941
	1069	313542, 313543	May 1941
8	891	290950	February 1944
9	41	28418, 28420, 28436	July 1942
	4929	260882	March 1942
10	41	28449	July 1942
	4929	261228	August 1943
	4929	206805	March 1942
	4929	260880, 260891	April 1942
	930	297916	December 1942
11	4929	260921	April 1942
12	138	76606	March 1942
13	4929	260845 260848	April 1942
	451	28442, 28458	July 1942
	930	298011	September 1942
	4929	261305 261309	October 1942

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REFERENCES

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
15	930	298149. 298150, 298151, 298152	March 1943 January 1943

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II. COUNTRY SURVEYS

A. Afghanistan

1. Until 1941 German intelligence operations in Afghanistan were relatively limited in scope and were accomplished by agents and "special contacts" under commercial cover. Yet, because of traditional Afghan distrust of foreigners, few German nationals were allowed in the country.

2. In addition to German Legation personnel, there were in Kabul representatives of the SIEMENS COMPANY, the LUFTHANSA (German Air Lines), and also of smaller firms, as well as instructors and technicians administering the delivery of arms purchased by the Afghanistan Government from Germany. There were also in Kabul the executive office of ROWAK (an association founded in 1937 to handle German trade with Afghanistan), a three-man trade commission, and a TODT (German Construction Trust) mission supervising the construction of Afghan roads. The following persons performed intelligence tasks:

fnu BEELITZ
 fnu HAAS
 fnu HAPPE
 fnu HILPERT
 fnu MORLOCK
 fnu SCHAEFFER (Dr.)
 fnu SCHENK (Major)
 fnu SCHWARZ
 fnu STOLZE (Major)
 fnu WENGER (Engineer).

In addition, one German agent, Dr. (fnu) STRATIL-SAUER, was in Afghanistan under cover as leader of a scientific expedition¹.

3. In March 1941, Subhas Chandra BOSE (See Chapter on India) fled to Germany, assisted by Germany Envoy to Kabul, Hans PILGER, who later played a significant role in GIS activities emanating from the Legation. BOSE's presence in Germany gave the GIS an excellent entree to the political and underground organization in India. In April 1941, a GIS officer, (fnu) RASMUSS, was sent to Kabul as Commercial Attache to set up a base for the conduct of intelligence operations in Afghanistan, the USSR, and India. He was soon followed by Captain Dietrich WITZEL, NCO (fnu) ZUGENBUEHLER, and Pvt. Wilhelm DOH, members of the Abwehr component primarily concerned with PP and PM activities. The two enlisted men were w/t operators².

4. In the same year, (fnu) OBERNDORFER arrived in Afghanistan under cover of performing research on leprosy. He was shot to death before the end of the year.

5. As in Turkey, the GIS sought permission from the Afghan Government for some of its activities. In June 1941 they approached Abdul MEDJID KHAN, Afghan Minister of Economics -- (at that time

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in Germany for medical treatment) -- urging him to use his influence in obtaining permission for the GIS: (a) to set up a radio broadcasting station on the Indian border; (b) to use the existing Kabul broadcasting station for transmission of covert messages; and (c) to smuggle arms across the Afghan border into India. The request was not answered and in November 1941, after the Allies had occupied Iran, the Afghan Government decided to expel all non-official German, Italian, and Japanese nationals³. The Germans received advanced notice of the decision through a GIS agent in Switzerland, who obtained the information from Allah NAWAZ-KHAN, the Afghan Envoy to Berlin. The latter had been in Switzerland attending a conference with Abdul MEDJID-KHAN, who had been appointed Envoy to Rome and Vichy, and Dr. RAUF KHAN, Afghan Commercial Attache in Berlin. According to the GIS, if these officials were agents of the British Intelligence Service except for RAUF KHAN who was considered by the Afghans to be strongly pro-German⁴.

6. German successes in North Africa brought about a changed attitude in the Afghan Government, which feared the Axis powers might support ex-King AMANULLAH (then in exile in Italy) in regaining his throne. In August 1942, Afghan Deputy Premier NAIM-KHAN approached (Anu) QJARONI, the Italian Envoy in Kabul, with an offer of cooperation with the Axis powers. As a result of these negotiations the Afghan Government agreed to share with the Axis intelligence services information on the USSR, India, and Iran, and to enter the war on the Axis side as soon as the campaigns in the Caucasus and Near East were concluded and German forces had moved into India. The GIS viewed the offer with suspicion, a suspicion later substantiated by certain French documents captured by the Germans. In effect, the only cooperation the Germans received from the Afghans was in the nature of material for Axis propaganda broadcasts to India⁵.

7. In May 1943, a number of Turkestan refugees who had been working in Afghanistan for the GIS were arrested and in August 1943 WITZEL and DOH were compromised by incoming members of the "UNION" network. (See Paragraph 9 below) WITZEL and DOH together with Italian agent ANZILLOTI were expelled from the country. After their departure, RASMUSS and PILGER attempted to direct GIS operations but in October 1943 an RIS penetration of the GIS network in India was revealed and RASMUSS was promptly recalled. On his departure GIS agent activities practically ceased⁶.

8. A great number of Turkmen refugees from Soviet Turkestan found asylum in Afghanistan. They had a strong organization and were reportedly in contact with a resistance group in their homeland. This entire organization attracted the interest of intelligence operatives from Turkey, Japan, and Great Britain as well as Germany. The GIS hoped to use the group to support uprisings on Soviet territory and to build a network in Soviet Turkestan to support German armies when they reached that region⁷.

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9. The leaders of this organization, which was centered in northeast Afghanistan, were Said Nohu Ddin TORAH, Saiei KUT-TRADULLAH, Khalifa Quazai AYAK, and Kamtchin BEG. The latter two were recruited by the GIS, which, from its base in Kabul dubbed the organization "UNION" and started supporting it in the summer of 1942. In addition to its anti-Soviet operations, "UNION" was also active in India, and in collecting intelligence data and background information on the internal Afghan situation.

10. The GIS principal agent for "UNION" was Ali Said Mubaschar TARASI, translator at the Afghan Court, who had been recommended to the Germans by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. SATTAR-BEY, Maula Abdu RAUF, Dari Abdul AHAD, Ailana Musa JARULLAH, DJILAB BEY, and Mullah KLITSCH, worked as guides and contact men along the Soviet-Afghan border. WITZEL initiated and guided much of their work and set up contact, via Iran, between "UNION" and the "Association of Young Turkestan" in Turkey. TARASI was in direct contact with a GIS agent in the "Association of Young Turkestan". Other elaborate communications channels were established so that messages could be sent by "UNION" to Berlin, via Peshawar, India and Tehran. The network within Soviet territory was still in its initial stages in early 1943 although some operations had been undertaken and at least one group of saboteurs had been dropped (or landed during an emergency) near Chiwa in the Urgentz region of the USSR⁸.

11. In addition to "UNION" there was an Uzbek refugee organization in Afghanistan, under the leadership of a bandit chief, Mohommad SHEHR, who was a personal enemy of Said TARASI. This group was in contact with the Japanese Intelligence Service. The Japanese Intelligence Service and the GIS proposed that the work of the two refugee groups be coordinated through TARASI -- who had been a contact of an earlier Japanese military attaché -- but TARASI did not accept the offer⁹.

12. In April 1943 the Afghan Police arrested Said TARASI, his son and seven other Turkmen and Uzbeks. The arrests completely disrupted the Kabul leadership of "UNION" and WITZEL was forced to use an alternate contact with the network, dubbed "AUDI". Because TARASI had been instrumental in establishing the contact between the GIS and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, ALI HUSSEINI, as well as with the Grand Mufti of India, KEFATAT-ULLAH, TARASI's arrest posed a threat of exposure of the two Grand Muftis¹⁰.

13. The legitimate Afghan Foreign Minister, Ghulam SIDDIQ-KHAN, had been recruited by the GIS long before the beginning of the war. When hostilities began he left Afghanistan and traveled to Germany via the USSR, accompanied by the German agent Dr. (fnu) SCHAEFER and several other Afghans. Through Ghulam SIDDIQ-KHAN the GIS contacted ex-King AMANULLAH, his cousin Prince Mohammad HUSSEIN-RAHMANI, and Prince OBEID ULLAH, all in exile in Rome. In addition, the GIS also had contact with Prince Damad DJEMALEDDIN VEZIRI, in exile in Belgrade; his cousin Prince MEHMED EKREM; and Faqir Mohammad KEFATAT, Afghan Ambassador at Ankara.

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14. In August 1942, when Prince HUSSEIN was invited to come to Berlin to assist the German psychological warfare effort, AMANULLAH proposed organizing an underground movement in Afghanistan which would simultaneously aid the GIS and further his own aims to regain the throne. The offer was rejected by the GFM which did not want to risk antagonizing the Afghan Government then in power¹¹.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
1	25	14828	August 1941	
	1332	352660	December 1939	
	1754	404471	September 1940	
	1332	352675	December 1939	
2	25	15751, 15765	April 1941	
3	41	28250	November 1941	
	86	62900	January 1942	
	86	62914	April 1942	
4	195	139172	June 1941	
	1156	326074	September 1941	
5	86	62915	May 1942	
	86	62927, 62930, 62931, 62935		
	195	139920	August 1942	
	86	26937, 62941	September 1942	
	86	62945	September 1942 October 1942	
	86	62967, 62971	May 1943	
	195	140279	April 1943	
	86	62965	May 1943	
	18	10781	October 1942	
	6	86	62974, 62965, 62967, 62972	May 1943
		195	140279	April 1943
		1081	316377, 316378, 316383, 316384, 316387	August 1943 October 1943
		1081	316501	
7		50	33246	July 1939
		195	140222	February 1943
		195	139913	September 1942
	195	140048	December 1942	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
8	195	139358	February 1942
	195	140158	January 1943
	195	139913	September 1942
	195	139893	September 1942
	195	140158	January 1943
	195	140201	February 1943
	195	140221	February 1943
	195	140030	November 1942
	195	140279	April 1943
9	195	139375	February 1942
	1065	312825	August 1942
	1065	312912	September 1942
10	195	140279	April 1943
	86	62965, 62974	May 1943
	195	140303	May 1943
	195	139903	September 1942
11	86	62924, 62958	August 1942
	86	62950, 62955	September 1942
	86	62963	October 1942
	1754	404470, 404471	September 1940
	86	62922, 62923	July 1942
	86	62941	September 1942
	195	139159	May 1941

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AFGHANS WHO WERE
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ALLAMA-MUSA-JARULLAH

A GIS agent of Turkmen origin, who was presumably a Turkestan¹ refugee.

AMANULLAH-KHAN

The King of Afghanistan, who, after his abdication, lived in Rome during World War II, and was financially supported by the Italian Government. In 1942 he repeatedly approached the German Government with an offer to assist Germany in Afghanistan activities; the offer was turned down for political reasons.²

fnu AUDI, Junior

A GIS agent in Afghanistan, presumably connected with the GIS network based on the Turkestan³ refugee organization, "UNION" in Afghanistan in 1942-1943.

Khalifa Quazal AYAK

A GIS contact man with the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION" in Badakshan district in northern Afghanistan in 1942.⁴

Kamtchin BEG

A GIS contact man with the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION" in the Badakshan district in northern Afghanistan in 1942.⁵

Prince DAMAD-DJEMALLEDDIN VEZIRI

Prince of the Afghanian royal family, living in Belgrad during World War II. He was a nephew of Prince MEHMED-EKREM and an agent of the GIS.⁶

DJILAB BEY, German Cryptonym: "VICTORIA"

A GIS agent of Turkmen origin and presumably a Turkestan refugee. He was a member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION", and active as a guide on the Afghan-Soviet border at Maimana, in Afghanistan, in 1942-1943.⁷

FADHIL-MOHAMMED KHAN

Afghan Ambassador in Turkey in June 1941. He acted as mediator in Said Schamil DAGESTANI's approach to von PAPEN regarding DAGESTANI's offer to work for the GIS.⁸

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fnu GANI

An Afghanian businessman who studied at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁹.

GULAM-SIDDIQ-KHAN, aka GHULAM-SIDDIQ-KHAN

◦ A GIS agent of long standing and former Afghan Foreign Minister (during the reign of King AMANULLAH). In 1939 he travelled to Germany via Soviet Russia and lived in Berlin. He was in contact with King AMANULLAH in Rome. In February 1942, SIDDIQ-KHAN reported to the GIS on the financial affairs of the Afghan Minister of Foreign Trade, MEDJID-KHAN, who was closely connected with the "Afghan-American Trading Company" in New York¹⁰.

Allama Musa JARULLAH, Germany Cryptonym: "HOREX"

A GIS agent of Turkmen nationality in Mazar-I-Scharif, Afghanistan, in 1942-1943. A member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION". He was active as a guide at the Afghan-Soviet border¹¹.

KARI-ABDUL-AHAD, German Cryptonym: "HANOMAG"

A GIS agent of Turkmen nationality, presumably a refugee from Soviet Turkestan. He was a member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION" and a guide at Kunds-Hazrat Iman in northern regions of the Afghanistan-Soviet border in 1942-1943. He was arrested in April, 1943 in Kabul¹².

fnu KASIM

A GIS courier and guide in Kabul in 1943¹³.

Mullah KLITSCH, German Cryptonym: "STANDARD"

A GIS agent of Turkmen nationality, presumably a Turkestan refugee. He was a member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION" and a guide at the Afghan-Soviet border at Herat in 1942-1943¹⁴.

Saïel KUTTRADULLAH

Deputy leader of a Turkestan refugee organization in Baghlan, Afghanistan, (presumably "UNION"). He was in contact with the GIS in 1942¹⁵.

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"LANCIA"

The GIS cryptonym for an unidentified GIS cut-out in Teheran in 1943, serving in the communications line between Berlin and "UNION", the Turkestan refugee organization in Afghanistan¹⁶.

fnu MAHMUD

An unidentified GIS agent in Kabul, who was in contact with the "former Minister of the Sinkiang Government" in 1942¹⁷.

Dr. fnu MAHMUDI

An Afghan student at the University of Berlin in May 1940¹⁸.

MAULI-ABDU-RAUF, German Cryptonym: "BMW"

A GIS agent of Turkmen nationality, presumably a Turkestan refugee. He was a member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION", and a guide at the Afghan-Soviet border at Chah-I-Ab in 1943¹⁹.

Prince MFHMED-EKREM

A member of the Afghan royal family and an agent of the GIS (Abwehr I). He was reported to have been in contact with the British while on an undisclosed GIS mission in July 1940²⁰.

"MERCEDES"

The German cryptonym for an unidentified GIS agent of Turkemen nationality, presumably a Turkestan refugee. He was a member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION" in Afghanistan and a guide at the Afghan-Soviet border at Akcha and Andkui in 1942-1943²¹.

Abdullah MUSSAH

A Turkestan refugee and GIS agent in Mukden in 1943²².

Prince OBEID-ULLAH

A member of the Afghan royal family, living in Rome during World War II. He was in contact with the GFM²³.

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Mohamad Hussein RAHMANI

A Prince of the Afghan royal family and nephew of ex-King AMANULLAH. He was a GIS agent in 1942²⁴.

Dr. RAUF-KHAN

He was an Afghan Commercial Attache, presumably in Berlin in 1941-1942. It was reported that he had pro-German sympathies²⁵.

SATTAR-BEY, German Cryptonym. "NSU"

A GIS agent of Turkmen nationality and presumably a Turkestan refugee. He was a member of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION, and a guide at the Afghan Soviet border at Darwaz-Wachan in 1942-1943²⁶.

Mohammed SHEHR

Leader of an Uzbek emigre organization in Afghanistan in 1942 and a former bandit leader who murdered Uzbek leader MOHAMMED-AMIN-BEG. SHEHR was in contact with the Japanese Intelligence Service in 1942²⁷.

Ali SUBANA

A GIS agent of an unidentified nationality in Kabul in 1942 who was arrested by the Afghan authorities in September 1942. He was possibly identical with GIS agent SUBHAN-KHAN (See Chapter on India)²⁸.

Al Said Mubaschar TARASI, aka Al Said Mutachia el TARRAZZI, aka TARAZZI, German Cryptonym: "HANSA"

He was a Turkestan refugee of Uzbek nationality and a translator at the court of the Afghan king in Kabul in 1942. He was known to the Grand Mufti, Amin HUSSEINI after the latter's visit to Kabul in 1933. He was introduced to WITZEL, Chief of the GIS base in Kabul, by KARI-ABDUL-AHAD (German cryptonym: "HANOMAG") and recruited on recommendations of the Grand Mufti in June 1942. TARASI was in close contact with Turkestan refugees in India and Turkey and was chief of the Turkestan refugee organization, "UNION", which carried on anti-Soviet activities in Afghanistan. TARASI wrote anti-bolshevik pamphlets in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and directed "UNION's" contacts with the

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anti-Soviet Turkmen movement in Soviet Turkestan. He had worked (presumably prior to World War II) for the Japanese Intelligence Service, but served this relationship at an unspecified date and refused to renew it when he was again approached by the Japanese in September 1942. TARASI became the chief GIS agent among Soviet Moslem refugees in Afghanistan, but was blown while meeting WITZEL in April 1943 and jailed²⁹.

Said Nohu Ndin TORAH

A leader of a Turkestan refugee organization at Baghlan, Afghanistan (presumably "UNION"). He was a son of Said HAKIM, the anti-bolshevik leader in Sinkiang. TORAH was in contact with the GIS in 1942.³⁰

fnu WAZIRI

An officer of the Afghan Air Force and agent of the Italian Intelligence Service in Kabul. He acted as liaison with the FAKIR of IPI and was reportedly arrested in 1942³¹.

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	195	140160	January 1943
2	276 86	178662 62915, 62916, 62917	unidentified May 1942
	86 86	62920 62924, 62927, 62931, 62958	June 1942 August 1942
	86	62950, 62955 62963	September 1942 October 1942
3	195	140279	April 1943
4	195	139358	February 1942
5	195	139358	February 1942
6	118	67649	July 1940
7	195	140160	January 1943
8	4929	260883, 260919	April 1942
9	1037	311019	May 1940
10	127 41 17 86	69611, 69619 28540 9942 62907, 62908	December 1939 October 1941 February 1942 February 1942
	86	62915, 62916	May 1942
11	195	140160	January 1943
12	195 1065 195 195	140160 312805 140279 140158	January, 1943 June 1942 April 1943 January 1943

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
13	1081	316403, 316416	September 1943
14	195	140160	January 1943
15	195	139358	February 1942
16	195	140221	February 1943
17	195	139375	February 1942
18	1137	311027	May 1940
19	195	140160	January 1943
20	118	67649	July 1940
21	195 195 195	140160 139913 140279	January 1943 September 1942 April 1943
22	118	67358	December 1938
23	86	62921	June 1942
24	86 86	62921, 26258 62947, 62950	August 1942 September 1942
25	86 17 1156	62909 9940 32607	February 1942 February 1942 September 1941
26	195	140160	January 1943
27	195	139375	February 1942
28	86	62941	September 1942
29	1065 4930	312803, 312805 262163, 262164, 262165	June 1942 August 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
29 (cont.)	1065	312845	August 1942
	1065	312912	September 1942
	195	139903,	
		139913	September 1942
	195	140030	November 1942
	86	62974	May 1943
	195	139893	September 1942
	195	140279	April 1943
30	195	139358	February 1942
31	195	140045	December 1942

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B. Arab Peninsula

1. In May 1939, King Ibn SAUD of Saudi Arabia sent his personal emissary AL HUD to Adolf HITLER with a request for arms. There is no record, however, that the request was granted, apparently because Ibn SAUD was unwilling to make political concessions. In April 1941, German Envoy Fritz GROBBA carried to Baghdad letter^s written by Emir ARSLAN to Ibn SAUD and had them delivered through Osman Kemal HADDAD. However, communications with Ibn SAUD were interrupted by the Allied occupation of Iraq, but a year later, when Saudi Arabia broke diplomatic relations with Italy, departing Italian Envoy (fnu) GUARNASCHELLI brought a message from Ibn SAUD to the Grand Mufti¹, Said Emin el HUSSEINI.

2. The message was prepared by SAUD's personal secretary, Jusuf YASIM and the content was cryptic. The Grand Mufti interpreted the message as confirming Ibn SAUD's support of the Arab national movement in Palestine, Syria and Iraq. This interpretation was based on a resolution at a "Pan-Arab Committee" meeting in Baghdad in 1940 to the effect that during the war no Arab country would engage in activity detrimental to Axis interests².

3. In another communication to the Grand Mufti in May 1942, Ibn SAUD gave further assurances of his friendly attitude toward Germany. The Germans, however, especially the GIS, had doubts about Ibn SAUD's intentions and requested an assessment from the Grand Mufti and Rashid Ab el GHAILANI. GHAILANI's reaction did not favor Ibn SAUD, but the Grand Mufti pointed out that many of Ibn SAUD's personal advisors were members of the "EL UMMA'L ARABIYA" (Pan-Arab secret organization) and in effect obligated by the resolution taken in the Baghdad meeting in 1940³.

4. In addition to approaches to Ibn SAUD, the GIS base in Baghdad directed other intelligence operations into Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Most of the operations depended upon Arab agents contacted through cut-outs in Syria and Iraq, but in April 1941 the following four German nationals were active in Saudi Arabia and Yemen as GIS agents:

(fnu) HALL
 (fnu) LENGELING
 (fnu) RATHJEN
 (fnu) PAUSCH (Miss)⁴.

5. In the Kingdom of Yemen, both the Italian and German Intelligence Services attempted operations. The Hamburg firm of JOSEPH HANSEN AND SONS had a branch office in Sanaa, Yemen. The German supervisor (not named) of the firm served as an agent for the GIS until December 1941, when contact was broken⁵.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	8362	590592, 590594	May 1939
	118	67403, 67404	September 1939
2	1155	325603, 325975	April 1941
	1155	325913	August 1941
	1155	325947	September 1941
	4929	260865	April 1942
	4929	260473	December 1941
3	2929	260501, 260504, 260510, 260511, 260513	August 1942
	4929	260481, 260483, 260484	January 1942
4	25	15751, 15765	April 1941
5	4929	260462, 260463	January 1942
	4929	260464, 260467	December 1941

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SAUDI ARABIANS WHO WERE

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Chahid Abul Wahid AL-HUD, aka Halid ALHUD

• Counselor of King Ibn SAUD. AL HÜD visited Germany in March 1939 in connection with the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia. He was in contact with the GIS in April 1941¹.

Sheikh Abdul Latif Abdul DJELIL

• Former director of customs at Riyadh, living in Kuwait in 1941. He was a GIS agent since 1938 for Envoy GROBBA and regularly delivered information on the Persian Gulf area and about activities in Riyadh².

Fuad HAMZA, aka Fuad HAMZE

• Saudi Arabian Envoy in Vichy, reportedly anti-British. He was the mediator in the reconciliation of Emir Chekib ARSLAN and the ex-Khedive of Egypt in May 1941. He became a GIS agent in March 1943³.

Dr. Sheikh el Ardh MIDHAT

• A physician residing in Kuwait, who presumably was an agent of Envoy GROBBA prior to World War II. He was considered for GIS recruitment in April 1941⁴.

Thabit Abdul NUR, aka Thabit ABDUNNER, aka Thabit A. ABDUN, aka Thabit A. Abdun NOOR

• Counselor and Foreign Trade Representative of the King of Yemen. During World War II he lived in Lausanne, 22 Avenue de Servan and (since September 1942) in Lausanne, 3 Avenue Jordile /o.M. MEIER.

• While staying in Germany in 1939 he was surveilled by the GIS for undisclosed reasons. In November 1939, the GFM informed the GIS that it did not object to the surveillance providing it caused no embarrassment to NUR, who at that time was the only GFM link with the King of Yemen.

• In 1942, he was financially supported by the Grand Mufti with GIS funds and was presumably working for the GIS. In March 1943, Dr. (inu) RICHTER submitted to the GFM his judgement on NUR, with whom he was in mail contact. He considered him as unfit to render valuable services to Germany⁵.

Sheikh Jusuf YASIM

• He was personal secretary to King Ibn SAUD and in contact with the Grand Mufti in Germany in 1942⁶.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	8362	590594	March 1939
	8362	590592	May 1939
	25	15751	April 1941
2	25	15776	April 1941
	25	15812,	
		15746	April 1941
3	1155	325987	May 1941
	195	139455	March 1942
	61	41242	March 1943
4	25	15776	April 1941
5	118	67454	November 1939
	4929	261185,	
		261186,	
		261192	August 1942
	930	297887	March 1943
	930	298013	August 1942
	4929	261227	September 1942
4929	261324	October 1942	
6	4929	260865	April 1942
	4929	260501	April 1942

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C. Egypt

1. Before World War II the following German and foreign nationals in Egypt were either working for, or maintaining more than normal contact with, the GIS:

Kurt MUNZEL
 fnu KIRCHNER
 Dr. Enzo von SAALFELD
 fnu von der ESCH
 Dr. Karl DIEMKE
 Dr. Willy DIEMKE
 Dr. fnu SCHRUMPF-PIERON
 General Asis Ali Al-MASRY
 Dr. Mohammed SAFTY
 Sid Ahmed Pasha MOURAD
 Sheikh Abdel Halim el NAGGAR
 Professor Dr. Sheikh Ali-Hassan Abdel KADER
 (Ex-Khedive) Abbas HILMI.

2. In 1941 (and presumably for some time before and after that date) most activities concerning Egypt were directed from Beirut via Istanbul - adhering as much as possible to operating from a third country. By April 1941, Dr. SCHRUMPF-PIERON, who was residing in Cairo and maintaining contact with General MASRY, had succeeded in establishing liaison with Captain Rudolf ROSER, chief of the Abwehr Base in Beirut, through a cut-out, Paula KOCH. By that time the GIS had at its disposal most of the assets of the net established by the ex-Khedive Abbas HILMI. In addition, German Envoy W. O. von HENTIG was maintaining semi-covert contacts in Egypt which he had developed during his earlier service in the Near East. Preparations were under way to equip one of these contacts with a w/t set for clandestine communications. At the same time the GIS was in touch with members of Egyptian diplomatic missions in Bucharest and Teheran.¹

3. By early 1941 indigenous agents in Cairo had w/t equipment, and several additional Arab agents equipped with special short-range transmitters were dispatched to Egypt from Lybia, where a German Air Force Signal Base with especially sensitive receivers was established to maintain contact with them. Similarly equipped agents were infiltrated into Egypt from Crete with the retreating British and Allied troops.²

4. As the German "Africa Corps" embarked on its 1942 offensive, the GIS received offers of cooperation from Egyptians who thus hoped to obtain political power when the British were driven out of Egypt. In January 1942, Dr. Jussuf ZAKY-BEY, an Egyptian residing in Paris, approached the GIS there, offering to negotiate the defection of members of the Egyptian Legation in

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Vichy, who were allegedly Wafdist Party followers willing to hand over important Legation files³. In March 1942, the ex Khedive Abbas HILMI, who was then living in Germany, sent his secretary Engineer Albert BLIND to Rome to approach the Grand Mufti and Rashid Ali GHAILANI concerning possible operations in Egypt, but this effort was squashed by the Italian Intelligence Service which held that King FAROUK would oppose operations in which the ex-Khedive participated⁴.

5. Other GIS agents reporting on Egyptian affairs in 1942 were a member of the Egyptian Legation in Lisbon and a Polish national in Egypt, who forwarded their reports through the German Embassy in Turkey⁵.

6. In June 1942, the German Government, using GIS channels, attempted to make an important "deal" with King FAROUK. In essence, Egypt's "sovereignty and independence" were to be guaranteed provided Egypt would not resist Axis armed forces entering (and presumably occupying) Egypt, at least for the time being. The offer was delivered by Envoy Erwin ETTTEL with the help of GIS assets in Istanbul. GIS agents Dr. Mustafa el-WAKIL and Ishaak DERWISH took part in the operation⁶.

7. DERWISH, chief GIS agent in Istanbul, selected the Egyptian Consul in Istanbul, Amin ZAKY-BEY, for actual transmittal of the offer. A personal meeting between ETTTEL and Amin ZAKY-BEY was arranged in Istanbul as a result of which the latter agreed to submit the proposal to King FAROUK. For authentication purposes a German declaration of independence for Egypt with certain key phrases was broadcast by the Germans over Radio Berlin on 3 July 1942⁷.

8. The German Government's offer was delivered as planned and the GIS afterward remained in contact with Amin ZAKY-BEY. Another message, also presumably addressed to King FAROUK, was to be forwarded in January 1943.

9. Amin ZAKY-BEY continued to serve as contact man for the GIS and, among other items, sounded out King FAROUK on the GFM's contemplated use of Egyptian Prince MANSOUR-DAOUD for various planned political moves; however this effort was fruitless⁸.

10. Another German intelligence operation which was planned for Egypt never reached fruition but is worthy of attention since it gives insight into the German modus operandi, particularly in building cover. In January 1942, SS Obersturmfuehrer Fritz Wilhelm LORENZ -- who had successfully carried out fifth-column activities under Otto ABETZ in France in 1939 and 1940 -- was assigned various missions, the most important ones being (a) to enter and establish legal residence in Egypt under an alias, (b) to contact the ex-Khedive's agents and incorporate them into a super-net with the Grand Mufti's and GHAILANI's agents in Syria and Palestine, and (c) to penetrate the British Intelligence Service by having himself recruited as a British unilateral agent, i.e. without the British Intelligence Service knowing that LORENZ was a GIS officer.

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11. In the fall of 1942, LORENZ traveled to Spain via Switzerland and France, equipped with Swiss, Lichtenstein and Belgian passports in the name of Francois LONCLE. He represented himself as a Swiss businessman on most occasions but sometimes chose to pose as a Belgian trader. In Spain, LORENZ was supposed to approach the British Embassy under the pretext of seeking their assistance for delivery of Swiss and Spanish goods needed in Egypt. After establishing contact with the British he was to collect information about British activities in Spain. The plan anticipated a British Intelligence Service offer to LORENZ to act as a British agent. It was hoped that the British in Spain would in turn introduce him to the Turkish Embassy where he could get a Turkish visa and letters of recommendation which would enable him to reach Istanbul. From Istanbul he was to proceed to Egypt. A small w/t set of the newest model was sent by German diplomatic pouch to Alexandretta, Turkey. From there it was to be smuggled to Cairo by GIS agents so that on his arrival LORENZ could get into immediate radio contact with the GIS in Crete, and with Dr. Anton EM, a German Near East expert living in Alexandretta under "consular employee" cover. LORENZ failed to obtain a British visa for Egypt and in December 1942 he was compromised while engaging in black market currency exchanges in Madrid. Before this happened, however, he did succeed in establishing a number of contacts which would have been of great help in his operation and in the strengthening of his cover.

12. Boris ASLAN-FINALY, the European Director of the "Standard Oil Company" introduced LORENZ to (fnu) HOZEUR, President of the Asturian Mining Company in Spain, a subsidiary of Standard Oil which was cooperating with Turkish and other Near Eastern firms. HOZEUR hired LORENZ as his business representative for the Near East. ASLAN-FINALY also introduced LORENZ to Dr. (fnu) BEDFORD, owner and President of the Bedford Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Bedford Automobile Company, of Monte Carlo. BEDFORD provided LORENZ with letters of recommendation to his business representatives in Istanbul and Alexandretta, and asked LORENZ to handle certain business matters for him in the Near East. LORENZ also obtained from ASLAN-FINALY letters of recommendation to Standard Oil Company representatives in Casablanca, Rabat, Tunis, and Algiers. In addition to the help he received from ASLAN-FINALY, LORENZ managed to contact in Paris a former president of the Istanbul "Ottoman Bank, Ltd." who provided him with letters of introduction to the patriarchs of several Greek-Orthodox Churches in the Near East. These patriarchs maintained a lively courier service among themselves which LORENZ hoped to use for his own purposes. From an unidentified source, LORENZ obtained a letter of recommendation to Theodor WOLF, an industrialist in Tel-Aviv. LORENZ sought also to obtain a power-of-attorney to act as representative in Cairo for an international diamond dealer, a Swiss national, (fnu) BASZANGER. Had he not been apprehended, LORENZ's efforts to obtain documentation might also have succeeded. (Analysis comment)

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13. From the file on the LORENZ operation it can be seen that despite the pressure of war conditions, the GIS was willing to expend more than a year in building an agent's cover, contacts and authentic documentation. It is also interesting to note that LORENZ obtained his foreign passports by reason of previous residence and contacts, not by GIS counterfeiting. Moreover, having obtained three documents independently, he could continue to work even if one were invalidated.

14. A list of the names, addresses and call signals of amateur radio operators in Egypt was included in the LORENZ file, but without indication of the use to which it might have been put. Many of the names on the list were English, and hence it was possible that LORENZ hoped to draw British radio operators into his net, perhaps on an unwitting basis⁹.

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REFERENCES
(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	25	15747, 15751, 15776	April 1941
2	25	15765	April 1941
3	138	76771	January 1942
4	4929	260830, 260831	March 1942
	4929	260860, 260878, 260879	April 1942
5	4929	261675	July 1942
	4929	261687	August 1942
6	41	28421	June 1942
7	4929	261111, 261113, 261669, 261676	July 1942
	41	28199	July 1942
8	970	297898	January 1943
9	87	63027 through 63112	1942

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EGYPTIANS WHO WERE AGENTS OF, IN CONTACT
WITH, OR OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST TO THE

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Dr. El Wadi ABDELGHENI

An Egyptian student of law in Paris (4 Rue du Vieux Colombier) in 1942¹

Elwarfawi ABDELLATIF

An Egyptian student of philology in Paris (37 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942²

Nadia ABDELLATIF

An Egyptian student in Paris (37 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942³

Sheikh Abdel Fatah AFIFI, aka Sheikh Abd el Fattah AFIFI

An Egyptian student of philology in Paris (Place de la Sorbonne) in 1942. In April 1941 the Grand Mufti asked the GFM to have AFIFI come to Berlin to take part in Arab propaganda⁴

Sultan AROIR

An Egyptian student of law in Paris (40 Rue des Bernardines) in 1942⁵

Boris ASLAN FINALY

Director General of the Standard Oil Company in Europe in 1942. He was born on August 17, 1893 in Sofia and was of Roman-Catholic faith. He was the son of Edmond ASLAN, special secretary to the King of Bulgaria, and of Marguerite nee POMPEE, remarried FINALY. He was adopted by his stepfather Horace FINALY in Paris in 1922, and was educated in Teubingen, Wuertemberg, where he lived with his uncle Wilhelm ERITZ (husband of ASLAN's aunt, Adrienne POMPEE during the period 1902-1912. In 1942, he lived in Paris. He had several German relatives and friends who were listed in GFM documents.⁶

ASLAN-FINALY worked for the GIS through his friend and cut-out, GIS agent Dr. Franz KOPP, whom he helped in several GIS operations. ASLAN-FINALY also helped the Germans in obtaining substantial quantities of industrial diamonds

ASSAL-BEY

Egyptian Charge d'Affairs in Bern and a supporter of the Egyptian nationalist movement. He approached the German

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Government with an offer to undertake a mission, on behalf of Germany, in Cairo in connection with the promotion of German policies in Egypt. His offer was not accepted by the Germans.⁷

Fanas AZIZ

An Egyptian student of philology in Paris (96 Avenue Mozart) in 1942.⁸

AZIZ-IZZET-PASCHA, aka AZIZ-YZZET-PASCHA

An acquaintance of Emir Chekib ARSLAN and of Max von OPPENHEIM. He was reported in Switzerland in August 1941.⁹

fnu BINDARI

An Egyptian envoy in Vichy in 1941. He was an agent of the German Foreign Ministry and was listed by the GIS as fit for GIS recruitment.¹⁰

fnu FAKOUSSA

An Egyptian journalist who was a student at the Berlin University in 1940.¹¹

Dr. fnu GAMAL, aka Dr. DSCHEMEL

A GIS contact mentioned in connection with the operation aimed at contacting King FAROUK in July 1942.¹²

Zaifou! HELMY

An Egyptian student of medicine in Paris (15 Rue de Seine) in 1942.¹³

Abbas HILMI II

An ex-Khedive of Egypt living in exile in Monte Carlo and Germany. He furnished leads to the GIS. His son, Prince Abdul MONEIM, was living in Egypt.¹⁴

Professor Dr. Sheikh Ali Hassan Abdel KADER

A Professor of the AZHAR University in Cairo and chairman of the "Central Islamic Institute" in Berlin in 1939. After

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the outbreak of World War II, he returned to Egypt¹⁵

Ahmed LOUFTI-MOEN

An Egyptian student of law in Paris (15 Rue J. J. Rousseau) in 1942.¹⁵

Mohamed MADWOUR

An Egyptian student of law in Paris (12 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942.¹⁷

Sheikh el MARAGHI

A Moslem leader in Egypt in 1942 who was reportedly pro-German.¹⁸

Prince MANSUR-DAUD, aka MANSOUR DAOUD

A member of the Egyptian royal family. With his family he went to Turkey in the spring of 1942 to offer his services to the German Government. He was described as pro-German and anti-British. In October 1942, he requested the GFM to be allowed to go to Germany. However, the GFM on advice of the Grand Mufti and its Egyptian agents, refused the request to avoid alienating King FAROUK.

Prince MANSUR was described as being of good, "open character", but too talkative to be of any value to the GIS. He was urged by the GFM to return to Egypt.

In December 1942, MANSUR asked the GFM for financial support. The GFM refused on the grounds that it was up to Italy to because of Italy's priority in matters regarding Egypt.¹⁹

General Asis Ali Al-MASRY PASCHA

An ex-Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army who was born circa 1881. A fluent German speaker, he was retired after the start of World War II at British request.

For many years he was a GIS agent, but was dropped by the GIS sometime before World War II.

MASRY was one of the first Arab national leaders. Before World War II he founded one of the first Arab national political parties in Istanbul.

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After the start of World War II, MASRY tried to contact the GIS several times and for that purpose dispatched his close co-operator, Dr. SCHRUMPF PIERON to Beirut. The GIS considered his re-enlistment in April 1941, and he was to be approached by Paula KOCH, the GIS cut-out in Beirut.

In May 1941, he was reported to have tried to fly to Iraq to join the Iraqi forces in their fight against the British. His plane made an emergency landing on the Egyptian territory and MASRY was arrested, but released from the prison in August 1942.²⁰

Sid Ahmed Pascha MOURAD, aka MURAD PASCHA

A former Egyptian envoy in Rome who lived in Geneva since the beginning of World War II. He could not return to Egypt owing to his pro-Axis views.

In July 1942, he approached the German Consulate General in Geneva and offered his services to the Axis powers. He made the same approach to the Italian Consulate in Geneva. The GFM gave him a polite refusal because he was considered of little importance. His offer was allegedly motivated by purely personal considerations.

The Italians, however, accepted MOURAD's offer and he was invited by CIANO to come to Italy, although the Italians had agreed with the other Axis partners that MOURAD was of no use to the Axis.²¹

Sheikh Abdel Halim el NAGGAR, aka Abdul Halim el NAGGAR, aka A. M. el NAGGAR

An Egyptian student of the AZHAR University in Cairo, residing in Germany. In 1939, he was elected member of the Council of Elders of the "Central Islamic Institute" in Berlin and, in 1941, its chairman. He was employed by the Berlin Radio as an editor of Arab broadcasts. NAGGAR was a supporter of GHALLANI.²²

Dr. el Tayeb NASSER

An Egyptian physician in Switzerland and a supporter of the Egyptian nationalist movement. He was in contact with the German Consulate General in Geneva and in June 1942, was expelled from Switzerland because of political activity.

After his expulsion, he went to Rome where, with Italian support, he founded a branch of the association of Egyptian nationalists, "MISR", (Rome, Via Sacconi 33), and offered his services to the German and Italian Governments. This offer was not accepted by the GFM.²³

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Dr. Yussef ORFALI

An Egyptian physician who studied in Paris in 1942²⁴.

Ah RACHID

A student of law in Paris (10 Rue des Carmes) in 1942²⁵.

Mohammed RADWAN

A Captain in the Egypt Air Force who gave a talk for the Berlin Radio Arabic broadcast in 1942²⁶.

Dr. Mohammed SAFTY

An Egyptian member of the AZHAR University in Cairo, residing in Germany. He was elected Director of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin in 1939 and again in 1941. At the beginning of World War II he was interned by the Germans but was released later²⁷.

Hussein SAID

An Egyptian living in Turkey who in 1941 was in touch with an agent of the Grand Mufti. He was suspected by the British of being a GIS agent.²⁸

Fouad SALCH

An Egyptian student of law in Paris (12 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942.²⁹

Fouad SELIM-PA-PASCHA

An Egyptian nationalist leader who, in 1941, was reported to have been in touch with GIS agent, Emir Chekib ARSLAN.³⁰

Ahmed SHEIR

An Egyptian art student in Paris (128 Rue Vangirard) in 1942.³¹

Abdel Meghid Mohamed SOAD

An Egyptian student of law in Paris (42 Quai de Javel) in 1942.³²

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Professor Dr. (Med) fnu VELDEZ

An Egyptian student at the University of Berlin in 1942³³

WACEF-PASCHA

An Egyptian living in Geneva in 1942. He was an uncle of Jussuf ZAKY-BEY.³⁴

Hassan Ahmad WAMEL

An Egyptian student of philology in Paris (10 Rue des Carmes) in 1942.³⁵

Mohamed WAMIL

An Egyptian student of philology in Paris (40 Rue Boulanger) in 1942.³⁶

Dr. Mustafa el WAKIL, aka Kurt HOFFMAN

Secretary of the Grand Mufti in Berlin and in charge of the Grand Mufti's office for radio broadcasting, monitoring and Egyptian affairs. He was born circa 1905 and was of Egyptian nationality. He studied in London and Cambridge and was a professor of mathematics by profession. He spoke good English and had a thorough knowledge of European affairs.

In Egypt, he had been the deputy leader of the Egyptian youth organization, "MISR-EL FATAT" (Green shirts).

In June 1942 he took part in Envoy ETTTEL's mission to contact King FAROUK.³⁷

Dr. Amin ZAKI BEY, aka Amin ZAKI BEY

An Egyptian Consul in Istanbul. He was born circa 1902 and was a lawyer by profession. An old acquaintance of GIS agent, Ishaq DERWISH, he was recruited by the GIS in July 1942.³⁸

Dr. Jussuf ZAKY-BEY, aka Youssouf ZAKY, aka Prince ZAKY

An Egyptian living in Paris in 1942 and nephew of "the former Egyptian" Foreign Minister and of WACEF-PASCHA. He was contacted by the GIS. The GIS asked Dr. el-WAKIL, secretary of the Grand Mufti, for references on ZAKY-BEY who was, however, unknown to Egyptians living in Berlin.³⁹

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	4929	260856	April 1942
2	2929	260856	April 1942
3	4929	260856	April 1942
4	4929	261026, 260856	April 1942
5	4929	260856	April 1942
6	87	63069, 63094, 63099, 63101	February 1942
	87	63075	April 1942
7	4929	261719	September 1942
8	4929	260856	April 1942
9	1155	326002	April 1941
	1155	325964	August 1941
	1155	325921	December 1941
10	25	15776	April 1941
11	1037	311019	May 1940
12	41	28433	July 1942
13	4929	260856	April 1942
14	1155	325982	May 1941
	4929	260719, 260830	March 1942
	4929	260860, 260878, 260879	April 1942
	195	139455	March 1942
	4929	260831	March 1942
15	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
16	4929	260856	April 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
17	4929	260856	April 1942
18	4929	261676	July 1942
19	41	28421	June 1942
	4929	261776	Jul, 1942
	41	28422	July 1942
	930	298079	October 1942
	930	298076,	
		298077	December 1942
	4929	261231	August 1942
20	930	298075,	
		297898	January 1943
	25	15747,	
		15776,	
21		15810	April 1941
	4929	261687	August 1942
	1155	326002	April 1941
	4929	261667,	
		261682,	
		261684	July 1942
	4929	261689,	
22		261691,	
		261688	August 1942
	4929	261692	August 1942
	1155	325885,	
		325899	September 1941
	930	297947,	
		297948,	
23		297954,	
		297962	December 1942
	4929	261777,	
		261778,	
24		261779,	
		261780,	
		261781	July 1942
	4929	261720	September 1942
	4929	261784	October 1942
	4929	261786,	
		261787,	
		261788,	
	261789	December 1942	

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(for names)

<u>Reference No</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
24	4929	260856	April 1942
25	4929	260856	April 1942
26	25	15580	July 1942
27	1155	325885, 325899	September, 1941
	930	297975	December 1942
28	41	28422	July 1942
29	4929	260856	April 1942
30	1155	326002	April 1941
31	4929	260856	April 1942
32	4929	260856	April 1942
33	1037	311019	May 1942
34	4929	260843	March 1942
35	4929	260856	April 1942
36	4929	260856	April 1942
37	4929	260293	April 1942
	25	15617	June 1942
	41	28421	June 1942
	930	298125, 298127, 298143	July 1942
	4929	261119, 261120	July 1942
	86	67890	August 1942
	930	67891, 297898	January 1943
38	41	28423	July 1942
	4929	261111, 261113	July 1942
	930	297898	January 1943
39	138	76771	January 1942
	4929	260843	March 1942
	4929	260862	April 1942

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D. India

1. When the German armies started their military drive eastward German ambitions to link the German and Japanese forces in India seemed within the realm of possibility. In anticipation, the GIS made India one of its targets. GIS activities against India were directed from operational bases in Kabul and Bangkok. Its principal aims were the neutralization of British rule by tribal uprisings, sabotage; and other subversive activities against British and Indian troops, to prevent their participation in the North African and Far Eastern campaigns; another aim was the preparation for a general uprising in India to coincide with the arrival of German and Japanese military forces¹.

2. To achieve these objectives, the GIS enlisted the cooperation of Subhas Chandra BOSE and other exiled Indian nationalist leaders and their groups such as: (a) the "All India Forward Bloc", a radical left-wing Indian political party founded by BOSE; (b) the "M-Organization", a subversive organization composed of "All India Forward Bloc" members as well as members of other left-wing and radical groups; (c) independent tribes in the Indian North-west Frontier Provinces and in Baluchistan; and (d) Indian nationalist leaders and their supporters in the Far East².

3. With BOSE's help the GIS achieved considerable success in India with a minimum of material and financial expenditure. However, Germany failed to take full advantage of the opportunities offered and the GIS was particularly handicapped by the failure of the German Government to guarantee India its independence. Presumably partly because of this lack of assurance, BOSE left Germany and went to Japan in May 1943.

4. Besides BOSE, AH MULLAH, Hatibur Rahman BHAL, A. C. N. NAMBIAR (the present Indian Ambassador to West Germany), and Sardar Sant SINGH were prominent Indian leaders in Germany during the war. Mohammed Iqbal SHEDAI, considered the second most influential Indian leader in European exile, was chief of the office concerned with Indian matters at the Italian Foreign Ministry in Rome and also actively cooperated with the GIS.

5. In June 1941, Capt. Dietrich WITZEL arrived in Kabul (see also Chapter under Afghanistan) to take over the direction of GIS Indian operations from Commercial Attache RASMUSS who had been working to build up an agent network in India. RASMUSS remained in Kabul to assist and advise WITZEL. After reliable contact was established with the "M-Organization", a steady flow of information came into the GIS base at Kabul about "M-Organization" activities, military situation reports, international Indian political news, and assorted other topics ranging geographically as far as New Zealand and Australia. This contact and communication channel had originally been set up in February 1941 when BOSE had passed through Kabul while waiting for his Soviet transit visa. About 200 other Indian

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leaders had sought refuge in the North-West Frontier Provinces (NWFP) and Afghanistan. Among them were two prominent "M-Organization" leaders, Rahmat KHAN, and fnu SODHI, with whom RASMUSS had been able to establish contact. Rahmat KHAN became the GIS' principal agent for operations out of Afghanistan and its main link with the "M-Organization" ³

6. Reports are contradictory as to who assumed leadership of the "Forward Bloc" and the "M-Organization" after BOSE's flight from India at the beginning of the war. Those reported were Sarat Chandra BOSE, chief of the "Forward Bloc" in Bengal, arrested in December 1941; Sardul SINGH, arrested in March 1942; and Lala SHANKARLAL, arrested in July 1942 on his return from a clandestine trip to Japan ⁴.

7. The "Forward Bloc" in India was directed by a Central Committee to which Subhas Chandra BOSE issued directions through the GIS and Rahmat KHAN. On this Central Committee were:

Sarat BAKSHI
fnu ABDURRAMON
Narain CHAKRAVARTI
Kushal KHAN
Leela ROY
fnu BAPAT
fnu KAMATH
Gujaram SINGH.

In March 1942, SODHI, a member of the "M-Organization" was arrested and revealed to British-Indian security authorities the existence of the organization. In July and August 1942, the British arrested all leading Congress Party members and all known "Forward Bloc" and "M-Organization" leaders including:

Lala SHANKARLAL
Shanti GANGULY
Sardarji TRIPTIA
Ramkishan KHARTI
Haidar YACUB
Behar Abdul RAHMEN
Ashrafudin CHOUDURY
KAMATH
Leela ROY
Narain CHAKRAVARTI
Gujaram SINGH
Mausamdar DATTA
Jai Prakash NARAIN⁵.

8. Several "M-Organization" members allegedly were tortured into revealing information which compromised the organization. The "Forward Bloc" was officially banned and forced to go underground but a new central committee was organized

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composed of the following five members: Rahmat KHAN, Ram Sing DUTT, Ram Mahonar LOYA, Mausamdar DATTA, and Jai Prakash NARAIN, the latter two having escaped from prison. About that time the "M-Organization" made political arrangements whereby it managed to gain the cooperation of the secret "Congress Committee", which led the All India Congress Party. Thus, the newly organized "M-Organization" consolidated the GIS' earlier infiltrations of the "Forward Bloc"; the KIRTI KISAN (a radical farmers organization); the Congress-Socialist Party; the Bengal Volunteers; and the "Red Shirts" political groups. This enlarged organization was led by the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" (INRC) in which all factions and groups were represented. The INRC was located in New Delhi but also maintained committees on provincial and town levels⁶.

9. Ram Mahonar LOYA was Secretary General of the INRC, and the following "Forward Bloc" participants had similar positions on a provincial committee level:

Mausamdar DATTA
 Jay Prakash NARAIN
 Gujaram SINGH
 Swami SAHAJANAND
 fnu BAPAT
 fnu RANGA.

Sabotage schools were organized in which Joseph SHUKLA and Sachunder SANYAL were the chief instructors in New Delhi. Subversive work within the Indian Army was intensified by the INRC sabotage and guerrilla "Fighting Section" under Santa SINGH. The "Administration Section" of the INRC was headed by one Indulal YAJNEK, (see Appendix for organizational chart of INRC)

10. Anticipating the possibility that its Kabul operations might be forced underground, the GIS, through Captain WITZEL recruited two men as alternate communications channels between the "M-Organization" and GIS Headquarters in Berlin. They were Pureshottam DASS and Mukand LAL, two Hindu brothers whose business provided genuine cover for frequent travel between Teheran and Peshawar. The brothers also served successfully as a communications channel between the GIS and the "Union" (described in the chapter on Afghanistan).

11. In May 1943 Subhas BOSE transferred to Tokyo, which caused further communications difficulties. In July 1943 the GIS agreed to put Rahmat KHAN in touch with the Japanese Military Attache in Kabul, fnu INVUYE, and his assistant, (fnu) KAWASAKI, but as a result of several errors in tradecraft the meeting never took place. BOSE also made poor selections from among Japanese-trained agents who were sent to India via Burma, and who apparently not only failed in their mission but also exposed several "M-Organization" members to further compromise⁸.

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12. Despite this, in September 1943, when Japanese troops were fighting at the eastern approaches to India, the GIS at its Berlin headquarters worked out a new plan for a general uprising and the formation of a provisional government in India, to coincide with the invasion of Indian soil proper by Japanese armed forces. At about the same time, however, GIS operations against India suffered two heavy blows. First, Capt Dietrich WITZEL and his w/t operator Wilhelm DOH were expelled from Afghanistan. Secondly, Italy's surrender made exposure likely because the Italian Intelligence Service had extensive knowledge of GIS plans and operations in the area. As soon as Commercial Attache (fnu) RASMUSS assumed the duties of the departing WITZEL, the RIS made known its penetration of the "M-Organization" (see chapter on RIS activities). Shortly thereafter RASMUSS was recalled to Germany and the Kabul base's activities ceased for all practical purposes. The Japanese Intelligence Service, through its agent, Tava SINGH, purporting to be Subhas BOSE's representative, made an attempt to continue contact with and guidance of the "M-Organization. However, the files examined to date do not indicate whether the effort succeeded.

13. Although the "M-Organization" operation was undoubtedly the most effective and extensive clandestine operation of the GIS in India, it was not the only GIS effort. German Near East specialists (fnu) ASSMANN, Envoy Count (fnu) von PODEWILS, Legation Counselor (fnu) von SCHMIEDEN, Consul General (fnu) KAPP, Legation Counselor Wilhelm MELCHERS, Dr. (fnu) ALSDORF, Consul General in Venice (fnu) KOESTER, Counselor of the Embassy in Berne (fnu) von SELZAM, Consul General Dr. (fnu) WUESTER, Dr. (fnu) WERTH, and Dr. Adam TROTT zu SOLZ, (all experts on India) also contributed to the covert German intelligence effort in the area. In addition the GIS base in Kabul was able to recruit several Indian agents who were not connected with the "M-Organization" including (fnu) JEEVANLAL, Ganja Man SINGH, and Utam CHAND. Until his arrest in July 1942, CHAND was used by the Italian Intelligence Service as a contact with Rahmat KHAN¹⁰

14. From bases in the Far East there were also GIS efforts aimed at "target India". In Bangkok in 1941 Envoy (fnu) THOMAS, assisted by (fnu) MEYER, made efforts to contact leaders of Indian nationalist groups in the area (Far East), such as the "Society of Gate Wardens" and the "Cultural Lodge". Through Swami SATYANDAPURI, the leader of the latter group, THOMAS hoped to establish covert contact with the "M-Organization". With SATYANDI-PURI, a courier system into India was developed using U. N. NANDY as an unwitting cut-out. THOMAS coordinated some of his activities with the Japanese Military Attache in Bangkok. In December 1941 when the Japanese Army occupied Thailand, a pro-Japanese group called the "Indian Independence League" was formed under PRITAM-SINGH in Bangkok, with headquarters in Japan under Rash Behari BOSE. The Japanese intended to use this organization for information

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gathering and psychological warfare activities. The "Cultural Lodge" refused to cooperate with the "Indian Independence League" in these activities¹¹.

15. Presumably to counteract the increasing Japanese efforts against Indian nationalist leaders organized the "Indian National Committee" which it was hoped would unite all Indians in Japan, China, Thailand and other Japanese-occupied territories. This group elected Swami SATYANDA as chairman and Debnath DAS as secretary, but considered Subhas BOSE as its principal chief.

16. In China there was still another Indian nationalist group, the "Indian National Association", led by GIS-recruited A. M. SAHAY. In competition with this group the Japanese sponsored the "Indian Welfare Society"¹².

17. In 1942, (fnu) WENDLER was sent to Bangkok to take over Envoy THOMAS' duties, and was joined by German Col. (fnu) SCHOLL, presumably of the Abwehr, and SD officer (fnu) HUBER. About that time the GIS and the GFM recognized the need for better coordination of the various Indian nationalist groups in the Far East and agreed to the transfer of Subhas Chandra BOSE to Tokyo to take over the direction of these groups. Before BOSE arrived, however, the Japanese continued their efforts to gain control of the various groups and invited a number of leaders, including officers of the "Free India Army", to Japan for political conferences. The talks resulted in the selection of Subhas Chandra BOSE as leader and of Rash Behari BOSE as his deputy for the group¹³.

18. Two months after that conference, the Japanese Intelligence Service succeeded in merging the "Indian Independence League" and the "Indian National Committee" into the "Indian National Council and League" under Debnath DAS and Capt. Amar SINGH. DAS was in active contact with GIS operative (fnu) MEYER¹⁴.

19. The following month a Pan-India Conference, attended by Indian delegates from the entire Southeast Asian and Pacific area, was held in Bangkok under the chairmanship of (fnu) RAGHVAN, of Malaya. This resulted in the founding of still another organization, the new "Indian Independence League". (fnu) RAGHVAN, (fnu) PENANG, (fnu) MENON, Capt. Mohan SINGH, and Col. (fnu) GILAN were elected as the "Court of Action" to direct the League. Subordinate to the "Court of Action" was the "Indian National Army" with Capt. Mohan SINGH as commanding officer. Japanese Col. (fnu) IWAGURO informed Col. SCHOLL of the outcome of the conference and used the occasion to review Japanese desires for greater cooperation and exchange of information with the various GIS bases throughout the area¹⁵.

20. In July 1942 (fnu) MENADO in Singapore took over leadership of the newly formed "Indian Independence League" and the GIS contact Debnath DAS, became its Secretary General. Meanwhile, the Japanese Intelligence Service continued to try to build up the "Indian

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National Army" Mohan SINGH, its commanding officer, was arrested and replaced by (fnu) KIAHNI. The Chief of Staff, Col. (fnu) GILANI was arrested on suspicion of being a British agent and his associates fled to India. Despite these difficulties, the "Indian National Army" reached an active strength of about 16,000 men, including about 500 intelligence agents, 200 of whom achieved limited success on missions inside India¹⁶.

21. Close coordination and cooperation, however, between the GIS and the Japanese Intelligence Service on Indian operations did not become a reality until May 1943 when Subhas BOSE finally arrived in Tokyo. German Navy Capt. (fnu) von RUECKTESCHELL, assigned to the GIS, was stationed in Singapore and acted as liaison with the BOSE apparatus. In addition, while in Tokyo, BOSE also sent instructions to Rahmad KHAN and A. C. N. NAMBIAR, using German Ambassador STAHRMER and his GFM facilities as an alternate channel of communication¹⁷.

22. Apart from Indian operations, SD officer Col. Josef MEISINGER worked in Shanghai and presumably also in Japan. What his specific activities were cannot be determined from the files studied to date, although there is one document showing that he declined to recruit the notorious international intelligence agent (fnu) TREBITSCH-LINCOLN, who reportedly volunteered his services to the GIS in May 1941¹⁸.

23. Most of the tribes inhabiting the northern regions of India and the Indo-Afghan border areas had intermittently fought British Indian forces for years and were, thus, allies for the Axis powers when World War II began.

24. Sometime before 1941, (fnu) ANZILOTTI, chief of Italian intelligence operations in Kabul under diplomatic cover as Counselor of Legation there, contacted and provided financial support to the tribes of Waziristan, headed by HAGI-MIRZA-KHAN, FAKIR of IPI. The Fakir's tribesmen had attacked British outposts in Waziristan and provided support for anti-Allied propaganda activities in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), presumably among the Indian nationalists who had fled into the area at the beginning of the war. Among these nationalists there were agents of BOSE. Through the Italians, the GIS contacted the FAKIR of IPI in the spring of 1941. The Germans hoped the Fakir could be used to unite and coordinate the activities of the various independent NWFP and Baluchistan tribes into a general uprising to coincide with other GIS activities in India. In preparation for this operation, which was given the name "FIRE-EATER" (Feuerfresser), Rahmat KHAN took two w/t sets to the Mohmand tribal region where he was to train three w/t operators. Rahmat KHAN also selected a secret site at an airfield where he stored several thousand gallons of RAF aviation gasoline stolen or bought on the black market. Hussein ZONOBBER, Malik Mohammad Omar KHAN, Ghulam U RACHMAN, and Mira JAN were recruited locally to serve as support agents. All four were allegedly adherents of the PIR of PAGARO, leader of the Hur Moslem Brotherhood¹⁹.

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25. The FAKIR of IPI continued to maintain contact with the Italians through a courier who came to Kabul, and the Italian Intelligence Service tried to maintain its advantageous position as the sole GIS channel to the Fakir. When the GIS learned that the Italians were claiming to be providing all the funds for the support of the Fakir -- half of which was actually provided by the GIS -- the GIS engineered direct contact with Abdul RANI, the Fakir's agent in Kabul. The Fakir requested the German Legation in Kabul to intervene for the release of two of his agents, Afsal KHAN and Mir SAHIB, who had been arrested by the Afghan police²⁰ . . .

26. In November 1942, the FAKIR of IPI sent to WITZEL, the GIS base chief in Kabul, a message advising that he (the Fakir) had established contact with Hassan KHAN, tribal leader in Baluchistan. The courier who brought the message was accompanied by Ghul HABIL, who on another matter was to contact the Afghan Government for the Fakir, and who used the occasion to request more money from ANZILOTTI, (chief of Italian operations in Kabul). At about the same time the Italian Intelligence Service's regular cut out with the Fakir, (fnu) WAZIRI, a Royal Afghan Air Force Officer, was arrested in Kabul, possibly with gracious German "approval", leaving the GIS in possession of the only direct channel to the Fakir²¹.

27. In order to achieve necessary coordination of activities in the NWFP areas and other Indian centers, WITZEL tried to set up liaison between the Fakir and the "M-Organization". In April 1943 the Fakir reported that no "M-Organization" couriers had as yet arrived and he would therefore welcome European w/t operators to facilitate his operational contact with the GIS base in Kabul.²²

28. GIS contact with Baluchistan tribal leader Hassan KHAN was established in February 1942, using Subhan KHAN as cut-out. In August of that year Subhan KHAN was arrested by the Afghan police which not only endangered the contact with Hassan KHAN, but also handicapped operations in India because Subhan KHAN's home in Kabul had been used as a safehouse for Rahmat KHAN, when he came clandestinely to Kabul from India. Hassan KHAN was designated to return to Afghanistan in case of an Allied attack or invasion there so as to assist in providing cover and support for GIS operatives in Kabul. He had lived in Kabul earlier but had fled when King AMANULLAH was dethroned²³.

29. No evidence has been found in the documents examined to date, to indicate direct GIS contact with the tribes in the Sind Province; it has, however, been possible to establish that the Hur Moslem Brotherhood cooperated loosely with the "M Organization" in India²⁴.

30. The GIS base in Kabul maintained contact with several other persons on the Indo-Afghan border. In September 1942 these persons

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were listed as "YANIN", "YACUB", "BADAR", AMIU", "KHALEK", and "YUSSUF". In addition, a Moslem clerk at the British Legation in Kabul nicknamed "NEW OTTO", was in contact with one of the GIS agents from India.

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	195	139150	
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	1110	319919	
2	195	139179	July 1941
	195	139189	August 1941
	2130	465673	May 1939
	195	139209	September 1941
	195	139747	July 1942
	195	139266	December 1941
	195	139194	June 1941
	195	139335	January 1942
3	1065	312902	September 1942
	195	139846,	
		139848	August 1942
	195	139214	
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	1081	316435,	July 1941
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		316445,	
		316420,	
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		316464	
	1081	316407,	September 1943
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	1081	316501,	
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		316545	
	1110	319919	September 1942
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	1065	312825	August 1942
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195	139273	December 1941	
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195	139343	January 1942	
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	27	17469	December 1943
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	1081	316422, 316435, 316436	September 1943
	1081	316406, 316410, 316416, 316418	September 1943
	1081	316390, 316396, 316398, 316400, 316402	August 1943
	1081	316580, 316582	December 1943
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4	195	139279, 139285	December 1941
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	4930	261904, 261950	March 1942
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	195	139584	April 1942
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	195	140032	November 1942
	195	140080	January 1943
	195	139810, 139848	August 1942
	1064	312799	July 1942
	4930	262075	July 1942
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6	195	140085, 140094	January 1943
	1081	316435	September 1943
	195	140119	January 1943
	195	140245	March 1943
	1081	316456	September 1943
	4930	262270	November 1942
7	195	140221, 140224, 140226	February 1943
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	1081	316418	September 1943
8	1029	310483, 310490	February 1942
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	1081	316419, 316464	September 1943
	195	140388, 140396, 140401	July 1943
	1081	316418, 316398, 316464	September 1943
9	1081	316426, 316431	September 1943
	1081	316643	August 1943
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11	195	139218	September 1941
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	195	139892	September 1942
	195	140228	March 1943
	195	139287	December 1941
12	195	139303	January 1942
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13	195	139325	January 1942
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	195	139629, 139635, 139638	May 1942
	60	39743	March 1942
14	195	139640	May 1942
15	195	139564	May 1942
	21	13602	August 1942
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	195	139316	January 1942
	195	139850	August 1942
	21	13602	August 1942
	195	140069, 140072	January 1943
	195	139923	September 1942
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17	195	140296	April 1943
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18	191	138725, 138726	May 1941
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19	195	140048	December 1942
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	195	140270	April 1943
	195	139215	September 1941
	1065	312758	May 1942
	195	139145, 139146	April 1941
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	195	139899	September 1942
20	195	139159	May 1941
	195	139216	September 1941
	195	139307	January 1942
	4930	262300, 262302, 262306, 262307	December 1942
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	195	139669, 139671	May 1942
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	195	139919, 139930	September 1942
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21	195	140045	November 1942
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22	195	140267, 140268	April 1943
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24	1065	312758, 312773	May 1942
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INDIANS WHO WERE AGENTS OF, IN CONTACT WITH, OR
OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST TO, THE

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"ABBAS"

A Vice-President of the "Indian National Committee" in Bangkok in 1941¹.

"ABDURRAMON"

A secretary of the provisional "Central Committee", possibly identical with Haidar Yacub Behari Abdul RAHMEN (July 1941)².

"ABU-IBRAHIM"

An Indian living in Berlin in November 1942³.

Dr. Z. A. AHMAD

A Moslem member of the "M-Organization" at Lucknow in 1943⁴.

"AHARAR"

The GIS in Kabul tried to recruit AHARAR while he was temporarily in Kabul in July 1941⁵.

Dr. fnu AHUJA (Med)

An Indian student at the University of Vienna in May 1940⁶.

fnu AKALI

An Indian in Kabul in July 1941 whom the GIS in Kabul tried to recruit⁷.

"AMIU"

An unidentified GIS agent presumably in the North West Frontier Province in 1942⁸.

"ANSAR"

A supporter of the "M Organization" and a radical leader of Moslem students in Delhi in 1943⁹.

fnu ARBINDHU

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization". It was reported that he was arrested and jailed in 1941-1943¹⁰.

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(Mrs.) Alpana ASAF ALI, aka Aruna AZAF, aka Aruna ASAF ALI

A Moslem, Chairman of the "Congress Committee", which led the activities of the Indian Congress Party after its leaders were jailed in August 1942¹¹.

fnu BABER

An unidentified member of the "M-Organization" in 1941¹².

Shankar Kyp BABU

Presumably a son of Satish BABU and a member of the "M-Organization". He was reportedly arrested in 1943, and jailed together with Sarat BOSE¹³

Shanker Lal BABU

Presumably a son of Satish BABU and a member of the "M-Organization". He was arrested in 1943¹⁴

"BADAR"

An unidentified GIS agent, presumably in the North Western Frontier Province in 1942¹⁵.

fnu BANÑERJEE, Dr. phil., aka BENNERJEA

An Indian student at the University of Berlin in 1940, who became a close collaborator of Subhas Chandra BOSE in 1942 and was active in propaganda matters. In 1943, he was scheduled to go to Rome as a representative of the "Free India Central Office"¹⁶.

fnu BAPAT, aka BABAT

A prominent member of the "M-Organization" and of the "Central Committee" in 1942. In 1943 he was also a Bombay member of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee"¹⁷

Amar BOSE

A member of the "Forward Bloc" who was arrested in 1942¹⁸.

Rash Behari BOSE

A brother of Subhas Chandra BOSE and a prominent Indian nationalist leader, who resided in Japan since about

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1915. He headed Japanese-sponsored Indian organizations such as the "Indian Independence League" in 1941, the "Indian National Council and League" in 1942, and the unified "Independence League" in 1942-1943. In the spring of 1943, he was replaced in his leading role in Far East Indian affairs by his brother Subhas BOSE who went to Japan from Germany¹⁹.

Sarat Chandra BOSE

Brother of Subhas Chandra BOSE who assumed the leadership of the "Forward Bloc" after the escape of Subhas BOSE from India. He was arrested on 11 December 1941 and held in Conoor prison on the grounds of an alleged contact with the Japanese²⁰.

Sishir BOSE

A son of Sarat BOSE who was a student at the University of Calcutta in 1943²¹.

Subhas Chandra BOSE, @ Orlando MAZZOTA

BOSE was born on 23 January 1897 in Cuttack, India. One of the leaders of the Indian nationalist movement, he was the chief of the "M-Organization's" intelligence network in India. He had studied at Cambridge and had passed the examination for the Indian Civil Service but did not join it. Instead he entered politics and became a close assistant of C. R. DAS, chief of the Indian SWARAT political party.

Subsequently, BOSE became Mayor of Calcutta. Because of his strong anti-British stand, he was jailed for several years and lost his health. After his release from prison he was allowed to go to Europe to convalesce. Prior to World War II he lived for several years in Vienna, where he founded the "Central European Indian Society". During that period he also established the "Indian Students Association" in Berlin and became the recognized leader of Indian students in Europe. He had close contacts with De VALERA and his Irish Republican Movement. Twice elected President of the Indian Congress, he broke with GHANDI in 1939 because he disagreed with his passive resistance methods. Instead he preached active resistance by use of force. Politically, he was an extreme leftist.

After his break with GHANDI, he founded the "Forward Bloc", a political party which advocated the use of force in the fight against Britain. He was strongly opposed by Jawarhalal NEHRU.

He was vain, always sought the spotlight on the political scene, and was characterized as an opportunist and oppositionist. Through his contacts in Japan, he approached Soviet and German circles seeking assistance for his political aims. In November 1940 he was arrested by the British, but was soon released because he went on

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a hunger strike. He then fled to Kabul where he contacted German Envoy, Hans PILGER. The latter was instructed by the GFM to arrange with the Soviet Legation in Kabul for BOSE's travel to Germany via the USSR. Despite his alleged past anti-Communist attitude, he was granted a transit visa by Moscow in March 1941 and left Kabul on 31 March 1941, traveling under the name of Orlando MAZOTTA on an Italian passport. His traveling companions were Engineer WENGER of the TODT Organization in Kabul and two other German officials, (fnu) SCHWARTZ and (fnu) HILPERT, both LUFTHANSA employees in Kabul. He reached Berlin on 2 April 1941.

During his stay in Germany he was active in Berlin and Rome and had met MUSSOLINI and HITLER. While in Berlin, he was head of the "Free Indian Central Office" ("ZENTRALSTELLE FREIES INDIEN"), which was staffed by Indian refugee politicians and which carried out activities in political, intelligence, and propaganda fields. After BOSE's departure, this office was headed by A. C. N. NAMBIAR, with whom BOSE remained in contact through German diplomatic channels in Bangkok and Japan.

Leaving on a German submarine in April 1943, he was transferred to a Japanese submarine off the coast of India, and reached Rangoon on 8 May 1943. He arrived in Tokyo on 21 May 1943 and founded a provisional "Free Indian Government" in October 1943.

He was a brother of Sarat Chandra BOSE, who remained in India after the outbreak of the war, he was also the brother of Rash Behari BOSE, who had lived in Japan for many years. The three brothers ranked high among Indian nationalist leaders.²²

Dr. Sudhendra BOSE

An Indian nationalist living in the USA, who assisted the German Embassy in Washington in carrying out Indian propaganda in 1941. He was a student at the University of Iowa²³.

"BUDHA" @ Arbat PARVIS

A GIS agent who was scheduled to go on a mission to India with the assistance of the GIS base in Kabul. The mission was, however, cancelled as the GIS had doubts about "BUDHA's" bona fides.²⁴

"CAVEESHAR"

An Indian, presumably a member of the "Forward Bloc". He was reportedly in jail in Lahore in 1942²⁵.

Narain CHAKRAVARTI, aka Narain CHAKRAVARTY

A member of the "Central Committee" from Calcutta. He was arrested in January 1943²⁶.

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Dr. J. Das CHOUDHURI

An Indian medical student at the University of Berlin in 1941.²⁷

Ashrafudin CHOUDURY, aka Ashraffu Din CHOUDH

A Moslem member of the "Forward Bloc" in Bengal, who was reportedly arrested in 1942.²⁸

"CINEMA-BROTHER"

The German cryptonym of an unidentified GIS agent in India who was reportedly in contact with GIS agent Rahmat KHAN.²⁹

Pershottam DASS, aka Pureshottam, German Cryptonym. "ALFA"

A Hindu businessman from Peshawar, born about 1903. He was of medium height, and of "strong build". DASS was the owner of a wholesale business in Teheran and a relative of GIS agent Rahmat KHAN. He was recruited by the GIS in 1943 and was active as a courier between Teheran and India; he also served the GIS as a cut-out between "UNION", the Turkestan refugee organization and the GIS. In addition he also operated the GIS w/t station, "IBRAHIM" in Teheran.³⁰

Debnath DAS, aka Debnat DAS

A GIS agent and one of the Indian nationalist leaders in the Far East during World War II. He was Secretary of the "Indian National Committee" in Thailand in 1941, the leader of the "Indian National Council and League" in the Far East, and a member of the Executive Committee of the "Independence League" in 1942.³¹

Mausamdar DAHA

In 1943 he was a member of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" and the Calcutta member on the subordinate Province Committee.³²

"DHIJEN"

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization". He was reportedly jailed in 1943.³³

Ram Sing DUTT

A member of the "Central Committee" in 1943.³⁴

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Dr. (med) fnu FAROQHI

An Indian student at the University of Berlin in 1940³⁵.

"FRAUEN VETERAN"

The German cryptonym for an unidentified GIS agent in 1943, presumably a tribal leader in the North Western Frontier Province³⁶.

Shanti GANGULY, aka Shanti GANGULI

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization". He was reportedly arrested in January 1943.³⁷

"GANPULEY"

An assistant of Subhas Chandra BOSE in Germany in 1943. BOSE proposed that "GANPULEY" go to Rome as a representative of the "Free India Central Office"³⁸.

Colonel fnu GILL, aka Colonel GILANI

One of the commanding officers of the "Indian National Army" in Malaya. He was a member of the Executive Council of the "Independence League" in Bangkok, and the liaison officer with the Japanese. He was also in contact with the German Legation in Bangkok. In January 1943 he was reportedly arrested by the Japanese for alleged cooperation with the British Intelligence Service³⁹.

"GOSWAMI"

A member of the Bengal Government in 1943. He was accused by GIS agent, Rahmat KHAN of being a traitor in the "Forward Bloc"⁴⁰.

Sushanka Das GUPTA

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization". He was met by GIS agent Rahmat KHAN in Calcutta in 1942⁴¹.

Ghul HABIL, aka HABIB

A messenger of the FAKIR of IPI, he was dispatched to contact the Afghan Government in 1942. At the same time he contacted the Italian Intelligence Service base in Kabul⁴².

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PIR of HADDA

A Moslem leader in the North Western Frontier Province, he was in contact with the GIS until August 1942, when he was dropped because of the interference of the Afghan Government⁴³.

Dr. Abdul HAFIS, aka HAFIZ, aka HAFIDZ

He was BOSE's agent in Ankara and presumably in contact with the Afghan Embassy in Turkey. In October 1942, he was recalled to Germany in order to take part in the activities of the "Free India Central Office" in Berlin⁴⁴.

"HASSAN"

An assistant of Subhas Chandra BOSE in Germany. He accompanied BOSE on his journey to the Far East in the spring of 1943⁴⁵.

"HELPER"

The German cryptonym of a GIS agent in Kabul in 1943. He was a Moslem who traveled between Kabul and India, presumably under commercial cover⁴⁶.

Mirza Mahbul HUSSAIN

He was an Indian and an officer of the "Indian Legion" in Germany. He engaged in propaganda activities for the GIS and in 1942 he was asked by Indian nationalist leader, SHEDAI to transfer his activities to Italy. The GIS opposed the transfer as there was no replacement for HUSSAIN⁴⁷.

Zonober HUSSEIN

A GIS agent who kept a safe-house for the GIS at Swalkala in the Bajaur district. He was the chief of the "Forward Bloc" in the Mohmands region in 1942⁴⁸.

Mira JAN, aka Mira DSCHAN

An Indian nationalist leader who escaped from India to the North West Frontier Province. He assisted the GIS in the communication link between Kabul and India, and kept a safe-house for the GIS at Koda Khel in the Bajaur district in 1941-1942⁴⁹.

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Panvar Sher JANG, aka PANWAR, German Cryptonym. "BRUNI"

An Indian Army Lieutenant, he was a POW and assisted the Indian nationalist leader, SHEDAI in pro-Axis activities in 1941. In 1942, he was sent back to the POW camp because of his unreliability⁵⁰.

"JEEWANLAL"

A GIS agent in Charikar near Kabul, who went on an operational mission to India in 1942⁵¹.

"KEMATH", aka "KAMAT", aka "KAMT"

A member of the "Central Committee", he was first arrested in September 1941. He was freed, but rearrested in August 1942⁵².

Mohammed KASIM

A GIS courier in Kabul in 1943⁵³.

KEFAYAT ULLA, aka KEFAY ULLAH

He was the Grand Mufti of India. A close acquaintance of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, and a member of the GIS network in India during World War II. He was President of the "Jamiat el Ulema" ("Committee of Indian Moslem Intellectuals")⁵⁴.

"KHALEK"

He was a GIS agent, presumably in the North Western Frontier Province in 1942⁵⁵.

Abbas KHAN

He was a member of the "M Organization" in whose house Subhas Chandra BOSE was hidden during the latter's stay in Peshawar in the spring of 1941⁵⁶.

Abdul Samat KHAN

A leader of the "Red Shirts" political group in Beludchistan in 1943. He supported the "M-Organization"⁵⁷.

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Afsal KHAN, aka "AFZAL"

An agent of the FAKIR of IPI in Kabul, he was arrested by the Afghan authorities in April 1942, and was under suspicion by the GIS for undisclosed reasons⁵⁸.

Arab KHAN

A younger brother of Abbas KHAN and a supporter of Subhas Chandra BOSE. He deserted from the Indian Army (presumably in North Africa), joined the Germans, and was scheduled to become BOSE's secretary in 1942⁵⁹.

Asman KHAN

A leader of the Indian nationalist movement in Shanghai in 1942⁶⁰.

D. M. KHAN

A leader of the Moslem freedom movement in Hong Kong in 1942⁶¹.

Hagi Marza KHAN, aka FAKIR of IPI, German Cryptonym "FEUERFRESSER"

A tribal leader in Waziristan, he was in close contact with the GIS and received GIS support in his fight against the British. Aid was also provided by the Italian Government, as the Axis powers planned to stage an uprising in the tribal territory at a later date and use the Fakir's forces in the attack on India (operational plan "FEUERFRESSER")⁶².

Hassan KHAN, aka Ajid SINGH

A Moslem of advanced age, he was a leader of the Indian nationalist movement. He was active in Rome during World War II as a speaker on the "Himalaya" clandestine radio station and cooperated with Mohammed Iqbal SHEDAI⁶³.

Hassan KHAN

A Kakar tribal leader in Beluchistan, who was cooperating with the FAKIR of IPI and the GIS. He is believed to have been identical with a GIS agent who worked for the GIS from 1941-1943 and whose cryptonym was "ARBEITER"⁶⁴.

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Kushal KHAN, aka Kuscha KHAN-AFRIDI

An Afridi tribal leader in the North Western Frontier Province (village Chamarkand), he was a prominent member of the "M. Organization" and of the "Central Committee" in 1942-1943⁶⁵.

Malik Mohammed Omar KHAN, aka Malek Mohammed Umar KHAN

A GIS agent who kept a safe-house for the GIS in Swakala in the Bajaur district in 1942⁶⁶.

Mohammed Azim KHAN,

An Indian officer who assisted the GIS in psychological warfare activities. His transfer to Italy was requested by Indian nationalist leader SHEDAI in 1942, but was refused by the GIS⁶⁷.

Mohammed Jamil KHAN

A secretary of the Indian "Prisoners of War Committee" in Berlin in 1941⁶⁸.

Dr. Sahib KHAN

An Indian in Peshawar, he was reportedly pro-German and possibly a GIS contact in 1943⁶⁹.

Subhan KHAN

A GIS agent in Kabul and a cut-out between the GIS base in Kabul and Hassan KHAN, tribal leader in Beluchistan. He also kept a safe-house for use of the GIS agent Rahmat KHAN during the latter's stay in Kabul. He was arrested by the Afghan authorities in August 1942. He is possibly identical with GIS agent, Ali SUBANA (see chapter on Afghanistan)⁷⁰.

Ramkishan KHATRI

Presumably a member of the "M. Organization", he reportedly was arrested in August 1942⁷¹.

"KIAHNI"

A commanding officer in the "Indian National Army" in the Far East in 1943⁷².

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Dr. (med) fnu KRISHNIA

An Indian student at the University of Vienna in 1940⁷³.

Dr. (med) fnu KRISNIAH

An Indian student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁷⁴.

Atul Chandra KUMAR

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization in 1943⁷⁵.

Sushar KUMAR

An Indian, presumably a member of the "M-Organization in 1942⁷⁶.

KUSUM RANJTAN PAL

An Indian correspondent from Sylhet, who lived in Paris and worked for the Indian press, presumably prior to World War II. During the war he was employed by "La Presse Hindou" and was active for radio Paris. He was in contact with H. J. von BASSEWITZ and Habibur RAHMAN-BHAI in Berlin in July 1941 when he offered his services to the GIS⁷⁷.

Jagait Naran LAL

An Indian revolutionary leader during the demonstrations in Bihar and Orissa in 1942⁷⁸.

Mukand LAL, German Cryptonym. "ROMEO"

A Hindu businessman in Peshawar and brother of Pershottam DASS. He was a relative of Rahmat KHAN who recruited him for the GIS. In 1943 LAL was a courier between India and Teheran in the GIS communications link, "ALFA" - "Central Committee". He is possibly identical with Mukundlal SARKAR⁷⁹.

Ram Mahonar LOYA, aka LOTHIA, aka LOHIA

A prominent leader of the "M-Organization", a member of the "Central Committee", and Secretary General of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" in 1943. He was reportedly arrested in June 1943⁸⁰.

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Dr. (med) Inu MADAN

An Indian student at the University of Vienna in 1940⁸¹.

Hussein Ahmed MAGAL

A member of the Moslem intellectual organization, "Jamiat el-Ulema" in India. It was presumed that he was in contact with the "M-Organization" in 1943⁸².

"MARINJAN"

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization", he was reportedly arrested in August 1942⁸³.

"MENADO"

An Indian nationalist leader in Thailand, he was the chief of the "Indian Independence League" in 1942⁸⁴.

"MEYER"

Presumably a GIS cryptonym for an Indian who was the GIS' principal agent in the Far East. He was an accredited DNB (German News Agency) correspondent in Bangkok in 1941-1942⁸⁵.

Pabbitra MOHAN

A leader during the unrests in Bihar and Orissa in the summer of 1942⁸⁶.

Ah MULLAH

President of the "Prisoner of War Committee" (India) in Berlin in 1941⁸⁷.

"MUZUMDAR"

A Ghandi follower in New York. In 1941 he assisted the German Embassy in the USA in carrying out Indian propaganda⁸⁸.

A. C. N. NAMBIAR

An Indian refugee politician in Germany during World War II. He was Subhas Chandra BOSE's deputy and became

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chief of the "Free India Central Office" in Berlin after BOSE left for Japan in the spring of 1943⁸⁹.

U. N. NANDY

A Bengalese Indian of Thai citizenship in Bangkok. He was an unwitting cut-out between the Indian nationalist movement in Bangkok and "M-Organization" couriers arriving from India. In 1941 he resided at 4041, Wat Suddhi, Ban Tawei, Bangkok⁹⁰.

Mohammed NAWAZ

A member of the "Indian Legion" in Germany, he was active in the GIS' psychological warfare effort. Indian nationalist leader SHEDAI requested his transfer to Italy in 1942. However, the GIS refused⁹¹.

Brihal NEHRU

A brother of Indian leader Pandit NEHRU. He was a former Postmaster in Lahore and reportedly showed interest in Nazi ideology during his travels in Europe in 1938⁹².

Muslim Maulvi Nowsheer Ali

A prominent Moslem in Bengal, he was a member of the "M-Organization" in 1943⁹³.

"OTTO"

The German cryptonym for a Moslem clerk at the British Embassy in Kabul; he was also referred to as "New Otto", and was contacted by GIS agent, Uttam CHAND. "OTTO" was previously an employee of the British diplomatic missions in Malta and Tcheran⁹⁴.

B. P. PAIN

A member of the Bengal Government in 1943. He was accused by GIS agent, Rahmat KHAN of being a traitor in the "Forward Bloc"⁹⁵.

"PARANJPE"

An Indian student at the University of Munich in 1940⁹⁶.

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Vaishanava PATNAIK

A leader and organizer of the unrests in Bihar and Orissa in the summer of 1942⁹⁷.

"PENANG"

A member of the Executive Committee of the "Independence League" in Bangkok in 1942⁹⁸.

Maulana Abdul Rahim POPALZAIA

A Moslem supporter of the "M-Organization" in the North West Frontier Province in 1943⁹⁹.

Ghulam-Ul RACHMAN, aka SAHEB-HAK, aka Gholam RAHMAN

A tribal leader in the Bajaur district. He was a GIS agent and a safe house keeper at Alingar in 1942¹⁰⁰.

"RAGHVAN", aka 'RAGHAVAN"

An Indian nationalist leader in Malaya, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the "Independence League" in Bangkok in 1942¹⁰¹.

Habibur RAHMAN-BHAI, aka Habib el RAHMAN

He was a member of the "Council of Elders" of the "Central Islamic Institute" and the head of the Islam community in Berlin in 1941. He was in contact with the GFM and worked as a translator for the German press¹⁰².

Haidar Yacub Behari Abdul RAHMEN

He was presumably a member of the "M-Organization; he was arrested in 1942. He is possibly identical with "ABDURRAMON"¹⁰³.

Parshad RAM

He was a GIS agent in Lahore and acted as a cut-out between GIS couriers and the "Central Committee". He was an owner of a book shop at Lahore Gate, Lahore, in 1943¹⁰⁴.

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• fnu RANGA

In 1943, he was the Madras member of the province committee of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee"¹⁰⁵.

Abdul RANI

He was an agent of the FAKIR of IPI in Kabul and acted as liaison between the Fakir and the GIS base in Kabul in 1942¹⁰⁶.

Professor Dr. fnu ROY

An Indian student at the University of Berlin in 1940¹⁰⁷.

Aml ROY

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization" in 1943¹⁰⁸.

Leela ROY

A member of the "Central Committee" in 1942, he was arrested in January 1943¹⁰⁹.

(Mrs.) Lila ROY

An acquaintance of Subhas Chandra BOSE. She was presumably a member of the "M-Organization" in 1943¹¹⁰.

Tarachand ROY

An Indian who lived in Hamburg and was in contact with German Envoy von HENTIG in 1939¹¹¹.

"RUIKAR"

A member of the "M-Organization", he was reportedly arrested in 1942¹¹².

Swami SAHAJANAND, aka SAHAJANSAND, aka SAHAJANAAND

A prominent leader in the "M-Organization", head of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" in the Sind and Beluchistan provinces, and also a prominent member of the "KIRTI KISAN" movement in 1943¹¹³.

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A. M. SAHAY

An Indian nationalist leader in the Far East during World War II. He was a GIS agent and the head of the "Indian National Association" in China. Subsequently he took part in Indian nationalist activities in Japan and Thailand. He was a follower of Subhas Chandra BOSE¹¹⁴.

Mir SAHIB

An agent of the FAKIR of IPI in Kabul, he was jailed by the Afghan authorities in April 1942.¹¹⁵

Mavlana Ahmed SAID, aka Marlana Achmed SAID

He was an assistant to the Mufti of India and a Vice-President of the "Jamiat el Ulema" (Committee of Moslem Intellectuals). He was in contact with the GIS during World War II¹¹⁶.

Sachunder SANYAL

A chief instructor for the "M-Organization's" central sabotage school at Delhi in 1943¹¹⁷.

SARAT BAKSHI, aka BAKSCHI

He was a member of the "Central Committee" and head of the "M-Organization" in Bengal in 1941¹¹⁸.

Mukundlal SARKAR

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization" in 1943. He is possibly identical with Mukhand LAL¹¹⁹.

Dr. (Phil.) I. SARRIS

An Indian lecturer at the University of Hamburg in 1940¹²⁰.

SATISH-BACU SARAT-BABU

An Indian, presumably connected with the "M-Organization". His two sons were reportedly arrested during the summer of 1942¹²¹.

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Swami SATYANDA-PURI, aka Swami SATYANANDA

A prominent Indian nationalist leader in the Far East during World War II. He was killed in an air accident while visiting Japan in 1942¹²².

"SEKHAR"

An Indian nationalist student in the USA, who assisted the German Embassy (presumably in Washington) in conducting Indian propaganda. As a result, his British scholarship was withdrawn and he obtained a job as secretary to an Indian businessman in New York¹²³.

Lala SHANKARLAL, aka SHANKER-LA

An Indian nationalist leader from Delhi, who was a prominent member of the "M-Organization". He was reportedly the leader of the "Forward Bloc" after BOSE's escape from India in the spring of 1941. He was arrested in July 1942¹²⁴.

"SHER-DIN"

The brother of the FAKIR of IPI¹²⁵.

Singh SHAN

An Indian student at the University of Vienna in 1940¹²⁶.

S. Joseph SHUKLA

Chief sabotage instructor at the central sabotage school of the "M Organization" in Delhi in 1943¹²⁷.

"SIBGATULLAH SCHAH", aka PIR-PAGRIS"

He was born circa 1908. He was a leader of the Hur tribe in the Sindh province and was executed by the British for staging the uprisings of 1942. He was in contact with the GIS base in Kabul, through the "M-Organization" in India¹²⁸.

Baba Amar SINGH

Deputy leader of the "Indian National Council and League" in Bangkok in 1942¹²⁹.

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Ganja Man SINGH

A contact of the GIS base in Kabul in 1941¹³⁰.

Gujaram SINGH, aka Gurcharan SINDH, aka Gujran SINGH,
aka Ram SINGH

A prominent member of the "M-Organization", he was the secretary of the "Central Committee" and the leader of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" at Lahore for Punjab and the North Western Province. He was reportedly arrested in January 1943¹³¹.

Isher SINGH, @ Labh SINGH

A member of the Indian community in Rome in 1942¹³².

Mohan SINGH

He was the commanding officer of the Japanese-sponsored "Indian National Army" in Malaya in 1942, and a member of the Executive Committee of the "Independence League" in Bangkok. In January 1943¹³³ he was dismissed from his post and arrested by the Japanese.

Santa SINGH

He was chief of the Sabotage and Guerilla Section and of the "Army Department" of the "M-Organization" in 1943. At the same time he was also an instructor of sabotage activities in the "Special Service Corps" school and the editor of sabotage instructor pamphlets and circulars for para-military units of the "M-Organization"¹³⁴.

Dr. Sant SINGH

An officer of the "Indian Legion" in Germany in 1943¹³⁵.

Sardar Ajih SINGH, aka Sardar Ajih SINGH

A speaker for radio Rome's Arab broadcasts and Vice-President of the Indian-Italian Friendship Society in Rome in 1942¹³⁶.

Sardar Gurbachan SINGH

Secretary of the Indian "Prisoners of War Committee" in Berlin in 1941¹³⁷.

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Sardar Sant SINGH

• President of the Indian "Prisoners of War Committee in Berlin in 1941¹³⁸.

Sardul SINGH

President of the "Forward Bloc" in the beginning of 1942. He was reportedly arrested in March 1942¹³⁹.

Tava SINGH

An Indian and Japanese agent who posed as a representative of Subhas BOSE on the "Central Committee" in December 1943. GIS headquarters in Berlin advised the GIS base in Kabul and the "Central Committee" was to exercise caution in dealing with SINGH¹⁴⁰.

M. A. SODHI

An Indian student at the University of Berlin in 1940¹⁴¹.

"SULTAN"

An Indian student of Botany at the University of Berlin in 1940¹⁴².

"SWALLHAY"

An Indian student of agriculture at the University of Berlin in 1940¹⁴³.

"SWAMI"

An unidentified assistant of Subhas Chandra BOSE, who accompanied BOSE on his trip to the Far East in the spring of 1943¹⁴⁴.

"SWAMIJI"

A member of the "Forward Bloc" in 1942¹⁴⁵.

•Niranja Singh TALIB

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization", reportedly under arrest in June 1943¹⁴⁶.

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Dr. (Phil.) J. C. TAVADIA

An Indian lecturer at the University of Hamburg in 1940¹⁴⁷.

Sardarji TRIPTIA

Presumably a member of the "M-Organization", reportedly arrested in August 1942¹⁴⁸.

Eyl WAZIRI

A communications assistant for the GIS base in Kabul in 1942¹⁴⁹.

"YACUB"

A GIS agent in Bankipore in 1942¹⁵⁰.

Sheelabhadra YAJEE

A member of the "Forward Bloc" from Bihas. He was reportedly in prison in 1943¹⁵¹.

Indulal YAJNIK, aka JAJNIC

A prominent member of the "M-Organization", of the "Forward Bloc" and of the "KIRTI KISAN" movement. He became chief of the Administrative Department of the "M-Organization" in September 1943¹⁵².

"YANIN"

An unidentified GIS contact presumably in the North Western Frontier Province in 1942¹⁵³.

"YUSUF"

An unidentified GIS agent, presumably in the North Western Frontier Province in 1942¹⁵⁴.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	195	139287	December 1941
2	195	139195	July 1941
3	930	297991	November 1942
4	195	140189	February 1943
5	195	139196	July 1941
6	1037	311027	May 1940
7	195	139196	July 1941
8	195	139930	September 1942
9	195	140189	February 1943
10	195	139213	September 1941
	195	140349	June 1943
11	195	140094, 140147	January 1943
	195	140354, 140367	June 1943
	195	140085	January 1943
12	195	139195	July 1941
13	195	140349	June 1943
14	195	140394	July 1943
15	195	139930	September 1942
16	1037	311022	May 1940
	4930	262035	June 1942
	195	139798	August 1942
	195	140361	June 1943
17	195	139864	August 1942
	195	139899, 139933	September 1942
	195	140119	January 1943
18	195	139487	March 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
19	195	139287	December 1941	
	60	39885	March 1942	
	195	139466,		
		139485	March 1942	
	195	139603	April 1942	
	195	139629,		
		139638,		
	195	139654	May 1942	
		139699,		
	195	139704,		
		139706,		
	195	139712	June 1942	
195	139736	July 1942		
195	140323	May 1943		
195	139735	July 1942		
20	195	139212,		
		139213,		
		139209	September 1941	
	195	139285,		
	41	139279	December 1941	
1081	28636	December 1941		
		316487	September 1942	
21	195	140354	June 1943	
22	195	139130,		
		139159,		
		139117	February 1941	
	195	139126,		
		139121,		
	1155	139123	March 1941	
		326038	March 1941	
	41	28471,		
		28467,		
	195	28469	March 1941	
		139127	April 1941	
	41	28476,		
28477		May 1941		
195	139122,	139127,		
		139131,		
	139133,			
	139135,			
	139146,			
	139150	May 1941		

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	41	28478, 28479, 28481, 28484, 28487, 28489, 28494, 28497	June 1941
	195	139179	July 1941
	41	28512, 28513	July 1941
	195	139184	July 1941
	195	139199	August 1941
	195	139208	September 1941
	41	28519, 28520	September 1941
	41	26202	November 1941
	41	28636	December 1941
	4930	261874	February 1942
	4930	261892	March 1942
	60	39848, 39885	March 1942
	195	139325	January 1942
	195	139485, 139487	March 1942
	4930	261986	May 1942
	451	223355, 223364, 223344	May 1942
	195	139652	May 1942
	195	139839	August 1942
	970	297898	January 1943
	195	140296	April 1943
	195	140323, 140312	May 1943
	27	17229	May 1943
	195	140328	June 1943
	195	140410	July 1943
	27	17420, 17421	October 1943
	27	17433, 17445	November 1943
23	195	139237	October 1941
24	1081	316497, 316499	September 1943
	1081	316506	October 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
25	1065	312925	October 1942
26	195	139864	August 1942
	195	139899	September 1942
	195	140080	January 1943
	195	140347	June 1943
	195	140372	July 1943
27	1155	326028	July 1941
28	195	139866	August 1942
	195	140189	February 1943
29	195	139281	December 1941
30	195	140221, 140224, 140226	February 1943
	195	140339	June 1943
	1081	316418, 316421	September 1943
31	195	139461	March 1942
	195	139628	May 1942
32	195	140119, 140123, 140127	January 1943
	1081	316439, 319435, 319456	September 1943
33	195	140349	June 1943
34	195	140085	January 1943
35	1037	311022	May 1940
36	1081	316491	September 1943
	195	140279	April 1943
37	195	139216	September 1941
	195	140080	January 1943
38	195	140361	June 1943
39	195	139461	March 1942
	195	139635	May 1942
	195	140072	January 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
40	1081	316487	September 1943
	195	140394	July 1943
41	195	139866	August 1942
	195	139899	September 1942
42	195	140045	November 1942
	195	140267	April 1943
43	195	139864	August 1942
44	195	139980	October 1942
	86	62915	May 1942
	195	140145	January 1943
	98	108693	1941
45	195	140358	June 1943
46	195	140279,	April 1943
		140286	
47	86	62807	March 1942
	86	62623	April 1942
48	195	139312	January 1942
	195	139904,	September 1942
		139930, 139899	
49	195	139212	September 1941
	195	139904	January 1942
	195	139899	September 1942
50	41	28631,	December 1941
	86	28654 62807	March 1942
51	195	139641, 139658	May 1942
52	195	139213,	September 1941
		139216	August 1942
	195	139864	
	195	139899, 139933	September 1942

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53	195	140339	May 1943
	195	140372, 140394	July 1943
54	4930	262163, 262164, 262165	August 1942
	195	139893	September 1942
	195	140030	November 1942
	195	140303	May 1943
55	195	139930	September 1942
56	195	139342	January 1942
	195	140354	June 1943
57	195	140189, 140191	February 1943
58	195	139576	April 1942
	195	139919, 139930, 139933, 139899	September 1942
59	195	139342	January 1942
	195	140354	June 1943
60	195	139654	May 1942
61	195	139477	March 1942
62	195	139145, 139146	April 1941
	195	139159	May 1941
	1110	319910	June 1941
	195	139216	September 1941
	195	139307	January 1942
	195	139381	February 1942
	195	139585	April 1942
	195	139669, 139671	May 1942
	195	140339	June 1942
	195	139920	September 1942
	4930	262176	September 1942
	1110	319919	September 1942
	1065	312905	September 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	28	10796	October 1942
	195	140045	November 1942
	195	140052,	
		140048	December 1942
	1081	316445	September 1943
63	41	28543	October 1941
	86	62877	July 1942
	4930	262316	January 1943
	195	140361	June 1943
64	195	140045	November 1942
	195	139214	September 1941
	195	139381	February 1942
	195	140056	December 1942
	195	140270	April 1943
65	195	139899,	
		139933	September 1942
	195	139864	August 1942
	195	140129	January 1943
66	195	139904,	
		139899	September 1942
67	86	62807	March 1942
	86	62623	April 1942
68	41	28524	September 1941
69	195	140286	April 1943
70	195	139381	February 1942
	195	139830	August 1942
71	195	139866	August 1942
72	195	140261	March 1943
73	1037	311027	May 1940
74	1037	311022	May 1940
75	195	140347	June 1943
76	195	139899	September 1942
77	1155	326028	July 1941

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
78	1065	312925	October 1942	
79	195	140221	February 1943	
	195	140339	June 1943	
	1081	316418, 316421	September 1943	
80	195	140085	January 1943	
	195	140367, 140354	June 1943	
	1081	316456	September 1943	
81	1037	311027	May 1940	
82	195	140085	January 1943	
83	195	139848	August 1942	
84	195	139745	July 1942	
85	195	139220, 139240, 139218	September 1941	
		195	139287	December 1941
		195	139232, 139242	October 1941
	195	139377, 139477	March 1942	
	195	139730, 139745	July 1942	
	86	1065	312925	October 1942
	87	41	28524	September 1941
88	195	139237	October 1941	
89	4930	261926, 261927	April 1942	
	195	139963	October 1942	
	4930	262183	October 1942	
	195	140351, 140361	June 1943	
	1081	316558	November 1943	
90	195	139218	September 1941	
91	86	62807	March 1942	
	86	62623	April 1942	

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
92	195	139788	August 1942
93	195	140189	February 1943
94	195	139459	March 1942
95	1081 195	316488 140394	September 1943 July 1943
96	1037	311031	May 1940
97	1065	312925	October 1942
98	195	139712	June 1942
99	195	140189	February 1943
100	195	139904, 139899	September 1942
101	195 195	139699, 139712 140072	June 1942 January 1943
102	1155 1155 25 930	326037 326034, 326029 15453 297975, 297917, 297948	March 1941 July 1941 September 1942 December 1942
103	195	139866	August 1942
104	1081	316422	September 1943
105	195 1081	14019, 140123, 140127 316439, 319435, 319456	January 1943 September 1943
106	195	139576	April 1942
107	1037	311022	May 1940
108	195	140354	June 1943

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
121	195	139899	September 1942
	195	140162	February 1943
122	195	139218	September 1941
	195	139287	December 1941
	195	139477,	
		139485	March 1942
	60	39743	March 1942
123	195	139238	October 1941
124	4930	262075,	
		262059	July 1942
	195	139866	August 1942
	195	140372	July 1943
	195	140394	July 1943
	1081	316487	September 1943
125	1155	326028	July 1941
126	1037	311031	May 1940
127	195	140119	January 1943
128	1065	312758,	
		312773	May 1942
	1081	316445	September 1943
129	195	139640	May 1942
130	195	140367	June 1943
131	195	139864	August 1942
	195	139899	September 1942
	195	140119,	
		140080,	January 1943
132	4930	261888	March 1942
133	60	39743	March 1942
	195	139439,	
		139477	March 1942
	195	139712	June 1942
	195	140069,	
		140072	January 1943
	1081	316495	September 1943
134	195	140119,	
		140127	January 1943
	1081	316436,	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
		316439, 316440, 316456	September 1943
135	195	140361	June 1943
136	4930 4930	261839 261979, 261981	January 1942 May 1942
137	41	28524	September 1941
138	41	28524	September 1941
139	4930	261904, 261950	March 1942
140	1081	316580, 316581	December 1943
141	1037	311022	May 1940
142	1037	311022	May 1940
143	1037	311022	May 1940
144			
145	195	139864	August 1942
146	195	140354, 140367	June 1943
147	1037	311034	May 1940
148	195	139866	August 1942
149	195	139382	February 1942
150	195	139930	September 1942
151	195	140373	July 1943
152	195 195 195 195 1081 1081	139866 140347, 140367 140354 140373 316421 316456	August 1942 June 1943 June 1943 July 1943 September 1943 September 1943

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
153	195	139381	February 1942
154	195	139930	September 1942

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E. Iran

1. Before the German invasion of Russia in June 1941 and the Allied occupation of Iran in August 1941, Germany not only maintained active commercial exchanges with Iran, but was also engaged in industrial construction work, some of which involved the transit of goods through Soviet Russia and brought German technicians close to the Soviet-Iranian border. The Soviets tried to hinder German-Iranian trade and to slow down the shipment of Iranian exports to Germany, presumably because they suspected that these activities provided cover for the GIS.* During this pre-occupation period the following German intelligence operatives were using commercial cover in Iran:

fnu ALLARDT
 Dr. fnu TISMER
 fnu WOEHL
 fnu KUNDERT
 Dr. Paul LEVERKUEHN.¹

2. There were two German intelligence bases in Iran. In November 1940 Lt. Erwin Otto FINK under cover, as German Commercial Attache, became chief of the base in Teheran, and in April 1941 R. KULLENKAMPF and Lt. (fnu) KORRER joined him as assistants. Captain Bruno SCHULZE-HOLTHUS (post-war author of Daybreak in Iran) was chief of the base in Tabriz. The targets of the bases were Iran Iraq Northern India, and the Caucasus. Priority was given to operations to obtain target and OB data on the Soviet Black and Caspian Seas areas, to establish contact with the border tribes in northern India; and to prepare for sabotage of the oil installations in southern Iran.²

3. In July 1941, a GIS base in Turkey (presumably the base in Ankara) sent one of its Arab agents Raschid BARBIER, into Iran using the cover of "Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau" (DNB) (German News Agency) correspondent, which he had previously used in Beirut. BARBIER was in contact with the GIS base in Ankara rather than with the bases in Iran. After the Allies occupied Iran he went to Turkey but was expelled by the Turkish authorities in February 1942.

4. The Abwehr was dissatisfied with the lack of support provided by the GFM in Iran. In August 1940, Admiral CANARIS complained when, without GIS coordination, the GFM appointed a new Consul to Tabriz, a post to which CANARIS had intended sending Dr. Paul LEVERKUEHN, because of the latter's previous experience and because of the importance of the area to intelligence operations. The Abwehr also complained in April 1941 about Envoy Erwin ETTEL's obstructionism. He allegedly opened and checked GIS correspondence and committed other "irritating acts" so that GIS officers felt that he was hindering their work.³

5. When German armies invaded the Caucasus in the summer 1942, the German General Staff made plans for occupying the countries south the Caucasus. According to the plan devised by the General Staff the

*This presumption is made by the editors and analysts, and is not as definitely stated in the German documents

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the GIS was to instigate a revolt in Iran immediately preceding the expected entry of German forces into that country. For this project the GIS sought the cooperation of a number of Iranian nationals living in Germany. One of these, General (fnu) SCHEIBANI, was selected to lead the revolt. Other Iranians who worked during the war for the GIS included (fnu) TABATABAIE and MONCHI-ZADEH, both of whom resided in Germany. ⁴

6. Because of their suspected contact with Allied intelligence, two members of the Iranian military mission in Switzerland, Major Mohamed Ali KHANLARI and Captain Reza ABEDINI, were for a time (in 1940) under the surveillance of a GIS team. ⁵

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REFERENCES
(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	276	178443	October 1938
	8835	614724	May 1940
	8835	614785	June 1950
	8835	614787	
2	891	291270	February 1942
	25	15751	April 1941
		15765	April 1941
3	54	36616	August 1940
	25	15765	April 1941
4	1069	313510	September 1942
	41	28403	May 1942
5	114	65952	February 1940

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IRANIANS WHO WERE IN CONTACT WITH, OR
OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST TO, THE GIS

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"ABDOH"

A chemist and Iranian student at the University of Vienna in May 1940¹.

Captain Reza ABEDINI

A member of the Iranian Military Mission in Switzerland in 1940².

AFSCHAR-TUS

A graduate engineer and Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940³.

"ANSSARI"

A graduate engineer and Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁴.

(Miss) fnu BADEL

An Iranian national and student of natural sciences at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁵.

fnu CAMPBELL

He accompanied German Trade Representative fnu DITTMANN from Moscow to Batum in 1940 in connection with German exports to Iran. His nationality cannot be determined on the basis of captured German documents examined to date⁶.

"DEDASCHTI"

In 1940 he resided in Berlin at Neue Kantstrasse 7a and shared his residence with GIS Iranian agent, fnu TABATABAIE. "DEDASCHTI" was an Iranian national⁷.

Dr. (med) fnu DJAVID

An Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁸.

"DJISR"

A GIS agent in Iran in 1944, he was operating from a GIS base in Turkey⁹.

fnu EFFENDIJEV

Leader of the Azerbadjani Cultural Separatist Movement, (location and date not indicated)¹⁰.

Lt. Colonel fnu FOROUD

An officer of the Iranian Army, he studied at the University of Berlin in May 1940¹¹.

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(Mrs.) Dr. (med) fnu GAFFAR-ZADEK

An Iranian student at the University of Vienna in May 1940¹².

Dr. (med) Ahmed GILANSCHAH

An Iranian student at the University of Hamburg in May 1940¹³.

Major Mohammed Ali KHANLARI

Assistant Iranian Military Attache in Bern. In 1940 the Germans suspected him of being an agent of the Allies¹⁴.

"LANCIA"

A GIS cryptonym for an unidentified GIS cut-out in Teheran in 1943¹⁵.

"MALAYAN"

A graduate engineer and Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940¹⁶.

(Miss) fnu MERHADY

An Iranian nurse studying at the University of Berlin in May 1940¹⁷.

fnu MONCHI-ZADEH, aka MOUNDI-ZADEH

An Iranian student at the University of Munich in May 1940, he was reportedly in contact with Envy von HENTIG and with GIS agent Max von OPPENHEIM in August 1941¹⁸.

(Mrs.) fnu MONCHI-ZADEH

An Iranian student at the University of Munich, she was presumably the wife of MONCHI-ZADEH, with whom the GIS was in contact in May 1940¹⁹.

"MOUSAVIAN"

An Iranian student of economics at the University of Berlin in May 1940²⁰.

NASSER-KHAN

A pro-German leader of Ghasghais in Iran in 1943²¹.

Dr. (med) fnu NOUR

An Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940²².

Dr. (med) fnu OHANIAN

An Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940²³.

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"PIRNIA"

An Iranian student of medicine at the University of Berlin in May 1940²⁴.

Dr. (med) fnu SARRAFIAN

An Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940²⁵.

fnu "SCHEIBANI"

A General of the Iranian Army who was living in retirement in Germany prior to and during World War II. He was selected by the GIS to lead an uprising in Iran which was to coincide with the German military invasion of Iran²⁶.

"SCHEYBANY"

A graduate engineer and Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940²⁷.

"SEPAHI"

An architect and Iranian student at the University of Berlin in May 1940²⁸.

fnu TABATABAIE

A brother of the former Iranian Grand Vezir Seyyd Siya TABATABAIE who was in office in 1921. Fnu TABATABAIE traveled, in the beginning of World War II to Germany via Palestine, Italy and Switzerland. In Germany he contacted the Abwehr III of the Abwehr. He was suspected of being an agent of the British Intelligence Service²⁹.

Dr. (med) fnu ZIAI

An Iranian student at the University of Vienna in May 1940³⁰.

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	1037	311027	May 1940
2	114	65952	February 1940
3	1037	311022	May 1940
4	1037	311022	May 1940
5	1037	311022	May 1940
6	8835	614787	June 1940
7	118	67684	September 1940
8	1037	311022	May 1940
9	1120 891	321244 291137	March 1944 April 1944
10	1118	321015	November 1941
11	1037	311022	May 1940
12	1037	311027	May 1940
13	1037	311034	May 1940
14	114	69552	February 1940
15	195	140221	February 1943
16	1037	311022	May 1940
17	1037	311022	May 1940
18	1155 1037	325961 311032	August 1941 May 1940
19	1037	311032	May 1940
20	1037	311022	May 1940
21	1166	327708	1943
22	1037	311022	May 1940
23	1037	311022	May 1940
24	1037	311022	May 1940
25	1037	311022	May 1940

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
26	41	28408	May 1942
27	1037	311022	May 1940
28	1037	311022	May 1940
29	118	67684	September 1940
30	1037	311027	May 1940

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F. Iraq

1. Iraq was the Arab nation on which the GIS expended the most effort and met with the most willing response. As a leading oil producer Iraq was a natural primary target even before the Second World War and, helped by ties which had been developed during the First World War, the GIS began building up contacts there in the early 1930's. Since 1939, Iraq was the spiritual center of the Pan-Arab nationalist movement, not only because Iraqis themselves were ardent supporters of the movement, but also because many radical Arab nationalists had fled there. This added to the country's attractiveness as a GIS target.

2. A German archeological expedition began excavations at Warka in 1931. In 1941, Professor Dr. Adam FALKENSTEIN, Helmut BOHTZ, Dr. Ernst HEINRICH, and Dr. Heinz LENZEN, who had participated in that expedition were suggested for intelligence work in the area. Documents show that some members of this team were recruited but fail to indicate their specific names and their mission. Other German nationals active in Baghdad were teachers at local schools, including Dr. (fnu) HUOBER, Professor Dr. (fnu) JORDAN, leader of the Nazi Party (NSDAP) group in Baghdad, and Dr. Gustav HATSCHEK, an eye surgeon in Mosul.

3. Because of the potentialities in the Iraqi internal situation, the Germans assigned some of their ablest Arab experts to Baghdad, such as:

Dr. Fritz GROBBA
 Dr. Ulrich Hans von GRANOW
 Dr. (fnu) SEYDEL
 Erich HORNBERGER
 W. G. STEFFEN.

During his assignment as German Envoy in Baghdad, Dr. GROBBA busied himself with anti-British propaganda and there are indications that he was indirectly connected with the assassination of King GHAZI on 6 April 1939. The files reveal the involvement of a secret Iraqi Nazi organization, whose membership included Dr. Sami SHAWKAT, Director General in the Iraqi Ministry of Education, and Tahsin el ASKARI, Director General of the Iraqi Waterways¹.

4. In the fall of 1939, the GIS had direct w/i contact with the Grand Mufti and, through him, with the Iraqi Army. The Grand Mufti's secretary, Osman Kemal HADDAD, alias Max MUELLER, served as the GIS' principal agent in Baghdad. He was assisted by the Chief of Iraqi Army Intelligence, Colonel Hamid RAFAT. Personal emissaries of the Grand Mufti also helped maintain contact with the GIS. In 1940 Musa el HUSSEINI visited Berlin while en route to London from Baghdad, and HADDAD traveled twice to Berlin in October 1940 and February 1941. In addition, on two occasions in 1940 the Taha el HASHIMI Government sent Nadji SHAUKAT to Ankara to confer with von PAPEN².

5. Although political issues were involved, the main purpose of these Arab approaches was to obtain arms from Germany. The need for arms to sustain a planned uprising became acute in 1940. By December

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of that year a method for smuggling arms into Iraq was sought. At GROBBA's suggestion, the GIS approached Ahmet Veli Bey MENGER (see Chapter on Turkey), who was then in Berlin, and requested his assistance in shipping arms through Turkey with a Slovak firm as intermediary. MENGER felt that the shipment could be accomplished by using his contacts in Turkey and by drawing upon the experience of Abdul Asis MUWAFFAQ, brother-in-law of Iraqi Minister of Finance Nadjî SUWAIDI. MUWAFFAQ, who had been the Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Paris at the time of the Spanish Civil War, had smuggled arms to Spain from France. At the time this plan was being worked out GIS assets in Iraq (besides the above mentioned HADDAD) consisted of a very small base in Baghdad headed by (fnu) EBERT, assisted by w/t operator (fnu) FRANK. Von HENTIG in Syria and the GIS bases in Teheran and Tabriz were expected to provide support to the Baghdad base³.

6 The unexpectedly early coup in the spring of 1941 - which apparently was precipitated by the British to prevent a build-up of pro-German elements - precluded the accomplishment of the arms smuggling scheme. The establishment of GHAILANI's nationalist pro-German Government, and the subsequent Iraqi-British military action changed the GIS mission in Iraq. Because of a pending attack on Russia the German armed forces were not prepared to initiate major military operations in the Near East. For this reason only token support in the form of arms from French supplies seized in Syria after the fall of France was given by the Germans to the Iraqi Army in May 1941. At about the same time Major (fnu) HANSEN of the GIS was assigned as liaison officer with the Iraqi Army, and the GFM sent von HENTIG and (fnu) RAHN to Syria. In addition, GROBBA, who in the meantime had been working on Arab matters in Berlin, was returned to Baghdad accompanied by Captain (fnu) KOHLHAAS of the Abwehr II the Abwehr⁴.

7 When Iraqi resistance to the British collapsed, GROBBA and KOHLHAAS blamed each other, but the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI both attributed the lack of success to GROBBA's inefficiency. No matter what its cause, the British occupation of Iraq in 1941 resulted in the flight of the Arab nationalists to neighboring Turkey and Iran. Some who took refuge in Iran were apprehended when Allied troops occupied that country in August and September 1941. They were turned over to the Iraqi Government which executed all leaders who had been involved in the coup⁵.

8. The Arab nationalists who succeeded in reaching Turkey assembled in the Siwas refugee camp. There, Captain Paul LEVERKUEHN of the GIS base in Istanbul, distributed relief funds and attempted to reactivate the group. In September 1941 a conference of Arab nationalist leaders was held in Istanbul. A German official, probably LEVERKUEHN, as well as Adil AZME, Emir Ali AL-SAFI, Emir Adil ARSLAN, Adnan ATASSI, Rashid Ali GHAILANI, and his brother Kamal GHAILANI participated in the conference⁶.

9. Later, both GHAILANIs, Emir AL-SAFI, Nadjî SHAUKAT, and Mohammed SELMAN continued their exile in Berlin. A large

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group of Iraqi Arab nationalists remained in Turkey, kept in touch with the Iraqi underground, and participated in GIS operations directed from the Istanbul base.

10. Fieldmarshal Erwin ROMMEL's successes in Egypt inspired a temporary renewal of Iraqi nationalist activities which were, however, quelled in July 1942, when the British arrested the Governor of Baghdad, Galal KHALED; Police Commander Abulla AUNI; lawyer Rafael BATTI; ex-commander of Kirkuk Kazem MAKSUD; and a number of other prominent Iraqis. As in other Arab countries, ever-increasing German military reversals resulted in a sharp decline in sympathizers and usable contacts in Iraq, which in turn necessitated a drastic curtailment of GIS activity. This state of affairs, conveniently played up by overt and covert Allied propaganda encouraged Premier Nuri AL-SAID to declare war on the Axis powers⁷.

11. In October 1943, most Arab GIS agents were expelled from Turkey. Following this, there is no record in GFM files of further GIS operations in Iraq⁸.

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(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
1	823	279643	April 1939	
	59	39622	June 1939	
2	4929	260742, 260768, 260769	March 1942	
	792	273076, 273082, 273119		
	54	36675		April 1941
	4929	261164	October 1940	
	25	15757	March 1941	
	41	28170, 28171	March 1941	
	41	28181	January 1941	
	1155	325913	March 1941	
	1155	325947	August 1941	
	1155	325975	September 1941	
	25	15765, 15776	April 1941	
	3	792	273162	December 1940
		25	15751, 15764, 15765	
				April 1941
4	792	273076, 273082, 273119, 273921	April 1941	
	1069	313542, 313543, 313544		
	792	272808, 272821	May 1941	
	1155	325913	May 1941	
			August 1941	
	5	792	272813	May 1941
		54	36742	June 1941
1155		325603, 325975	April 1941	
6127		295866		October 1941
6	723	323933, 323934, 323936, 323939	September 1941	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
7	4929	261173	July 1942
8	61 930	41676 298087	October 1943 October 1943

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IRAQIS WHO WERE AGENTS OF, IN CONTACT WITH, OR OF
OPERATIONAL INTEREST TO, THE

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Arif ABDERRAZIK, aka Arif Abdul RASIK

One of GHAILANI's agents in Turkey who was in charge of the distribution of German funds for the support of Iraqi refugees (in the Siwas camp in Turkey) in 1941. In August 1942, he travelled with his brother, to Germany via Sofia. GHAILANI asked the GFM (for undisclosed reasons) not to allow ABDERRAZIK to go to Berlin¹.

Naim ABDULRAHMAN

A servant of GHAILANI, who was instructed by GHAILANI to join the Arab Legion camp at Cap Sunion in Greece in March 1941².

Dr. Abdul ACHHAD

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who approached GHAILANI for assistance in obtaining a German visa in September 1941³.

ALI-MAHMUD SHEIKH ALI

Minister of Justice in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941. He was reportedly in Teheran, sentenced to death in absentia, when the Soviets and British occupied Iran in August 1941⁴.

Djasim ALSAHRABAMI

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for a transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942⁵.

Tahsin el ASKARI

Director General of the Iraqi Waterways and brother of the assassinated Iraqi War Minister Djafar Pascha Al ASKARI. He was a member of the clandestine Iraqi National Socialistic Organization in 1939⁶.

Jousef Al ATTAR

A student from Baghdad in Zurich, who went to Germany to join the GHAILANI group in 1942⁷.

Abdulla AUNI

Ex-chief of the Iraqi traffic police, who was arrested by the British for subversive activities in July 1942⁸.

Abdullah BADIP

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for a transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942⁹.

Rauf BAHRANI

Minister in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941, and later sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia. According to

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reports he was living in exile in Teheran when the Soviets and the British occupied Iran in August 1941¹⁰.

Junis BAHRI, aka Unis BAHRI, aka Yunis BAHRI, aka Junus BAHRI

An Iraqi from Mussel who was suspended from his job as teacher because of immoral behavior. He became a British Intelligence Service agent and was given a mission to sabotage Iraqi-Yemen negotiations in 1930. After being expelled from Yemen, he went to Baghdad where he joined the editorial staff of the newspaper "Ukab". After "Ukab" was banned, BAHRI became a speaker on the Baghdad radio. Again he was suspended, this time for incompetence as well as bad behavior. He then tried to rejoin the British Intelligence Service but was turned down. After that, he approached Envoy GROBBA, who recommended him to Radio Berlin as an Arab commentator.

BAHRI claimed that he incited the Mosul riots after the death of King GHAZI, and that he was sentenced to death by the Iraqi court. These allegations, however, were said to be pure inventions.

In Berlin, he played an important role in Arab circles and in September 1941, became Deputy Chairman of the "Central Islamic Institute".

Shortly after the arrival of the Grand Mufti, BAHRI became involved in controversies with the Mufti and his entourage. He was accused by the Mufti of spreading lies and causing trouble among Arab refugees. Despite GHAILANI's support, he was dismissed from Radio Berlin in April 1942, and sent to Bucharest as a correspondent for the "Arab News Agency". His activity there led to his recall in February 1943. Because the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI were against his return to Berlin, a compulsory residence in Munich or in Vienna was proposed for him¹¹.

Mohamed BARBOUTE

Secretary of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in 1942¹².

Rafael BATTI, aka Raphael BUTTI

An Iraqi lawyer who was arrested by the British in July 1942 for carrying out subversive activities¹³.

Ismail BIHAT

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in August 1942 in order to join the GHAILANI group¹⁴.

Abdullahad DAOUD

He was born circa 1911, and became an optician in Baghdad after he studied in Germany. He was an Arab nationalist and went to Sofia in the spring of 1941 to offer his services to the GIS. His name was included in a list of prospective GIS agents in 1941¹⁵.

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Hamud el DJENABI

One of GHAILANI's agents who refused GHAILANI's order to join the Cap Sunion camp in Greece. Instead, he returned to Istanbul in April 1942¹⁶.

Abdul Dschabar Mahmal DSCHENABI

Presumably one of the GIS' Arab agents expelled from Turkey in February 1942. He went to Sofia, where GHAILANI directed him to proceed to the Cap Sunion camp near Athens and to report to the GIS¹⁷.

Colonel Abbas FADHL(KHAMMAS, aka Abbas Fadli KHAMMAS

He was born circa 1904, and was commanding officer of the 3rd Division of the Iraqi Army in 1942. He was a supporter of the ex Premier Taka el HASCHIMI and an enemy of NURI SAID. In GHAILANI's opinion, his character and aptitudes were "mediocre"¹⁸.

Major Ismael FATTAH

An officer of the Iraqi Army who was a member of GHAILANI's office in 1942¹⁹.

"FAUZI"

One of GHAILANI's agents in Turkey who was a cut out with Baghdad. FAUZI was not known to the GIS base in Istanbul in March 1942 when GHAILANI asked Capt. LEVERKUEHN (via the GFM) to get in touch with him²⁰.

GALAL KHALED

Governor of Baghdad, he was arrested by the British for subversive activity in July 1942²¹.

Kamil el GHAILANI, aka Kamel GHAILANI, aka GEILANI

He was born in 1899, the brother of Rashid Ali GHAILANI. He was the Iraqi Envoy in Ankara at the time of the Iraqi coup. In his apartment in Istanbul, a conference of Arab nationalist leaders was held in September 1941; the GIS participated in the conference. In the spring of 1942, he went to Rome and served for a short time as Rashid Ali GHAILANI's liaison with the Italian Foreign Ministry. In October 1942, he went to Berlin where he became the third most important member of Rashid GHAILANI's office. He was described as a lively and energetic man, able and talented especially in languages, but lacking the determination, endurance and willpower which characterized his brother²².

Rashid Ali el GHAILANI, @ Rashid Ali GHILANI, Alias: "ABDULAZIZ"

Former Iraqi Premier, he was born in 1894, descendant of an old patrician and religious Baghdad family. A brother of his was the spiritual leader of Iraqi Arabs.

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He studied law in Istanbul and practiced it in Baghdad. He became Minister of Justice in 1924, but had to resign because of his opposition to foreign oil concessions. Subsequently, he became a member of Parliament, then President of Parliament and, in 1927 Minister of Interior.

He resigned this post in protest against the Anglo-Iraqi pact, and founded his own political party to oppose British influence. Forced later by NURI-SAID to resign from Parliament, he was appointed head of the Royal Cabinet by King FEISAL. In 1933, he again became Premier, and suppressed a revolt of Assyrians, who were supported by the British. After King FEISAL's death in 1933, GHAILANI backed Prince GHAZI's accession to the throne despite British opposition. He had to resign in 1934, but again served as Minister of the Interior in 1935.

In 1936, after BEKIR-SIDQUIS took over the Government, GHAILANI was exiled. He traveled abroad and visited Germany. In 1937, he was reinstated by BEKIR-SIDQUIS as head of the King's Cabinet.

At the beginning of World War II, he opposed Iraq's break in diplomatic relations with Germany and thus again clashed with the British. In February 1941, Premier NURI-SAID was forced to resign, and Arab nationalists, led by the Grand Mufti, succeeded in appointing GHAILANI as Premier. He soon clashed with pro-British Regent ABDUL-ILAH. In April 1941, when the British asked for "free entry" of their troops into Iraq, GHAILANI refused and had Regent ABDUL-ILAH replaced by EMIR-SHAREF. He then ordered armed resistance against British troops. After one month of fighting, British troops subdued the resistance and GHAILANI fled to Iran.

In July 1941 he reached Istanbul, where he was met by Capt. LEVERKUEHN of the GIS. On 30 September 1941 he left by plane for Germany posing as a UFTAAEA representative from Teheran. Having been in contact with GROBBA before the war, GHAILANI was considered by the Germans as one of their most reliable and effective Arab supporters. His activities in Berlin, like those of the Grand Mufti's were of political, intelligence, military, and psychological warfare nature. "OFFICE GHAILANI" was established for that purpose. His prestige as an Arab nationalist leader was based primarily on his past political record. In addition, he was also a member of the Pan-Arab secret organization "EL UMMA'L ARABIYA" and served in the Iraqi executive council of the organization. During his exile in Germany he was accompanied by his family, whose members were: wife, Lania Rechid Ali el GHAILANI; daughters, Nabila, Widad, Najla, Mubjel (Mubedjel), Amel (Emel); and son Feisal.²³

Sadek HABBAAH

A member of the Iraqi parliament, who was arrested in Baghdad by the British in July 1942 for conducting subversive activities.²⁴

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Abdul Ahad HABBOUCHE

He was born circa 1911 in Syria and was a Christian by religion. A former high school professor in Baghdad, he was employed by the German Legation in Baghdad in 1939, as a DNB (German News Agency) translator for the Iraqi press. He continued as a DNB translator even after the German Legation was closed down. Later he was arrested twice by the Iraqi Government and had difficulties in finding a job. He spoke fluent French.

In the spring of 1941, he contacted the GIS through an intermediary and again offered his services. His contact man with the GIS was Haji Abdul RAZZAK in Baghdad²⁵.

Ghazi HAMDI

A student in Zurich who went to Germany to join the GHAILANI group in March 1942²⁶.

Mahmud HAMMAS

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey, who applied for transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942²⁷.

Abbas HELMI-EL-HULLI

He was born circa 1911. He was a lawyer from Baghdad and was described by the GIS as an inept, ambitious, talkative, and unrealistic person and a "political gossip". He posed as Iraqi Minister of Propaganda, and according to von GRANOW, he had to be watched constantly. In February 1942, his family was still in Baghdad, and GHAILANI asked the GFM to inform Capt. Paul LEVERKUEHN to support HELMI-EL-HULLI's family financially through GHAILANI's cut-out in Turkey, FAUZI. In Berlin, he was a member of the GHAILANI group²⁸.

Hassan el HEMDI, aka HINDI

A former speaker on Arab broadcasts of Rome Radio. In April 1942, GHAILANI instructed him to go to the Arab military camp at Cap Serton in Greece. He refused and went to Berlin instead, from where he was recalled by the Italians in June 1942 to resume his former work with Rome Radio²⁹.

Abdulhamid IBRAHIM

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for his transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942³⁰.

Ahmed IHMAYIT

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for his transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942³¹.

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Saleh Saib Al JABUR, aka Salih Saib el DJABURI

A Colonel of the Iraqi Army, born circa 1894, he was considered an able officer. A nationalist who took part in the 1936 uprising, he was expelled from the Army by NURI-SAID. In 1941, GHAILANI appointed him Director of Iraqi railways. In this function, JABUR very skillfully rushed arms to Mosul from Syria in May 1941. In March 1942 he was commanding the 1st Iraqi Division. According to GHAILANI, he was anti-British, a supporter of Hikmet SULEYMAN, and an opponent of NURI-SAID. GHAILANI expected him to join the Arab nationalists at the first opportunity³².

Major Ibrahim JUWAD, aka Ibrahim DJAWAD, aka Ibrahim DJUWAD, aka Ibrahim JAWAD

A member of the Iraqi Air Force mission in Rome (presumably for the GHAILANI Government). In June 1942, he went to Berlin at the request of the German Air Force. The Italians requested that he enlist in their Air Force, because the German Air Force did not permit him to enlist in the LUFTWAFFE. In August 1942 he finally returned to Rome as GHAILANI's representative³³.

Abdullah KADER

An Iraqi of Kurd origin. He was a student in Zurich and went to Germany (presumably to take part in activities of the GHAILANI group) in March 1942³⁴.

Abdessatar KARAGOLI

He was arrested by the British in Iraq in July 1942³⁵.

Abdul LATIF KEMALI

A member of GHAILANI's office in Berlin. He was the announcer for Radio Berlin's broadcasts in 1942³⁶.

Abderrahman KHUDR

He was arrested by the British for subversive activities in Iraq in 1942³⁷.

Said KILANI

Former Iraqi minister. In 1941 he was presumably in Berlin and in contact with Envoy von HENTIG and Max von OPPENHEIM³⁸.

Djafer LABIR

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942³⁹.

Mohammed Abdul LATIF

He was active in the Athens branch of the German propaganda office and returned to Berlin in February 1943⁴⁰.

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fnu MADHEM

A teacher by profession, who was a student at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁴¹.

Hamid Ali MAHMUD

Iraqi Minister of Transportation in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941, he was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia, and was living in exile in Teheran when the Allies occupied Iran in August 1941⁴².

Mohammed Ali MAHMUD, aka Hamid Ali MAHMUD

He was Minister of Transportation in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia, and was in exile in Teheran when the Allies occupied Iran in August 1941⁴³.

Kazem MAKSUD

A former Iraqi Army Military Commander of Kirkuk, who was sentenced to two years in prison for subversive activities in July 1942⁴⁴.

Dr. Abdur Rauf MALIK

A student at the University of Berlin in 1940, he was Deputy Secretary General of the "Central Islamic Institute" in Berlin in 1941⁴⁵.

Yannum MEHEMET

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942⁴⁶.

Abdullah MEHEMET

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942⁴⁷.

Selahettin MUHTAR

An Iraqi Army officer in the Izmir refugee camp in Turkey, who was selected to go to Germany in August 1942 to work for the GIS⁴⁸.

Abdul Asis MUWAFFAQ

Former Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Paris, who smuggled arms from France to Spain during the Spanish Civil War. Iraqi court action against him was stopped by his brother-in-law, Iraqi Finance Minister Nadji SUWAIDI. In 1940 MUWAFFAQ was in contact with GIS agent VELI BEY-MENGER, who planned to supply German arms to Iraq⁴⁹.

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Hamid NASRAT

He was born in 1896. In 1942 he was a Colonel in the Iraqi Army and Commanding Officer of the 4th Division. He was said to be of weak character and unreliable⁵⁰.

Baha el Din NURI

He was born circa 1885, of Kurd origin. He studied in England, and in 1939 he was dismissed from the Iraqi Army by NURI-SAID. GHAILANI helped him to obtain employment with the Iraqi railways. In 1941 he supported GHAILANI in his fight against the British. Despite this, he was appointed Assistant to the Chief of the Iraqi General Staff in 1942 when NURI-SAID was Premier. According to GHAILANI, Baha el Din NURI was really an enemy of NURI-SAID, and his appointment to the General Staff was the result of his ability to play on both sides. GHAILANI believed that Baha el Din NURI would turn against the British again, once the German Army reached Iraq⁵¹.

Muzahin Amin Al PACHACHI, aka Muzahim el PACHACHI

Iraqi Envoy in Vichy in May 1941, he took part in the negotiations concerning shipment of German arms to Iraq. In 1943, he lived in Monte Carlo. However, for reasons not stated the German Embassy in Paris expressed dissatisfaction about the fact that he resided in an area removed from German surveillance.⁵²

Dr. Abdul Madjid QUASSAB

A physician in Baghdad who was a German sympathizer and in contact with Envoy GROBBA in 1938⁵³.

Colonel Hamid RAFAT

He was born circa 1887. In April 1941, he was Chief of Intelligence in the Iraqi Army. He was in close contact with the GIS principal agent in Iraq, Osman Kemal HADDAD. Through RAFAT, the Grand Mufti had a direct secret radio contact with the GIS in Berlin in the spring of 1941. According to GHAILANI, RAFAT had little ability but was very reliable and loyal. In March 1942, he was the Commanding Officer of the Iraqi Reconnaissance Brigade⁵⁴.

Selim Abdul RAHMAN

An Iraqi Army officer in the refugee camp at Izmir, who in August 1942, was selected to go to Germany to work for the GIS⁵⁵.

RASCHID UBEIDI

He was arrested by the British in Iraq in July 1942 for participation in subversive activities⁵⁶.

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Madjid RASIT

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942⁵⁷.

Nadim Shuri RASSUL

A member of the Arab Military Training Unit in Italy who was arrested in Brindisi. He had worked previously for the GIS and for unknown reasons, the GIS turned him over to the Italian authorities⁵⁸.

General Ibrahim Pascha el RAWI

An Iraqi Army general who was interned for unknown reasons in Italy in 1941. He was released in August 1942 at the Grand Mufti's and GHAILANI's intercession. Subsequently, he went to Berlin where he became a military advisor in GHAILANI's office⁵⁹.

Ali RAWI

A student in Zurich who went to Germany in 1942 in order to join the GHAILANI group⁶⁰.

Salim el RAWI, aka Selim Ahmed Al RAWI, aka Salim ARRAWI, aka Salin Al RAWI

A young Iraqi Foreign Ministry official in Budapest, who was a cousin of Iraqi general, Ibrahim Al RAWI. He was reportedly a member of the GHAILANI office in 1942-1943⁶¹.

Munir el RAYES

A member of the GHAILANI office in 1943⁶².

"RAZZAG"

A student at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁶³.

Col. Abd el RAZZAK HUSSEIN, aka Abdurrazak HUSAIN

He was the Commanding Officer of the Mosul military district and a supporter of Taha Al HASCHIMI in 1942. He was reportedly an opportunist⁶⁴.

Haji Abdul RAZZAK

A GIS cut-out in Baghdad, who was proposed by the GIS as a contact with Abdul Ahad HABBOUCHE in April 1941. He is possibly identical with Nadji Abd el RAZZAK⁶⁵.

Nadji Abd el RAZZAK.

An Iraqi refugee who was assigned by GHAILANI to the Cap Sunion Arab Legion camp in Greece. He tried to avoid this assignment, but finally submitted to GHAILANI's order in March 1941. He is possibly identical with Haji Abdul RAZZAK⁶⁶.

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"SADIK SALIH"

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in order to join the GHAILANI group in August 1942⁶⁷.

Tawfik as SA'DOUN

He was born circa 1901, and was the brother-in-law of ex-Premier Hikmet SULEYMAN. He spoke French, English and Turkish, and served for a time as Chief of Protocol in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry. In 1938, SA'DOUN visited Berlin as a guest of the GFM. He was firmly pro-German and on close, friendly terms with Envoy GROBBA. At the beginning of World War II, as a show of disgrace, NURI-SAID sent him as a Consul to Koremsbah Mohammerah in southern Iran, and the GIS planned to recruit him on a monetary basis. In the meantime, however, GHAILANI took office and SA'DOUN was named Minister of War in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941⁶⁸.

Emir Ali Al SAFI

An Arab nationalist leader who fled from Iraq to Teheran in August 1941. In September 1941, he was reportedly in Turkey in contact with Capt. Paul LEVERKUEHN of the GIS and was taking part in the conference of Arab nationalist leaders in Istanbul. He then went to Germany, but returned again to Turkey with a mission to negotiate the release of leaders of the Iraqi coup who had been arrested by the British. After his return to Berlin in 1942, he became GHAILANI's secretary⁶⁹.

Nedschmedin SAHRANARDI

One of GHAILANI's agents. After he was presumably expelled from Turkey in February 1942, GHAILANI ordered him to proceed to the Legion camp at Cap Sunon where he was to be contacted by the GIS⁷⁰.

Mrs. Mahmud SALMAN

The wife of the Commanding Officer of the Iraqi Air Force, Colonel Mahmud SALMAN; her husband played a leading role in the fight against the British in May 1941. After the collapse of the resistance Col. SALMAN went into exile to Iran and was caught there by the British and handed over to the Iraqi pro-British Government. He was sentenced to death and hanged in May 1942.

In January 1943 Mrs. Mahmud SALMAN (with her son) was reportedly in Turkey where she was supported from the Grand Mufti's funds. She was expelled from Turkey with a group of GIS Arab agents in October 1943. From Turkey she went to Sofia⁷¹.

Major Mohamet SALMAN, aka Mohammed SELMAN, @ Magid SIRHAN

He was born circa 1901 and was the brother of the Commanding Officer of the Iraqi Air Force Mohamed SALMAN (executed by the

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.NURI-SAID Government in May 1942). For several years SALMAN had attended a British tank officers school in England and was recalled home in May 1941 after the change in the Iraqi Government. He was supposed to travel via Lisbon and Africa, but contacted the GIS in Lisbon and proceeded to Germany under an alias. In Germany he was debriefed regarding British armored troops. In April 1942, he was a member of the GHAILANI office⁷².

Raschid Said SAMARAI

One of GHILANI's agents. In February 1942, after he presumably was expelled from Turkey, he was instructed to join the Arab Legion camp at Cap Sunion in Greece. GHAILANI requested the GIS to get in touch with SAMARAI as soon as he arrived at the camp⁷³.

Hikmet SAMI, aka Hikmaet SAMI

A junior official of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry stationed in Budapest, he went to Berlin and joined GHAILANI's office in April 1942⁷⁴.

SARSAM

A student of medicine at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁷⁵.

SATUN-AYAL

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in August 1942, presumably to join GHAILANI's office⁷⁶.

Colonel Mahmud Hussein el SCHAHWANI, aka Mahmud Husain Ash SHAHWANI

He was born circa 1891, was educated at a military school in Turkey, and became the Commanding Officer of the Iraqi Artillery Brigade. According to GHAILANI, he was an outstanding nationalist, of good character and anti-British. It was believed that he would join the nationalist forces at the first opportunity. In March 1942 he was still Commanding Officer of the Artillery Brigade⁷⁷.

Emir Scherif Mohammed SCHARAF, aka Scherif SHERAF, aka SHAREF

He was Regent of Iraq after the deposition of Emir ABDULILLAH in April 1941. When the British occupied Iraq, SCHARAF fled to Teheran and then to Germany, where he became a member of GHAILANI's office. In February 1942, his family was still in Istanbul and was financially supported by GHAILANI through Capt. Paul LEVERKUENH of the GIS⁷⁸.

Harith SCHAUKAT

He was the son of the Iraqi minister, Nadjj SCHAUKAT. In March 1942 he joined his father in Berlin⁷⁹.

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Nadji SCHAUKAT, aka Nahdo SCHOKAD, aka Nadji SCHAUKAT, aka Nadji SHANKAT, @ AHMED

He was born circa 1891. He served as Premier of Iraq, and was several times a cabinet minister. He was referred to alternatively as Minister of Justice and Minister of War in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941.

After the collapse of Iraqi resistance in May 1941, he fled to Turkey; from there he went to Germany in March 1942. He became the leading man in GHAILANI's office and, on the basis of an agreement between the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI in April 1941, he was put in charge of all Arab refugee military matters. At that time, his wife, Makbula SCHAUKAT was still in Turkey, financially supported with GHAILANI's funds. The funds were given to her by Capt. Paul LEVERKUEHN of the GIS.

Under the alias "AHMED", Nadji SCHAUKAT was a member of "EL UMMAL ARABIYA", the Iraqi Executive Council of the Pan-Arab secret organization. He was described as a very unassuming, quiet, discreet, alert, and capable man. He was also considered an outstanding expert on Turkey, where he had served as the Iraqi Envoy and where he had many personal friends among high Turkish politicians. Because he was related to GHAILANI and at the same time enjoyed the respect and trust of the Grand Mufti, the GFM considered him especially fit for liaison duties between these two Arab leaders⁸⁰.

Nedjdet SCHAWWAF, aka Nedjdet SCHAWAT, aka Nadschidad SCHAUWAF

GHAILANI's adjutant, in October 1941 he was in exile in Turkey where he was in contact with Capt. Paul LEVERKUEHN of the GIS. In April 1942 he joined GHAILANI's group in Germany and became GHAILANI's adjutant. He was described as a young Iraqi of no particular importance⁸¹.

Bedia SCHERIF

A member of the GHAILANI group who went to Germany from Basel. In May 1942, GHAILANI proposed him for the position of Director of the Arab Section of Radio Berlin⁸².

Dr. Mohammed Hassan SELMAN, aka SALMAN

He was born circa 1902. He was Minister of Education in GHAILANI's cabinet and after the occupation of Iraq by the British he went to Germany after a short period of exile in Turkey. In Berlin, next to Nadji SCHAUKAT, he became the most important member of GHAILANI's office. He was described as a modest, able and talented man, without excessive political ambition. In April 1942, pursuant to an agreement between the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI, he became head of Arab propaganda activities conducted in Europe by refugee Arab circles⁸³.

Musa SHAHBANDAR, aka Musa SCHACHBENDER, aka Musa SHABANDER, aka Muzer SCHABANDER

He was Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Berlin prior to World War II. He was pro-German and became the Iraqi Foreign Minister in

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GHAILANI's cabinet. After the British had occupied Iraq he fled to Iran and was reportedly in Teheran when the Soviets and the British occupied Iran. In Iraq he was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment⁸⁴.

Dr. Sami SHAWKAT

Director General of the Iraqi Ministry of Education, and a member of a clandestine Iraqi national socialist organization in June 1939⁸⁵.

Jahirel SHUKRI

A student from Kufa (Iraq) in Zurich, who went to Germany in order to join GHAILANI's group in March 1942⁸⁶.

Abdullah SIRHAN

An Iraqi refugee in Turkey who applied for transfer to Germany in August 1942 in order to join the GHAILANI group⁸⁷.

"SORANI"

An Iraqi journalist who was a supporter of Nazi ideology and of Arab nationalism. During the period of Hikmet SULEYMAN's cabinet (1936-1937), he published the fascist newspaper "ED DIFA" (Defense). After the fall of SULEYMAN's Government, he had to leave the country and went to Syria, where he was forced to reside at Djesire. In the spring of 1941 in Athens SORANI offered his services to Germany through an intermediary. In April 1941, he was listed by the GIS as a prospective agent⁸⁸.

Rashid SOUFI

Arrested by the British in Iraq for subversive activities in July 1942⁸⁹.

Djesmi SULEIMAN, aka Jezmi SULEYMAN, aka Jaezmi SULEYMAN, aka Jesmi SULEYMAN, aka Djasmi SULEIMAN, aka Djaezmi SULEYMAN

A nephew of GHAILANI, he was in contact with Capt. Paul LEVERKUEHN in Turkey in 1941. In February 1942, he joined the GHAILANI group in Berlin. He accompanied GHAILANI's family to Budapest in January 1943⁹⁰.

Nadji SUWAIDI, aka Nadji SUEDI, aka Nadschi As SUWAIDI, aka Nahdo ZUEDI

He was Finance Minister in GHAILANI's cabinet in the spring of 1941, and chief of the "ABU AD DUSTUR" political party. After the collapse of Iraqi resistance in May 1941, he fled to Iran and was reportedly in Teheran when the British and the Soviets occupied Iran in August 1941. It was reported that he died in September 1942⁹¹.

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Salah el Din el TABBAGH, aka Salaheddin SABBAGH, aka
Salaheddin SABACH, @ RADWAN

A general of the Iraqi Army who played a leading role in the Iraqi coup in the spring of 1941. He was sentenced to death in absentia by the Government of NURI-SAID. It was reported that he had been captured by the British when they occupied Iran in August 1942 and had been handed over to the Iraqi Government. In May 1942, however, it was reported that he was in Turkey, and that the pro-British Iraqi Government requested that he be extradited to Iraq.

TABBAGH was a member of the Iraqi Executive Council of the Pan-Arab secret organization "EL UMMAL ARABIYA" under the alias RADWAN⁹².

Behnam TOBIA

A student in Zurich, who went to Germany to join GHAILANI's group in March 1942⁹³.

Ibrahim Adham WADSCHID

A GHAILANI agent who was presumably expelled from Turkey and was instructed to proceed to the Arab Legion camp at Cap Sunion in Greece in February 1942. GHAILANI requested the GIS to contact him upon arrival at the camp⁹⁴.

Ekrem ZUAITTER, aka Ekrem ZUAITER

One of GHAILANI's agents in Turkey in 1942, he was in contact with Capt. Paul LEVERKUEHN of the GIS. He was expelled from Turkey because of his intelligence activities and proceeded to Sofia in October 1943⁹⁵.

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1	1135	323933	September 1941	
	4929	261168, 261169	August 1942	
2	4929	260764	March 1942	
3	1135	323939	September 1941	
4	792	273082	April 1941	
	5127	295866	October 1941	
5	4929	261175	August 1942	
6	59	39624	June 1939	
7	4929	260826	March 1942	
8	4929	261173	July 1942	
9	4929	261175	August 1942	
10	792	273082	April 1941	
	5127	295867	October 1941	
11	792	273119	April 1941	
	792	272809	May 1941	
	1155	325885, 325952	September 1941	
	4929	260636	February 1942	
	17	10199	February 1942	
	4929	260799, 260809, 260811, 260812, 260814, 260818, 260819	March 1942	
		260888, 260935	April 1942	
		25	15467	September 1942
		25	15370, 15421	October 1942
		930	298062, 297925, 297982, 297985	December 1942
		930	297898	January 1943
930		298058, 298059, 298061	February 1943	

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12	930	297981	December 1943
13	4929	261173	July 1942
	25	15542	July 1942
14	4929	261175	August 1942
15	25	15776, 15805	April 1941
16	4929	260797, 260826	March 1941
	4929	260861	April 1942
17	4929	260603, 260604	February 1942
18	4929	260742, 260768	March 1942
19	4929	261086	June 1942
20	4929	260687	February 1942
	4929	260844	March 1942
21	4929	261173	July 1942
22	1135	323933, 323936, 323938	September 1941
	4929	260603, 260793	February 1942
	4929	260587	February 1942
	4929	260701	March 1942
	4929	260291	April 1942
	930	298148	October 1942
	930	297898	January 1943
23	59	296622	June 1939
	5127	295861, 295864	July 1941
	1135	323933, 323934, 323936	September 1941
	41	28202	November 1941
	1135	323934	October 1941
	41	28183	December 1941
	930	298144, 298145	January 1942
	4929	261630	May 1942

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	41	28195, 28197	May 1942
	41	28444, 28418	July 1942
	4929	261283, 261288	October 1942
	4929	260519, 260524	January 1943
24	25	155542	July 1942
25	25	15776, 15806	April 1941
26	4929	260826	March 1942
27	4929	261175	August 1942
28	4929	260291	April 1942
	4929	260687	February 1942
	4929	260844	March 1942
	25	15387, 15422	October 1942
	25	15496	September 1942
	4929	261327	November 1942
29	4929	260918	April 1942
	86	62850	June 1942
	86	62854	June 1942
30	4929	261175	August 1942
31	4929	261175	August 1942
32	4929	260742, 260767	March 1942
33	86	62854	June 1942
	86	62850, 62873	July 1942
	4929	260776	March 1942
	4929	261214	August 1942
34	4929	260826	March 1942
35	4929	261173	July 1942
36	4929	260774, 260775	March 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	4929 25	260291 15617	April 1942 June 1942
37	4929	261173	July 1942
38	1155 1155	325925 325961	October 1941 August 1941
39	4929	261175	August 1942
40	930	298	February 1943
41	1037	311022	May 1940
42	5127	295866	October 1941
43	5127 792	295867 273082	October 1941 April 1941
44	4929	261178	July 1942
45	1037 1155	311022 325885, 325899	May 1940 September 1941
46	4929	261175	August 1941
47	4929	261175	August 1942
48	4929	261178	August 1942
49	792	273162	December 1940
50	4929	260742, 260768	March 1942
51	4929	260742, 260765	March 1942
52	792 6459	272808 482330	May 1941 February 1943
53	731	265422	October 1938
54	4929	260742, 260768	March 1942
55	4929	261178	August 1942
56	4929	261173	July 1942
57	4929	261175	August 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
58	4929	261275	September 1942
59	4929	261216, 261217, 261218	September 1942
	4929	261214	August 1942
	25	15387	October 1942
60	4929	260826	March 1942
61	4929	260880, 260291	April 1942
	4929	260793	March 1942
	4929	261223, 261224	September 1942
	930	298144	January 1943
62	930	298146	January 1941
63	1037	311022	May 1940
64	4929	260742, 260768	March 1942
65	25	15776, 15806	April 1941
66	4929	260797, 260826	March 1941
67	4929	261175	August 1942
68	792	273076	April 1941
	25	15746, 15776, 15805	April 1941
69	1155	325916	August 1941
	1135	323936	September 1941
	5127	295866	October 1941
	25	15565	May 1942
	4929	260291	April 1942
	930	297948	December 1942
70	4929	260603, 260604	February 1942
71	5127	295866	October 1941
	25	15651	May 1942
	930	298048	November 1942
	930	298110	January 1943
	930	298087	October 1943

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
72	792	272809	May 1941	
	4929	260291	April 1942	
73	4929	260603, 260604	February 1942	
74	4929	260793	March 1942	
	4929	260880, 260291	April 1942	
	930	298145	January 1943	
75	1037	311022	May 1940	
76	4929	261175	August 1942	
77	4929	260742, 260768	March 1942	
78	5127	295866	October 1941	
	4929	260579, 260609, 260625, 260682, 260687	February 1942	
	41	28447	July 1942	
79	4929	260798	March 1942	
80	792	272869, 273076, 273082	April 1941	
		54	36678	October 1940
		5127	295867	October 1941
	4929	260701, 260720	March 1942	
		86	62815	April 1942
	4929	260921, 260891, 260966	April 1942	
		4929	261283, 261288	October 1942
		81	323934	October 1941
82	4929	260291	April 1942	
	25	15636	May 1942	
83	5127	295867	October 1941	
	4929	260701, 260734	March 1942	

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	4929	260921,	
		260891	April 1942
	25	15614	June 1942
	25	15387,	
		15406	October 1942
	930	297920,	
		297970	December 1942
84	792	272869,	
		273076	April 1941
	792	273082	April 1941
	5127	295886	October 1941
85	59	39623	June 1939
86	4929	260826	March 1942
87	4929	261175	August 1942
88	25	15776,	
		15802	April 1941
89	4929	261173	July 1942
90	1135	323934	October 1941
	4929	260598	February 1942
	4929	260859,	
		260921	April 1942
	4929	260793	March 1942
	930	298144	January 1943
91	792	273076	April 1941
	792	273082	April 1941
	5127	295867	October 1941
	4929	261294	October 1942
	4929	260526	January 1943
92	5127	295866	October 1941
	61	40522	May 1942
	25	15643	May 1942
	4929	261039,	
		261041	May 1942
	4929	261263,	
		261288	October 1942
93	4929	260826	March 1942
94	4929	260603	February 1942
95	4929	260687	February 1942
	930	298087	October 1943

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G. North Africa

1. In 1939 two German businessmen, Erich MOHR and Walter STOCKMANN, were arrested in Oran for espionage activities in North Africa, but there is little additional evidence of German intelligence efforts in that area until France's fall (June 1940) when GIS operatives entered French North Africa in strength, under cover as diplomats and members of the German Armistice Control Commission. In addition, some GFM officials also participated in GIS activities in North Africa. They were (fnu) AUER, who in 1941 was chief of the German Office for the French Protectorate in Casablanca and who in 1942 directed from Paris some of the German-sponsored propaganda in North Africa; the famous Otto ABETZ, who -- among other duties -- directed from Paris an intelligence net operating in North Africa; Erich MOHR (mentioned above) who later assumed the cover of Vice-Consul; (fnu) SONNENHOL; (fnu) RIETH; (fnu) NOEHRING; Dr. (fnu) RICHTER; and Dr. (fnu) KASPAR.¹

2. While the Syrian collaborator Emir Adil ARSLAN on the one hand had contacts in North Africa which he made available to the GIS, a number of Arab refugees, on the other hand, went from North Africa to Germany. Their activities were directed and coordinated by a German Government-sponsored "North African Office" in Berlin, headed by El Sadek HASSAN-BESBES. One member of this refugee group, Habib BOURGUIBA, was active as an Arab commentator on the German shortwave broadcast network, at least, in January 1943.²

3. The major GIS operations in North Africa were directed from Spanish Morocco and the Tangier International Zone. Because Spain had claims on North African territory, the Germans made an agreement with the Spanish Government which allowed the GIS to operate with the caveat that it (the GIS) would refrain from political activities. The caveat specifically referred to activity which might stir up Arab nationalist feeling against their Spanish rulers.³

4. A GIS base was established at Tetuan and in August 1940 Hans Paul KRUEGER, under the cover of a German Vice-Consul, became its chief. In the spring of 1941 another GIS base was established in Tangier and Lt. Hermann GOERITZ, also under the cover of a German Vice-Consul, became the chief there. Only seven GIS staff officers enjoyed diplomatic cover at these two bases; other staff members used business and other unofficial cover. In July 1943, when the area's importance as an observation point of Allied military and supply movements was properly recognized, a special intelligence mission under Colonel Johann RECKE was set up, which later took over direction of almost all GIS activities in Spanish Morocco and Tangier, including naval and air observation groups in Ceuta and Melilla. German Main Security Office (RSHA) police attaches under SS-Obersturmfuehrer Ernst GUDJONS, and Security Service (SD) personnel under Hans Peter SCHULZE, were also under RECKE's direction and supervision.⁴

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5. A few GIS agents, however, operated independently of RECKE, communicating directly with their offices in Germany or via relay by the German Embassy in Madrid. The Tangier base complained repeatedly and bitterly about the gross negligence and the near total absence of elementary tradecraft and security practices evidenced by these independent operators, and at least two of them, (fnu) MERTZ and (fnu) WISSMANN, on detached service from the Muenster (in Westphalia) branch office of the Abwehr, were unceremoniously recalled to Germany and investigated for alleged high treason and compromise of radio communications procedures and codes.⁵

6. Energetic recruitment drives among German settlers in Spanish Morocco and the International Zone of Tangier were made. Among those who gave effective cooperation were Ludwig LOSBICHLER, Mathias GOERITZ, (fnu) LANGENHEIM, and (fnu) RESCHHAUSEN.

7. Following Italy's surrender in September 1943, Major Guiseppe COMELLI, who until that time had directed Italian intelligence operations in North Africa, volunteered his services and his network to the GIS. COMELLI's group was incorporated into RECKE's mission and was assigned operations in French Morocco. In June 1944, the Italian Republic rump government under Marshal Rodolfo GRAZIANI appointed COMELLI as Assistant Italian Military Attache in Madrid, from where the latter continued his intelligence work, directing about thirty agents in Algiers, Tunisia, and French Morocco.⁶

8. In autumn 1943, under ever increasing pressure from the Allies, Spanish authorities in Morocco tried to curb GIS activities. Initially the Germans resisted Spanish suggestions for restraint but as Allied military successes continued the Spanish became more insistent and in January 1944 Colonel RECKE and most of his subordinate group were expelled from the Spanish-controlled areas. In May 1944, Spain also closed the German Consulate in Tangier. After this action, only those agents completely unknown to the Spanish authorities remained.⁷

9. Because of the conditions of the agreement under which Spain had originally permitted GIS operations in the area, GIS contacts among North African Arab nationalists were relatively limited. In October 1940, however, Prince MAHMUD, brother of the Caliph of Spanish Morocco, offered to come to Berlin to coordinate plans for an Arab uprising in Morocco. In November 1942 MOHAMED, another brother of the Caliph, approached the German Consul in Tetuan and offered to set up contact with el GLAOUI, Pasha of Marrakesh, in exchange for Axis recognition of Arab independence. Similar approaches were made by Mulay ABDUL AZIZ, ex-Sultan of Morocco, and Arab nationalist (fnu) TORRES. The offers were declined however. In addition, the GIS reprimanded the Grand Mufti, when in March 1942 he sent his representative, (fnu) HILALI, to North Africa to enlist Arab volunteers who had offered their services to him.⁸

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10. The Sultan of French Morocco, **SIDDI MOHAMED**, also offered his cooperation to the GIS and passed some military information to the Germans. His overtures were not acted on, however, and in August 1943 the GIS found evidence of his ambivalence in an intercepted letter in which the Sultan offered the same kind of cooperation to the British in exchange for support of his political aims.⁹

11. To the list of the above outlined GIS operations in North Africa must be added the GIS activities tailored for the support of Field Marshal Erwin ROMMEL and his North African campaign in 1942. During that period, the GIS' main emphasis centered on "line-crossing, shallow penetration" type efforts. Arab agents, presumably trained by "Group FELMY" were infiltrated through the front lines in Libya and given, in most cases, purely tactical reconnaissance missions. They are identified in GFM files only by their W/T call signals. These line-crossing operations were supervised by Colonel (fnu) MAURER of Abwehr I, who was assisted by the German Consul in Tripolis. (fnu) WALTHER, and who was directed by a GIS officer identified as "SALAM".¹⁰

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REFERENCES
(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	118	67221	January 1939
	1030	310705, 310709, 310710	May 1942
	25	15751	April 1941
	1030	310715	May 1942
2	77	58801	December 1943
	77	58454	January 1943
3	77	58133	June 1940
	77	58136, 58137, 58143, 58148, 58151, 58154, 58160	July 1940
	77	58164, 58165, 58170, 58172	August 1940
	77	58179, 58185	October 1940
	77	58213	February 1941
	77	58182, 58183	November 1940
	77	58295	October 1941
	77	58298	November 1941
4	25	15765	April 1941
	77	58219	February 1941

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REFERENCES
(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
4	77	58228	March 1941
	891	291044	February 1944
5	77	58742	September 1943
6	736	267189	October 1944
7	77	58548, 58550	March 1943
	891	291044	February 1944
	77	58952, 58961, 58962	May 1944
	955	300829, 300831	May 1944
	955	300849, 300851	June 1944
8	77	58135	June 1940
	77	58185	October 1940
	4929	260807	March 1942
	4929	260808	April 1942
	77	58371, 58372, 58373, 58374	November 1942
	77	58456, 58459, 58460	January 1943
	54	36991	December 1942
9	77	58444, 58469, 58470	January 1943

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REFERENCES
(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
9	77	58496,	February 1943
		58498,	
		58504,	
58506			
	77	58714	August 1943
	955	300687	June 1944
10	1031	310716,	June 1942
		310717,	
		310719,	
		310720,	
		310727	

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PERSONS IN OR FROM NORTH AFRICA WHO WERE GIS
AGENTS OR CONTACTS

S E C R E T

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Abdul Aziz Muley HASSAN

Son of the Ex-Sultan of Morocco and Professor at the Fez University. In August 1943, he visited Tangier where he contacted GIS agent Envoy RIETH.¹

Ahmed el ABUDI

Algerian Arab who participated in "Arab propaganda" conducted by the German Army in June 1940.²

Ahmed BELFRIDSCH

He was born circa 1906 and was deputy leader of the Moroccan political party EL WAHD EL MAGHREBIJE in 1941. He had studied philosophy at the University of Paris and later founded the Arab college in Rabat. In 1941 he lived in Paris and supported his political activities with his own finances which were said to be substantial. In 1941, he also visited Berlin in order to solicit German support for Arab nationalist aims in Morocco. He was included in a GIS list of prospective agents in April 1941.³

Fnu BELLAHRAS

Prisoner of war of Arab nationality from Algiers, he assisted the German Army in conducting "Arab propaganda" in June 1940.⁴

"BU-NUWAR"

A prisoner of war who assisted the German Army in conducting "Arab propaganda" in June 1940.⁵

Fnu BULEMKALI

A prisoner of war who assisted the German Army in conducting "Arab propaganda" in June 1940.⁶

Habibur BURGHIBA

The leader of the Destour political party. He was an Arab commentator for the Berlin short wave broadcasting station. In April 1943 he travelled to Tunis on an undisclosed mission.⁷

Major Guisepe COMELLI

@ YORK

Chief of the Italian Intelligence Service in North Africa, he offered his services to the GIS at Melilla after the Italian collapse in 1943. In December 1944, he was reportedly working for the GIS in Spain. His wife was German born and resided in Berlin in 1944. COMELLI requested the GFM to allow her to join him in Spain.⁸

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Fnu DENAVAILLES

A French national and leader of the Doriot political party in Morocco. He approached the GIS in Paris in January 1943 and offered to participate in propaganda activities centered in Tangier.⁹

Elsadek Hassan BESBES

In 1943 he was chief of the "Office for North Africa" (at Berlin-Zehlendorf-West, Goethe Strasse 33-35) which was sponsored by the GFM.¹⁰

Fnu FERRI-PISANI

A French agent who simultaneously worked for the GIS, for Vichy France, and for the Allies in the Southern Morocco area in 1944.¹¹

Khaider AMMAR

Secretary general of the "La Partie du Peuple Algerienne", an Arab political party in Paris. AMMAR's residence was c/o Dr. Hafez IBRAHIM, 69 Rue de Prony, Paris 178. He was a supporter of the Grand Mufti. In 1943 he was scheduled to travel to Germany in the interests of the German Army.¹²

Dr. (Phil) fnu KHEMIRI

He was a lecturer at the University of Hamburg in May 1940.¹³

MAIZA-CHERIF

A science student in Paris (22 Rue Verneuille) in 1942.¹⁴

Abdul Aziz MULAY

Ex-Sultan of French Morocco. In 1943 he resided in Tangier and was in contact with the GIS. He died in June 1943.¹⁵

Prince MOHAMED

Brother of the Khalif of Spanish Morocco. He was a GIS agent in 1942.¹⁶

SIDDI-MOHAMED

The Sultan of French Morocco, he was very pro-German and anti-American. In 1943 he was in contact with the GIS to which he delivered military and political information.¹⁷

Ben Aleya OTHMAN

A student of philology in Paris (40 Rue Boulanger) in 1942.¹⁸

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Fnu TORRES

An Arab nationalist leader in Tetuan who, in 1942, proposed to the GFM the creation of a "Moroccan Committee" in Berlin. He was in contact with SD agent fnu SCHMIEDOW. In January 1943, he was reportedly in Madrid negotiating with Spanish authorities.¹⁹

Pierre VILAIN

A GIS agent who worked for the GIS "Group Recke" in Tetuan in 1944.²⁰

Hassan WAYATI

A student of physical culture in Paris (5 Rue des Carmes) in 1942.²¹

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Dates</u>
1	77	58684 58696	August 1943
2	398	212925	June 1940
3	25	15776 15811 15748	April 1941
4	398	212924	June 1940
5	398	212924	June 1940
6	398	212924	June 1940
7	77 77	58454 58589	January 1943 April 1943
8	77 736	58743 267188 267183 267189 267190	September 1943 December 1944
9	77	58441	January 1943
10	77	58801	December 1943
11	77	58813	January 1944
12	970	297900	January 1943
13	1037	311034	May 1940
14	4929	260855	April 1942
15	77 77 77 77	58372 58449 58459 58460 58505 586464	November 1942 January 1943 February 1943 June 1943

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Dates</u>
16	77	58371	November 1942
17	77	58444 through 58450 58469 58470	January 1943
	77	58504 58496 58497 58498	February 1943
	77	58714	August 1943
18	4929	260855	April 1942
19	77	58296	October 1941
	77	58373	November 1942
	77	58456	January 1943
20	955	300784	June 1944
21	4929	260855	April 1942

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H. Palestine and Transjordan

1. Palestine was the original breeding ground of the Arab nationalist movement. The activities of the "MASABI" Arab underground organization almost ceased, however, after the flight of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and other Palestine insurgents to Iraq in October 1939. Up to that time the following German nationals were working in Palestine and Transjordan for the GIS: Engineer (fnu) FRANK, Karl RUFF, Eugen FABER, and Herbert FABER¹.

2. There is no record of German agents within Palestine and Transjordan after the war began; contacts with the Palestine Arab nationalist movement were maintained from Baghdad by GIS agent Osman Kemal HADDAD (alias Max MUELLER) and by the GIS base in Beirut. In March 1941 the operational objectives of the GIS were sabotage of power stations, oil pumping stations, industrial plants, and water supplies; disruption of British supply lines in case of armed British intervention in Iraq; and support of armed uprisings in Palestine and Transjordan. For this latter purpose the sabotage component of the Abwehr II of the Abwehr supplied arms and ammunition to the dissident Arabs².

3. The GFM files examined contain no record of GIS activities within Palestine and Transjordan after the loss of the GIS bases in Iraq and Syria in mid-1941. What assets were still intact after the Allied occupation of the latter two countries were contacted via the Grand Mufti through his Turkish-based agent net. When some of these agents were compromised and arrested and a larger number expelled in October 1943, GIS operations in Palestine and Transjordan came to a standstill, for all practical purposes.

REFERENCES

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	6531	487663	June 1943
2	25	15765, 15751	April 1941
	25	15757	March 1941

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PALESTINIANS AND JORDANIANS WHO WERE AGENTS OF,
IN CONTACT WITH, OR OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST
TO, THE GIS

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Abd el LATIF

A member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Rome, he was active in the "Free Arab Radio" ("Ummat El Arabije") in Rome in 1942¹.

Dr. Mohammed Subhi Abu GANIMAH, aka Dr. Abu GANIMA, aka Abu GHANIMA, aka Abu GHANAMI

GANIMAH was born circa 1905. He was a physician from Transjordan. The GIS assessed him as being intelligent and a good worker with a sound understanding of European matters. He was a member of the Pan-Arab secret organization, "EL UMMAT ARABIYA". He was also a member of the Grand Mufti's office in Berlin in charge of press matters and participated in Radio Berlin's Arabic broadcasts. He spoke good German².

Abu IBRAHIM

He was a member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in 1942³.

Aziz KHAYAT

He was an unidentified confidant of Karl RUFF, GIS agent in Palestine in 1939⁴.

BEDRI KEDAH

A member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin, against whom the GIS had an unspecified suspicion in 1942⁵.

Rasim el CHALIDI

He was born circa 1905 in Jerusalem. A dynamic personality, he was intelligent, politically minded and ambitious, with good knowledge of European affairs. He spoke good English. In Palestine he went through a bitter political struggle and acquired considerable experience. He was a member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in 1942, in charge of propaganda matters, and the GIS considered him as exceptionally talented for that type of activity⁶.

Ishaq DERWISCH, aka Isaak DERWISH, aka Ishak DERWICH, aka Ishac DERWISH, aka Sak DERWISCH

He was born circa 1892. The brother-in-law of the Grand Mufti and his head agent in Istanbul in 1942, he was also one of the most prominent GIS agents in Turkey.

In February 1942 he was in charge of funds for the financial support of Arab nationalist refugees in Turkey. These funds were paid out to him by the chief of the GIS base in Istanbul, Capt. Dr. Paul LEVERKUEHN. DERWISH's nephew was studying at the Cairo University, and DERWISH supported him through his contacts

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among the members of the Egyptian diplomatic mission in Turkey. With the help of these contacts, Envoy ETTEL was able to deliver a secret German message to King FAROUK in July 1942.

In September 1943, DERWISH was arrested by the Turkish police for intelligence activities, but was released again on German intervention and expelled from Turkey to Bulgaria in October 1943⁷.

Musa el HUSSEINI

He was born circa 1911 and was a nephew of the Grand Mufti. He studied for several years in England where he acquired a good knowledge of European affairs. He spoke good English and some German and was described as very alert and intelligent -- very useful in propaganda work. Certain Iraqis suspected that HUSSEINI was sympathetic to the British but the Grand Mufti refused to believe this and assigned HUSSEINI to his office in Berlin after HUSSEINI was expelled from Turkey in February 1942. In October 1942, HUSSEINI was dispatched by the Grand Mufti on a mission to Paris to contact Arab refugees and students there⁸.

Safwat el HUSSEINI, aka Sanvet Lal HUSSEINI, aka Safuat el HUSSEINI

He was born circa 1901 and was a nephew of the Grand Mufti and one of the latter's most trusted co-operators. He was a member of the office of the Grand Mufti in charge of police and security matters in 1942. He was also in contact with the SD and travelled in this capacity to Italy, Serbia and Greece⁹.

Salim el HUSSEINI, aka Salim HUSSEINI

A relative of the Grand Mufti and a member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Rome, he was active in the secret "Free Arab Radio" station in Rome in 1942¹⁰.

Said Emin el HUSSEINI, Alias. "MUSTAFA", aka Sejid Amin el HUSSEINI, aka Emin el HUSSEINI, aka Haj Emin el HUSSEINI

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the spiritual and political Arab nationalist leader. According to documents under study, HUSSEINI, prior to 1937, had been a British appointed police officer in Jerusalem, subsequently to become, again through British assistance, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

In 1937 he was jailed by the British. In October 1939, he escaped to Baghdad, disguised as a woman. In Baghdad, he became leader of the Pan-Arab nationalist movement. In addition to his religious rank he was, after 1933, the leader of the secret Pan-Arab organization "EL UMMA'L ARABIYA", president of the All Moslem Conference, and founder of the Pan-Arab Committee.

In October 1940 he was in close contact with GROBBA. In January 1941 he sent his personal secretary, TOWFIK ALI, to negotiate an Arab-German alliance. He had worked for the

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Abwehr I before World War I, through cut-out SAID-OSMAN-KEMEL HADDAD, alias Max MUELLER.

In April 1941 he was one of the chief organizers of the Iraqi coup. After British occupation of Iraq, he fled to Teheran. He then went via Turkey to Berlin where he arrived in November 1941.

There he fought against British influence in the Near East and advocated the establishment of a German-sponsored, independent "Greater Arabia". He assembled a group of young, able Arabs in the so-called "Office Mufti", and they carried out, under his supervision, intelligence, political, military and propaganda tasks. This work was also conducted from Italy, where the Italian-supported "Arab Office" maintained a secret Arab broadcasting station.

HUSSEINI was regarded by the Axis as one of their top level assets. He had direct access to top level officials. His personal acquaintance with Arab dignitaries such as Ibn SAUD and the BEY of TUNIS, was exploited by the GIS. Further accounts of his activities are listed in various chapters of this study¹¹

Dr. Inu NASHASHIBI

A student of medicine at the University of Vienna in 1940¹².

Dr. Inu SALEM

A student of medicine at the University of Vienna in 1940¹³.

Sheikh Hassan Abu SEOUD

He was born in Jerusalem circa 1901. He was reserved and shy and had a great knowledge of Koran and Muslim religious laws and an excellent command of Arabic. He spoke no other language. SEOUD was the Grand Mufti's personal friend and fellow nationalist combatant for many years. He joined the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in February 1942 after being expelled from Turkey¹⁴.

SEID OSMAN-KEMAL-HADDAD, aka Tawfik Al SHAKIR, aka Towfik Ab Al SHAKIR, @ Max MUELLER

He was born circa 1901 in Palestine but of Iraqi citizenship. He studied politics in Switzerland, spoke French, German and some English. He became the private secretary of the Grand Mufti before World War II and in this capacity he maintained contact with the GIS before and after the outbreak of the war. On behalf of the Grand Mufti he visited Germany in August-October 1940 and again in February-March 1941 and negotiated with the GIS on preparations for the Iraqi coup. Both he and the Grand Mufti were residing at that time in Baghdad, and maintained w/t contact with the GIS headquarters in Berlin. The GIS was aware of his contact with the Arab personalities

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of Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and fully recognized his value as a potential agent.

HADDAD took a leading part in the preparations and execution of the Iraqi coup in April-May 1941, and consequently had to leave the country. In August 1941, he was reported to be in Teheran. Since that time, there is no record of his whereabouts in GFM files examined¹⁵.

Abdullatif SULKIFL

A member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in 1942. On behalf of the German Army, he travelled to Italy on an undisclosed mission in January 1943¹⁶.

WASSIF-KEMAL

A member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin, which he joined in 1942 after being expelled from Turkey for intelligence activities¹⁷.

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	4929	260293	April 1942
2	4929	260293	April 1942
	1155	325919	January 1942
	4929	260748,	
		260763	March 1942
	4929	261630	May 1942
	930	298035	November 1942
	4929	261283	October 1942
3	930	297990	November 1942
4	118	67498	August 1939
5	4929	260293	April 1942
6	4929	260293	April 1942
	25	15508	August 1942
	930	297989,	
		297916,	
		297918	December 1942
	930	297914	August 1942
	930	298010	September 1942
	25	15508	August 1942
7	4929	260621,	
		260570	February 1942
	4929	260696,	
		260762	March 1942
	4929	260292	April 1942
	41	28421	June 1942
	4929	261111,	
		261113,	
		261119,	
		261120	July 1942
	41	28422	July 1942
	930	298093,	
		298108	February 1943
	930	298100	September 1943
	930	298086,	
		298067,	
		298089,	
		298090,	
		298093,	
		298097	October 1943
8	4929	260570,	
		260580,	
		260590,	
		260600	February 1942

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	4929	260923	April 1942
	4929	261630	May 1942
	25	15508	August 1942
	930	298066	October 1942
	4929	261299, 261301, 261305, 261309	October 1942
9	4929	260923	April 1942
	25	28543	October 1942
	4929	260773, 260776, 260804	March 1942
	4929	261630	March 1942
	138	76606	March 1942
10	4929	260293	April 1942
	930	297981	December 1942
11	54	36675	October 1940
	4929	261164	March 1941
	41	28181	March 1941
	41	28170, 28171	January 1941
	25	15804	April 1941
	1155	325988	May 1941
	1155	325915	August 1941
	5127	295867	October 1941
	54	36795	November 1941
	41	28202	November 1941
	4929	260832	March 1942
	4929	260853	April 1942
	41	28436	July 1942
	4929	261180, 261228	August 1942
	4929	261247	September 1942
	4929	261283, 261288, 261315, 261295, 261296, 261297	October 1942
	4929	261342	November 1942
	930	297908	January 1943
	77	58451	January 1943
12	1037	311028	May 1940
13	1037	311028	May 1942

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
14	4929	260570, 260580, 260590	February 1942
	4929	260923	April 1942
	4929	261630	May 1942
15	25	15776, 15804	April 1941
	54	36675	August 1940
	1155	325975	April 1941
	1155	325913, 325914	August 1941
	1155	325947	September 1941
	4929	260769	March 1942
16	930	297981	December 1942
	930	298054	January 1943
17	4929	260570, 260580, 260590, 260600	February 1942
	4929	261630, 261027	May 1942

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I. Syria and Lebanon

1. In Syria and Lebanon the GIS profited from the long struggle of the peoples of those countries for independence and from (by Near East standards) the large proportion of intellectuals. The GIS found it relatively easy to recruit Syrian and Lebanese nationalist leaders residing in their country or in exile. Before the war and up to August 1941, when the Free French forces occupied Syria, the following persons were active as GIS agents in the area:

Johann R. MERKLIN
 Max von OPPENHEIM
 Adil el AZME
 Nebih el AZME
 Adil ARSLAN
 Chekib ARSLAN
 Emin ARSLAN
 Dr. Karim AZKOUL
 Shukri el KUWETLI
 Sakaria HASHEMI.

Amir Chekib ARSLAN, the exiled Druse tribal chief residing in Geneva, through his numerous contacts, directed the Arab nationalist movement in Syria. Adil el AZME was reported in the summer of 1939 to be heading the underground nationalist movement in Damascus.

2. After the fall of France, Germany had free access to Syria and Lebanon and consequently the GIS used bases in these countries for launching operations into Iraq, Palestine, and Egypt. The base in Beirut, headed by Captain Rudolf ROSER, included Abwehr I as well as Abwehr II components. Paula KOCH, an employee of the Swiss Consulate in Beirut, served as cut-out between the GIS and some of its agents in Egypt. In April 1941, W. O. von HENTIG arrived in Beirut ostensibly as a member of the Italian Armistice Control Commission, but actually to approach Syrian political leaders and through them establish contact with nationalists in Iraq. He brought with him w/t equipment for direct communications with Berlin. Von HENTIG succeeded in establishing contact with the Iraqi Government leaders and with the GIS' principal agent in Baghdad, Osman Kemal HADDAD. In addition, von HENTIG conferred with Syrian leaders Emir Adil ARSLAN, Haschim Bel el ATASSI, and Shukri el KUWETLI. The latter, a contact of the Grand Mufti's had agreed to work for the GIS one month before von HENTIG's arrival. About the same time Nach'at el MARTINI, a journalist from Aleppo, Italy and Raschid BARBIER, the DNB (Deutsches Nachrichten-Buero - German News Agency) correspondent in Beirut, were recruited by the GIS¹.

3. In May 1941, when British military action began in Iraq, the Germans used Syria as a base for providing military and intelligence support to Iraq. Dr. (fnu) RAHN, a GFM Arab expert, flew to Beirut from his post in Paris to supervise deliveries of arms to Iraq. This assistance had only begun when the Iraqi Army collapsed (and shortly thereafter the Allies attacked and occupied Syria). Many GIS agents and pro-German Syrian leaders were forced to flee the country. Most

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of them were afforded political asylum in Turkey; some of these were later selected to go to Germany where they worked with various elements of the German armed forces, or participated in propaganda activities, or joined the Grand Mufti/GHAILANI groups in Berlin².

4. According to Chekib ARSLAN's estimates, approximately 200 Syrian intellectuals fled Syria because of their pro-German activities. Through the refugee group in Turkey, contact with the Syrian and Lebanese nationalist movement was maintained³.

5. In the summer of 1942, additional plans were made to effect penetrations of Syria from bases in Egypt. To recruit qualified Syrians for these intelligence and propaganda activities the Grand Mufti initiated two recruitment drives among Syrian students in Paris in April and in October 1942⁴.

6. No records have been found in GFM files examined to date of the Syrian operations which the GIS conducted from Turkey. It is probable that they ended in October 1943 when a large group of GIS Arab agents was expelled from Turkey⁵.

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(for text)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	1155	326016	July 1940
	25	15765	April 1941
	1155	325975, 325913	April 1941
	25	15751	April 1941
2	792	272813	May 1941
3	1155	325927, 325952	September 1941
4	4929	260855, 260858	April 1942
	4929	261026	May 1942
	930	298066	October 1942
5	61	41676	October 1943
	930	298087	October 1943

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SYRIANS AND LEBANESE WHO WERE AGENTS OF, IN
CONTACT WITH, OR OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST
TO, THE GIS

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Daccak ABDELRAHMEN

A Syrian from Damascus who was a veterinary student in Paris (31 Rue de Vauginard) in 1942¹.

"ABDIN-BEY"

A student of journalism at the Univerisity of Berlin in May 1940².

Bacet ALAMI

A science student in Paris (1 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942³.

Frame ALU

A Syrian Arab from Damascus and a Christian. In 1942 he was a philology student in Paris (37 Rue des E'coles). He was a supporter of General De GAULLE⁴.

Emir Adil ARSLAN, aka Emir Adel ARSLAN, @ GALIB

He was the younger brother of Emir Chekib ARSLAN, the Syrian Druse leader. He lived in Beirut until August 1942, when he fled before the British forces occupied Syria. He was one of the first diplomats of independent Syria abroad (in Ankara and later in Paris). He spoke French and English. He was in contact with GIS agents Paula KOCH and Capt. Rudolf ROSER in Beirut and also met Envoy von HENTIG on his special mission in Syria in April 1941. In Istanbul, after his escape from Syria, he was in contact with the GIS base there, but was not included among the GIS Arab agents who were expelled from Turkey in October 1943⁵.

Emir Chekib ARSLAN, aka Schekib ARSLAN, @ ABUGALIB, @ Emir DJELIL

He was born on 5 December 1869 in Syria and was head of the ARSLAN family which ruled the Druse tribe in Syria. One of the most prominent Arab nationalist leaders in post world war (World War One) period, he was reported by Max von OPPENHEIM to be the best brain among the Arab nationalist leaders of that period. After World War One, Emir Chekib ARSLAN lived in exile in Geneva with his wife and son, Galib. He was strongly pro-German and worked for the GIS prior to World War Two and was financially supported by the GFM, and then by the Grand Mufti from GIS funds. In 1941 in Geneva he was editing the "Arab Nation" ("La Nation Arabe"), an Arab nationalist revue financially supported by the Germans. He was in touch with an unidentified SD agent in Geneva, and was active for the GIS as advisor, spotter and as a cut-out with Arab and Moslem leaders. Among his contacts were King Ibn SAUD, the Grand Mufti, ex-Khedive of Egypt Abbas HILMI, Shukri el KUWATLY, Azziz IZZET-PASCHA, MURAD-PASCHA, Fouad SELIM-PASCHA and many other Arab and Moslem leaders in Europe, the Near East, the Balkans, North Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. He also maintained contacts with national leaders from Caucasus, both Moslem and Christian.

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Envoy von HENTIG visited him in Geneva in 1941, as Emir ARSLAN was unable to leave Switzerland without losing his re-entry right.

Emir Chekib ARSLAN was a member of the honorary Council of Elders of the "Central Islamic Institute" in Berlin since its foundation in 1942. He owned a house in Berlin and lived there for a time prior to World War Two. During World War Two the GFM enabled him to transfer some of his funds from Germany to his financial trustees, "SOCIETE FUHRMANN", in Amsterdam.

ARSLAN's other activities included the writing of Arab propaganda pamphlets for GIS use in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. He also tried to influence Arabs in the USA not to join the U. S. Armed Forces⁶.

Emir Emin ARSLAN

The son of Emir Mustafa ARSLAN and a cousin of the Syrian Druse leader, Emir Chekib ARSLAN, he left Syria during the Allied occupation of that country in 1941, and went in exile to Istanbul. He intended eventually to join Emir Chekib ARSLAN in Switzerland. In February 1942 he was in GHAILANI's pay. At first payments to him were transmitted by Kamel el GHAILANI, and after the latter's departure from Turkey, transmittal of payments was effected by Capt. Dr. Paul LEVERKUEHN, chief of the GIS base in Istanbul⁷.

Emir Galib ARSLAN

The son of Emir Chekib ARSLAN, Druse leader from Syria, he lived with his father in Geneva during World War Two⁸.

Moufid ATASSE

A student of philology in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in 1942⁹.

Rafate ATASSI

A Syrian from Homs, who was a student of philology in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in April 1942¹⁰.

Haschim Bel el ATASSI

A Syrian nationalist leader, who was in contact with Envoy von HENTIG during the latter's mission in Syria in April 1941¹¹.

Djelal AUF

Correspondent of the "Arab News Agency" (GIS-sponsored) in Ankara. In 1942 he was selected for liaison duty between the GIS and the Turkish press¹².

Adel AWA

A Syrian student of philology in Paris (33 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942¹³.

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Emir Ali Abdul AZIS

A Syrian leader in Paris who was a French collaborator for many years. In April 1942, he contacted the German Embassy in Paris and volunteered to go, together with about 70 Syrian students in Paris, to participate in reconstruction work in the Near East (after the expected German victory in the North African campaign). The Grand Mufti and GHAILANI did not know him personally and denied his professed right to speak in the name of Syrian students in Paris¹⁴

Dr. Karim AZKOUL

Former secretary of GIS agent Max von OPPENHEIM in Syria in 1939. OPPENHEIM wrote him a letter in June 1941, presumably with the intention of bringing him in contact with the GIS¹⁵

Adil el AZME, aka Adel ASMA, aka Adel Bey AZME, aka Adil ASMA, aka Adil ADMA

A Syrian national leader, reported to have directed subversive activities in Damascus in August 1939. In September 1941, he and his brother, Nebih el AZME, took part in the GIS-sponsored conference of Arab nationalist leaders in Istanbul. The AZME brothers were in contact with the GIS base in Istanbul and were paid from funds provided by the GIS. In October 1943, Capt. Dr. Paul LEVERKUEHN, chief of the GIS base in Istanbul, reported that the AZME brothers were not affected by the Turkish expulsion orders against GIS Arab agents in Istanbul.¹⁶

Nebih el AZME

A Syrian nationalist leader and brother of Adil AZME, he was a GIS agent living in exile in Istanbul in 1942. In October 1943, he was not affected by the Turkish expulsion order against GIS Arab agents¹⁷.

Mohammed Chaireddin Haki BAJARATI

A Syrian from Damascus who was a graduate engineer in Paris (60 Rue St. Andre des Arts) in 1942¹⁸.

Michel BALOUSE

A Syrian of Christian faith from Damascus who was a student of science in Paris (37 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942. He was the recipient of a scholarship from the French Government¹⁹.

Abid BARAKAT

A student in Paris (5 Rue des Carmes) in 1942²⁰.

Raschid BARBIER, aka Raschad BARBIR

A DNB (German news agency) correspondent, formerly active in Beirut. In July 1941 he travelled on an undisclosed GIS mission to

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Tehran, where he was to stay under DNB cover and report to GIS agent "KASTOR" in Ankara.

In February 1942, he was expelled from Turkey because of his intelligence activities and went to Sofia²¹.

Dr. Hazzi BECHARA

A Syrian of Christian faith from Damascus who was a veterinary in Paris (60 Rue de Seine) in 1942²².

Zaidar BITAR

A Lebanese from Beirut who was a student of philology in Paris (62 Rue Reynault) in 1940. He married a French woman during that year²³.

Raif BOUKHARI

A Syrian from Aleppo who was a student of science in Paris (5 Rue des Carmes) in 1942²⁴.

Mahmud BOURAK

A student in Berlin in October 1942, who assisted the office of the Grand Mufti. He is possibly identical with Mahmud Emir el BURAK²⁵.

Mahmud Emir el BURAK

A Syrian who was a speaker in the Arab section of the Athens radio in October 1942. He is possibly identical with Mahmud BOURAK²⁶.

Mustapha CHECHABI

A member of the Damascus Academy of Science and a known Syrian financial expert. He became Finance Minister in the Government of Premier Djemil ELCHI in January 1943. He was considered a reliable Arab nationalist, and Syrian GIS agents in Berlin planned to contact him²⁷.

Dr. Inu DAHABI

A student of medicine at the University of Berlin in 1940²⁸.

Dr. Sheikh Marouf DAOUALIBI, aka Sheikh Ma'Ruf DAULABI, aka Marouf DAWALIBI, aka DAWALIBI, aka Marouf DAOILABI

A Syrian from Aleppo who was a professor of Moslem law in Paris (79 Rue des Plantes) and a co-founder and chairman of the Association of Arab Students in Paris "Association des Etudiants Arab" in 1942. In 1943 the Grand Mufti asked him to come to Berlin to take part in Arab propaganda activities. In April 1943 he travelled to Switzerland and back presumably on a visit to Emir Adil ARSLAN in Geneva²⁹.

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Abdel Aziz DISMANE

A student in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in 1942, he was the recipient of a scholarship from the French Government³⁰.

Dr. Farhan DJANDALI, aka Dr. JENDELI, aka Dr. DJENDELI, aka Dr. DNAND ALI, aka Dr. JANDALY, aka Dr. GENDELI, @ Dr. SCHMIDT

A Syrian from Homs who was a secretary of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in 1942, he represented the Mufti at the European Youth Congress in Vienna in 1942. In October 1942 the Grand Mufti sent him to Paris to contact the local Arabs. He was a member of the Pan-Arab secret organization, "EL UMMAT ARABIYA"³¹

Dr. fnu DJASSEM

A student of medicine at the University of Berlin in 1940³².

"HAMUI"

A student of chemistry at the University of Berlin in 1940³³.

Hekmat HASHIM

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of philology in Paris (1 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942³⁴.

Sakaria HASCHIMI, aka Sakaria HASHEMI

He was born circa 1916 and studied medicine in Berlin (SW 61, Wilmsstrasse 6, c/o fnu PENKUHN). He was a Syrian nationalist, and he returned to Germany before World War Two in order to get military training so that he might serve as an instructor among Arab nationalists in Syria³⁵.

"HASCHMI"

A lecturer at the University of Berlin in 1940³⁶.

Jahr el HERUF

A GIS agent in Damascus who was in contact with the Italian Legation in Syria in 1939³⁷.

Echssane JOKADOR

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of law in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in 1942³⁸.

fnu KAILANI

A Syrian student at the University of Berlin in 1940³⁹.

Macharka KAMAL

A Syrian from Homs who was a student of science in Paris (71 Blvd. Poniatowsky) in 1942⁴⁰.

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Jafi KARRIME

A Syrian from Homs who was a student of science in Paris (48 Blvd. Port Royal) in 1942⁴¹.

Schukri el KUWETLI-BEY, aka Chukri QUOUATLI

Former Syrian Finance and Foreign Minister, he was an agent of the Grand Mufti. The Mufti placed him at the disposal of the GIS in March 1941. GIS agent Osman Kemal HADDAD, returning from a visit to Berlin in March 1941, transmitted instructions to KUWELTI-BEY regarding GIS tasks he was to accomplish in Damascus. In May 1941 during the Iraqi coup, KUWETLI was in contact with Envoy von HENTIG, who was in Syria on a special GIS mission.⁴²

el KUZBARI, aka KUSBARI

He was first reported as a student of agriculture at the University of Berlin in May 1940, then as a graduate engineer of agriculture in Paris (19 Rue Momy) in 1942. In April 1942 the Grand Mufti asked KUSBARI to come to Germany to assist in Arab propaganda activities⁴³.

Helmi LAHAM

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of law in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in 1942⁴⁴.

Gamil MAHFOUSE

A Syrian from Aleppo who was a student of the physical culture in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in 1942⁴⁵.

Kinani MAMOUN

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of science in Paris (8 Rue May Lussac) in 1942⁴⁶.

Nach'at el MARTINI

A journalist in Aleppo who offered his services to the Germans and was recruited for the GIS through cut-out Paula KOCH in Beirut in April 1941⁴⁷.

Izzedine MESSRI

A Syrian from Aleppo who was a student of medicine in Paris (12 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942⁴⁸.

Dr. Inu MISKE

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of science in Paris (33 Rue Linne) in 1942. He was the recipient of a scholarship from the French Government⁴⁹.

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fnu MOUSSLY

A graduate engineer who was a student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁵⁰.

"MULLA"

A student at the University of Berlin in May 1940⁵¹.

Catabi NASSEF

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of philology in Paris (160 Rue St. Jacques) in 1942⁵².

Hakim OMAR

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of science in Paris (29 Rue Pierre Nicole). He married a French woman in 1942⁵³.

Anoir Ibrahim PASCHA

A student in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) who was called by the Grand Mufti to Berlin to take part in Arab propaganda activities in 1942⁵⁴.

"RASCHID"

A Syrian police commissioner in Athens (presumably in Cap Sunion camp). In July 1941 the GIS base in Istanbul requested that he be sent to Turkey to assist in GIS operations⁵⁵.

Abdel Ghani RIDA, aka Abdel Ghani RIDA, aka Abd el Ghamun RIDA

The son of Emir Chekib ARSLAN's friend, Syrian chieftan Krachid RIDA. He was recommended by Emir ARSLAN as being intelligent, educated, and qualified to assist the Berlin Radio in its Arabic broadcasts. As a result he went to Berlin from Madrid, where he was living at the beginning of World War Two. He was also in contact with the GIS agent, Max von OPPENHEIM. In May 1942 RIDA was proposed to head the Arab Section of Radio Athens⁵⁶.

Dr. Nagib SADAKA

A Lebanese Arab of Christian faith who was a law student in Paris (1 Rue des Ecoles) in 1942. He was reported to be pro-British. He was the recipient of a scholarship from the French Government.⁵⁷

Abdul Karim SAFI

A Syrian from Hama who was a student of philology in Paris (5 Rue de Cernes) in 1942⁵⁸.

Dr. Kamil SALEH

A Lebanese from Beirut who was a veterinary student in Paris (60 Rue de Seine) in 1942⁵⁹.

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Assad SCHALAB

A student of medicine in Paris (42 Rue Bernardin) in 1942⁶⁰.

Mahmud TAMIMI

A student in Berlin who co-operated with the office of the Grand Mufti in 1942⁶¹.

Afif el TIBI, aka AFIFTIBI

A member of the office of GHAILANI in Berlin and head of the "Arab News Agency" in 1942⁶².

Izate TRABELASSI, aka Izat el TRABULUSSI

A Syrian from Damascus who was a student of law in Paris (11 Rue des Ecoles). In May 1942, the Grand Mufti asked him to come to Germany to assist in Arab propaganda activities⁶³.

fnu YUNDI

A student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁶⁴.

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
1	4929	260855	April 1942	
2	1037	311025	May 1940	
3	4929	260855	April 1942	
4	4929	260855	April 1942	
5	1135	323936	September 1941	
	25	15776, 15797	April 1941	
	4929	260687, 298022	November 1942	
	930	298090	October 1943	
	4929	260966	April 1942	
	1155	325913, 325914	August 1941	
	1155	325952	September 1941	
	6	1155	326002, 326008, 326011, 326975, 325603, 325986, 325987	April 1941
		25	15750, 15776, 15798	April 1941
		1155	325966, 325973	June 1941
1155		325914, 325915, 325963	August 1941	
1155		325946, 325943, 325947, 325952	September 1941	
1155		325929, 325933	October 1941	
1155		325924	November 1941	
1155		325921	December 1941	
1155		325979	May 1941	
25		15367, 15369	October 1942	
1155		325919	January 1942	
25		15368, 15369	October 1942	
930		298013	August 1942	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
7	1155	325933	October 1941
	4929	260687	February 1942
	930	298090	October 1943
8	1155	325947	September 1941
9	4929	260855	April 1942
10	4929	260855	April 1942
11	1155	325975	April 1941
12	25	15387	October 1942
13	4929	260854	April 1942
14	4929	260858	April 1942
	4929	261027	May 1942
	930	298066	October 1942
15	1155	325971	June 1941
16	823	279634	August 1939
	1155	323936	September 1941
	4929	261188	August 1942
	930	298089,	
		298890	October 1943
	930	298002	November 1943
17	25	15615	June 1942
	930	298002	November 1943
	930	298089,	
		298090	October 1942
18	4929	260854	April 1942
19	4929	260855	April 1942
20	4929	260855	April 1942
21	5127	295861	July 1941
	4929	260590,	
		260600	February 1942
	61	40328	February 1942
22	4929	260855	April 1942
23	1037	211025	May 1940

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
24	4929	260855	April 1942
25	930	298008	October 1942
26	25	15369	October 1942
27	930	297915	January 1943
28	1037	311025	May 1940
29	4929	260854	April 1942
	930	298066	October 1942
	4929	261026	April 1942
	4929	261277	September 1942
	930	297900	January 1943
30	4929	260855	April 1942
31	138	76606	March 1942
	930	297914	August 1942
	4929	260293	April 1942
	25	15369	October 1942
	930	298066	October 1942
	930	297913	December 1942
32	1037	311025	May 1940
33	1037	311025	May 1940
34	4929	260854	April 1942
35	25	15776, 15801	April 1941
36	1037	311025	May 1940
37	823	279633	August 1939
38	4929	260854	April 1942
39	1037	311025	May 1940
40	4929	260855	April 1942
41	4929	260855	April 1942
42	25	15776, 15779	April 1941
	1155	325913	August 1941

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
43	1037	311025	May 1940
	4929	260854	April 1942
	4929	261026	April 1942
44	4929	260854	April 1942
45	4929	260854	April 1942
46	4929	260854	April 1942
47	25	15776, 15800	April 1941
48	4929	260854	April 1942
49	4929	260854	April 1942
50	1037	311025	May 1940
51	1037	311025	May 1940
52	4929	260855	April 1942
53	4929	260854	April 1942
54	4929	260855	April 1942
	4929	261826	April 1942
55	5127	295861	July 1941
56	1155	325952	September 1941
	25	15636	May 1942
57	4929	260854	April 1942
58	4929	260854	April 1942
59	4929	260854	April 1942
60	4929	260855	April 1942
61	930	298008	October 1942
62	4929	260579	February 1942
	4929	260918,	April 1942
		260921	
	930	297982, 297984	December 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
63	4929	260854	April 1942
	4929	261026	May 1942
64	1037	311025	May 1940

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J. Turkey

1. Although the Turkish Government was not unfavorably disposed toward the Western Allies, two conditions favored GIS operations in Turkey during World War II. One was the good relations which existed between Turkish and German military leaders; the other was the mutual desire to eliminate the threat posed by the Soviet Union. Because of the Turkish attitude toward the USSR, the Turkish Government not only permitted the GIS to conduct anti-Soviet operations from Turkey, but also afforded a degree of cooperation in intelligence efforts.

2. As a case in point: In August 1942 the Secretary General of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, Numan Rifaat MENEMENCIOGLU* submitted intelligence information on the Soviet Union to German Ambassador, Franz von PAPPEN together with a request for reciprocal arrangements. In January 1943, (fnu) PEPEYI and (fnu) KORKUT, both high-ranking Turkish intelligence officers, made an official trip to Germany to discuss anti-Russian operations. This was followed in June 1943 by an invitation from the Turkish Chief of Military Intelligence, Naci PERKEL, to Walter SCHELLENBERG, one of the top German intelligence officers, to come to Ankara for secret talks in which PERKEL's deputy, Kemal GUECSAV, would also participate. PERKEL accompanied his invitation with a request to SCHELLENBERG to use his influence to obtain the release of Saffet Lutfi TOZAN, a Turkish espionage agent who had been arrested in Hungary in April 1943 and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. TOZAN was allegedly a relative of a Turkish member of parliament and of (fnu) OEGEL, the founder of the modern Turkish Intelligence Service¹

3. There is no record of the outcome of SCHELLENBERG's visit, but after June 1943 Security Service (SD) officer Ludwig MOYZISCH of "CICERO" fame, maintained regular liaison with the Turkish Intelligence Service and received military and political information which extended beyond the specific Soviet target. This cooperation was revealed by Dr. Erich VERMEHREN, a member of the Abwehr base in Istanbul, on his defection to the Allies in February 1944, causing not only great consternation in GIS circles, but the prompt lodging of a protest by the Soviet Government with the Turks. The subsequent jockeying for a strong clandestine services bargaining position caused the GIS to arrest two Turkish agents, Ziya Huesnue SAV in Vichy and Nerin Enrullah GUEN. The agents were working in Budapest as "Agence Anatole" correspondents. Probably in retribution**, the Turks arrested several German nationals in Turkey. The arrests had a decided cooling off effect in Turkish-German cooperation in intelligence matters²

* In September 1942 it was alleged that MENEMENCIOGLU was a drug addict and an alcoholic. (See frame 78309, Serial 138.)

** Analysts' assumption.

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4. All along, however, the Turkish Security Service attempted to keep a watchful eye on GIS activities and operations in Turkey and sometimes took action when it detected GIS efforts against "off-limits" (i.e. non-Soviet) targets. In April 1941, for example, the Turks rounded up a GIS agent net which was apparently engaged in operations against Allied shipping from Greek and Turkish ports. Later in 1942 and 1943, a number of GIS Arab agents who had become involved in internal Turkish affairs, were either expelled or detained in camps in Anatolia.

5. By March 1944, German personnel working for the GIS in Turkey totaled about 36 to 40 officials, comprising personnel of the Abwehr, the Security Service (SD), the German Main Security Office (RSHA), the NSDAP Organization of Germans Abroad (NSDAP Auslands-Organization -- AO), and a few officials on detached service from other agencies. The nominal head (or Senior Representative) of the GIS in Turkey between 1941 and 1943 was Vice-Admiral Rolf von MARWITZ, under cover as Naval Attache in Istanbul. His principal assistants were:

- a. Lt. Col. (fnu) SCHULZE-BERNETT, Assistant Military Attache and GIS Base Chief, Ankara;
- b. Captain (Dr.) Paul LEVERKUEHN, Assistant Military Attache and GIS Base Chief, Istanbul;
- c. Dr. Hans ROEMER, Consular Secretary and GIS Base Chief, Alexandretta (Iskunderun);
- d. Hermann von SPERL, Consular Officer and presumably GIS Base Chief, Adana;
- e. Kurt von HUEBMERSHOFEN-WASSER, Vice-Consul and presumably GIS Base Chief, Izmir;
- f. Captain Thomas LEWIN, Consular Secretary and GIS Officer in Istanbul;
- g. Major (Dr.) Alfred THORAN, Assistant Air Attache and GIS Officer, Istanbul;
- h. Major Gottfried SCHENKER-ANGERER, Assistant Air Attache and GIS Officer, Istanbul;
- i. Captain Rudolf ROSER, Scientific Assistant to the Air Attache and GIS Officer, Istanbul;
- j. Ludwig MOYZISCH, Commercial Attache and Chief of the SD for Turkey, at Ankara;
- k. Bruno WOLF, aka WOLFF, Vice Consul and RSHA Officer for Turkey, at Istanbul.

6. The AO activities in Turkey were headed by Viktor FRIEDE under cover of "Representative of German Nationals". FRIEDE organized his own intelligence net and had direct w/t contact with his organization's headquarters in Germany. In June 1942, however, Ambassador von PAPEN requested his recall to Germany because of a personal feud with him⁴.

7. The GFM had cause to complain to the GIS about agents who were dispatched to Turkey without GFM knowledge, who were, however, not able to accomplish their missions without embarrassment.

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to the German Embassy. Some of these agents were instructed not to report to the German diplomatic establishments and to avoid Germans living in Turkey. This, a typical pattern of behavior, immediately aroused the suspicion of Turkish security authorities and led to even greater trouble when the agents subsequently got into documentation difficulties. Such was the case of Friedrich REIMANN, sent to Turkey from the Abwehr station in Prague. Other such agents who eventually were compromised were Hans-Joachim von BASSEWITZ, (fnu) STEPHENSEN, (fnu) von STRUENSEE, Wilhelm von FLUEGGE-SPECK, (alias Roland LAUSING), Professor Richard BRECHT-BERGEN, and Dr. (fnu) STRATIL SAUER⁵.

8 After Syria was occupied by the Allies, GIS operations into Arab countries emanated almost exclusively from Turkey. The core of these operations was a group of Arab refugees in Istanbul in contact with Abwehr Captain Paul LEVERKUEHN, Legation Counsellor (fnu) ALLARDT, and SD officer Ludwig MOYZISCH. The leading Arabs in this group were

Ishaak DERWISH
Adil el AZME
Nehab el AZME
Izzet DERWAZE
Adil ARSLAN
Mun el MADI.

Between February 1942 and October 1943, the Turkish Government expelled most Arabs of the nationalist group with which the GIS had been working⁶.

9. Turkey's neutral status and geographic location was a breeding ground for counterintelligence and penetration efforts by many different intelligence services. Because of this, in December 1941 the GIS and especially the RSHA requested additional diplomatic cover "jobs" for SD personnel in Adana, Alexandretta, Istanbul, Izmir, and Trapezunt. Besides the already famous penetration of the British Embassy at Ankara (the "CICERO" operation)⁷, the GIS was able to penetrate Section III of the Turkish Intelligence Service by doubling two of its members, TURAN BEY and N. A. LUNDGREEN. The latter was also suspected by the GIS of working for the RIS. Ferrah ALKEND and (fnu) ELLI, Counselor and First Secretary respectively, of the Turkish Embassy in Berlin, were also GIS contacts. Also, in July 1941 the Commercial Attache of the same Embassy reported to the Germans on the espionage activity of his Ambassador, Huesey GEREDE, and the latter's contacts with the American Embassy. Through the same source (the Commercial Attache) the GIS learned that Hismet TUNAR, a representative of the "Agence Anatole", was attempting to gather intelligence on German military objectives⁸.

10. On the other hand, GFM files reveal that the GIS in Turkey also experienced its generous share of intelligence "flaps". For example, one Rifki LUGAL, a translator at the German Consulate in Istanbul, was a recruited agent of the Turkish Intelligence Service who went undetected for some time. In another case, the GIS was

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duped by a large group of intelligence fabricators. This came to light in July 1942 when the Turkish police arrested a group of 22 operators - mostly Turks and Armenians, but also including one German national - for illegal activities allegedly on behalf of the Italian Intelligence Service. Whether the fabricators were paid for their wares by the Italians cannot be deduced from the files, but it is clear that they received payment from the GIS. Mention should also be made of the cases involving, among others, Dr. Erich VERMEHREN, Friedrich PAULUS, Nelly KAPP, Kurt HENSCHHELL, Willi HAMBURGER and KLETZKOWSKI. The defections* of these persons benefited Western Allied intelligence services and disrupted the work of the GIS in Turkey and adjacent areas to a considerable degree⁹.

11. In early Spring 1944, after VERMEHREN's defection, a meeting was held in Berlin to review the situation in Turkey. Among others, Walter SCHELLENBERG, Col. Georg HANSEN, Legation Counselors von GROTE and ALLARDT participated. At this meeting the GFM representatives recommended the cessation of intelligence activities against Turkey from within and a drastic reduction in the number of GIS personnel stationed in Turkey. This was designed to bring about a substantial reduction in cable traffic using GFM facilities for transmission of GIS classified messages, as there had been complaints about the intensity of cable traffic. However, it does not appear that the recommendations were carried out¹⁰.

12. The most important operations carried out by GIS elements in Turkey were those against the Soviet Union. Before the outbreak of World War II, the following German nationals (outside the USSR) maintained contact with persons of intelligence potential in the Caucasus and Central Asia:

Dr. W. RADEBOLD
 Captain (fnu) GLOGER
 Professor Dr. Paul VAGELER
 Professor Richard BRECHT-BERGEN
 Professor Dr. (fnu) STRATIL-SAUER.

When the German campaign against Russia began, GIS approaches were made to leaders of the Pan-Turkish movement for cooperation on propaganda, intelligence, and political activities in the Soviet Caucasus and Turkestan.

13. In September 1941, Turkish Army general, NURI-PASHA visited Berlin for talks on the future status of Caucasian lands and on the GIS use of the Turkish population in the Soviet Caucasus. While in Berlin, NURI-PASHA also conferred unofficially with Azerbaijan and Arab leaders there. NURI-PASHA returned to Berlin in the spring of 1942, accompanied by General (fnu) ERKELET, an expert on Pan-Turkish problems, who was promptly treated to a tour of the Eastern front and received by HITLER. As the German

* The documents fail to establish whether HENSCHHELL did indeed defect.

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forces advanced into southern Russia, refugees from the Caucasus crossed into Turkey, bringing news of a national independence movement in that area. To encourage this resistance movement German propaganda leaflets, exhorting the Caucasian peoples to side with the Germans, were dropped over the area¹¹.

14. Professors STRATIL-SAUER and BRECHT-BERGEN came to Turkey in the spring of 1942, ostensibly on a scientific expedition, but actually to contact members of the Azerbaijani underground. STRATIL-SAUER was unsuccessful and returned to Germany in August, but BRECHT-BERGEN managed to renew contact with Azerbaijani Turks in Trapezunt, some of whom were influential in the nationalist movement. These included General (fnu) EWLACH, one of the officers in charge of Turkey's eastern areas, General Nuri Sehamur IGDİR, a member of the Azerbaijani movement; (fnu) EYUB, father of a Turkish Army Captain posted in Trapezunt; and Russian General Lado INASAPIDZE, a Georgian stationed in the Caucasus. Through his contacts, BRECHT-BERGEN obtained intelligence reports made to the Turkish police by Soviet defectors and by Azerbaijani Turks living on Soviet territory. In September 1942, BRECHT BERGEN was told to leave Turkey. After his departure, contact with the Azerbaijani nationalist movement was continued by (fnu) WUSSOW, German Consul in Trapezunt¹².

15. Jurisdiction over German activities in Soviet Georgia was claimed by the German Ministry for Occupied Territories in the East (the so-called ROSSENBERG Ministry), which sponsored "The Georgian Committee" in Berlin under the leadership of Prince (fnu) BAGRATION. Former German Ambassador to Moscow Friedrich Werner von der SCHULENBURG, who was in charge of Caucasian affairs at the Ministry, invited two refugee Georgian leaders, Mr YAKUB and (fnu) SULTANOFF, from Turkey to Berlin in order to recruit them for the Georgian Committee. Instead of accepting von der SCHULENBURG's offer, both returned to Turkey and reported to the Turkish Intelligence Service that the German-sponsored Committee intended to expand a future (independent) Georgia at Turkish expense¹³.

16. In August 1942, General (fnu) NEJDE, an Armenian living in Sofia, approached the GIS with the proposition that he be airdropped into Soviet Armenia to organize an uprising. His offer was rejected as unfeasible, but he was invited to assist in psychological warfare activities or to perform sabotage missions in the Baku oil fields¹⁴.

17. GIS contact with Crimean Tartars was made directly at the military front. In the summer of 1941, W. O. von HENTIG was sent to the Caucasian front to supervise intelligence activities. Crimean Tartars were selected, given training and sent as agents into Soviet Crimea and the Caucasus. Caucasian Tartars were recruited from among emigres in Turkey. Two of these, Dr. Husrev SULTANLI and Mustafa VEKILLI, on recommendation of General NURI-PASHA, were invited to Berlin to participate in

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psychological warfare work. Tartar Ahmet Veli Bey MENDER who had been a business associate of the MELCHER's Company in Bremen since 1924 and had performed GIS missions in China, Istanbul, and Baghdad, was reported to be in contact with anti-Soviet Caucasian emigres in Turkey and Baghdad as well as with Turkish officials¹⁵.

18. GIS spotter Emir Chekib ARSLAN recommended a number of north Caucasian refugee leaders for GIS activities, including Said Schamil DAGHESTANI and Hardar BAMMAT, who had been active in the Caucasian liberation movement since the First World War. DAGHESTANI had been in contact with the Grand Mufti since 1931, and after the beginning of World War II with French, Polish, and British Government officials. One report alleged that he had approached Soviet agents in Ankara. Other GIS agents with contacts in the northern Caucasus were Hikmet HAKKI, (fnu) DJABGI, and Ali TAYKUT. The latter had reportedly been active in a secret organization of anti-Soviet Caucasian emigres in Turkey and Iran long before the Second World War. In 1938 he was expelled from Iraq allegedly at Soviet request. When this happened, GROBBA sent him to Germany, but his recruitment by the GIS was vetoed because BAMMAT accused him and other members of his organization of being Soviet agents¹⁶.

19. Many Turkmen and Uzbek refugees from the Soviet Union were organized in the "Association of Young Turkestan". The GIS maintained contact with a member of the organization (identified by the code name "FIAT") who also had contacts in the Turkmen-Uzbek refugee organization, "UNION" in Afghanistan. Although the Turkish Intelligence Service also maintained connections with the "Association of Young Turkestan", the GIS believed that the GIS' ties with the Association were not known to the Turks¹⁷.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	5452	366598	October 1943
	118	321033	November 1941
	30	26110	September 1943
	138	28236	February 1943
	138	28241,	
		28280	December 1942
	50	33288	August 1942
	1123	321523,	
		321538	June 1943
2	61	41702	November 1943
	61	40847	October 1942
	61	41332	April 1943
	61	41484	June 1943
	61	41554,	
		41561	August 1943
	61	41618	September 1943
	61	42145,	
	42148	March 1944	
3	25	15765	April 1941
	61	40328	February 1942
	61	41676	October 1943
	930	298089	October 1943
4	1936	433965	December 1941
	1936	433966	June 1942
5	1030	310670,	
		310672,	
		310673,	
		310675	February 1943
6	930	298002	November 1942
	4929	261194	August 1942
	61	40328	February 1942
	61	41676	October 1943
	930	298087	October 1943
7	61	41717,	
		41722,	
		41736	November 1943
	61	41824,	
		41825,	
		41849,	
		41859,	
		41879	December 1943
	61	41898,	
		41910,	
		41933,	
	41949,		
	41953	January 1944	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
		42009	February 1944
8	1936	433870	December 1941
	1030	310609	February 1942
	1030	310611	January 1942
	955	300859	May 1944
9	4929	261413	July 1942
10	891	291055	March 1944
	891	291072	February 1944
11	54	36763	September 1941
	138	76890	September 1941
	17	10535	January 1942
	18	11958	April 1942
	50	330050	April 1942
	17	10796,	
		10797	February 1942
	25	14655	February 1942
12	1030	310626	July 1942
	1030	310621,	
		310628	May 1942
	1030	310664,	
		310665	September 1942
13	1030	310662	September 1942
	50	33132	June 1942
14	50	33341	August 1942
15	1155	325943	September 1941
	50	33050	April 1942
	25	15808,	
		15776,	
		15745	April 1941
16	25	15776,	
		15809	April 1941
	4929	260883	April 1942
17	195	140158	January 1943
	195	139913	September 1942

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TURKS AND NEIGHBORING NATIONALS WHO WERE AGENTS,
IN CONTACT, OR OF OPERATIONAL INTEREST
TO, THE GIS IN TURKEY

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fnu ABEGHIAN

An Armenian lecturer at the University of Berlin in 1940¹.

Ferruh ALKEND

Former Legation Counselor at the Turkish Embassy in Berlin. In 1942 he was an agent of the GFM².

(Miss) fnu ALKEND

Daughter of the Turkish Ambassador in Germany. She studied at the University of Berlin in 1940³.

fnu APA

A Turkish national and a student at the University of Leipzig. He was a teacher by profession⁴.

Dr. (Med) fnu ARZIN

A Turkish national and a student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁵.

Prince fnu BAGRATION

A Georgian nobleman in Berlin who was in contact with von SCHULENBURG of the German Ministry for Eastern Territories and who was to become chief of the "Georgian Committee" in Berlin in 1942⁶.

Haidar BAMMAT, aka BAMAD, aka BAMAT, aka Haidar BAMATT

A member of the prominent north Caucasian family "SCHAMLI". In World War I he served on the General Staff of the Czarist Army, of Grand Duke Nikolaj Nikolajevic in the Caucasus. At the end of World War I he became president of the Daghestan Republic (he was also mentioned as having been the Foreign Minister of the Caucasian Republic during the same period). After the Caucasus was absorbed by the Soviets, BAMMAT fled to Paris. In 1937-1939, he lived in Berlin; from there he moved to Switzerland and lived first at Lausanne and then in Geneva. He was in contact with other Caucasian refugees, among them, Emir Chekik ARSLAN. Since 1938, BAMMAT worked for the GLS as an expert on Caucasian affairs⁷.

fnu FARLAS

A Turkish student at the University of Vienna in 1940⁸.

Paul BENDA

An unidentified intelligence agent in Turkey in 1942. The British Intelligence Service tried to obtain information about him⁹.

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Colonel CELAL

Chief of the Turkish (presumably military) Intelligence in 1942¹⁰.

Margit D'HONT, nee KUBATSCH

An unidentified person (presumably in Turkey) whose identity was checked by the GIS in Istanbul on request of the GIS in Berlin in 1944¹¹.

fnu DJABAGI

A north Caucasian emigre in Ankara who was requested by the GFM to go to Berlin in order to assist in propoganda activities in April 1942¹².

fnu ELLI

The First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Berlin in 1941. He was a GIS agent¹³.

(Miss) fnu EMERCAN

A Turkish student of archeology at the University of Berlin in 1940¹⁴.

fnu ENAL

A Turkish engineer who studied at the University of Vienna in 1940¹⁵.

fnu ENLIL

A Turkish engineer who studied at the University of Vienna in 1940¹⁶.

General fnu ERKELET, aka ERKELTT

A General in the Turkish Army who was active in the Pan-Turkish movement and in contact with Caucasian emigres in Turkey. He visited Germany in April 1942 (presumably in connection with Caucasian matters) and was received by HITLER¹⁷.

fnu EUCEN

Legation Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Berlin in 1940. He studied at the University of Berlin¹⁸.

General fnu EWLACH

An officer in the Turkish Army and reportedly a member of the "Azerbaijan movement" in Turkey in 1942¹⁹.

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Mr. EYUP

A member of the "Azerbaijan movement" in Turkey in 1942. His son was reportedly a Captain in the Turkish garrison at Trepezur -- a center of the movement²⁰.

Mr. FIALA

An unidentified GIS contact in Ankara in 1944²¹.

"FIAT"

The cryptonym for a GIS agent of Turkmen origin who was connected with the "Association of Young Turkestan" in Turkey. In 1943 he was in contact with the Turkmen refugee organization "UNION" in Afghanistan, with the GIS, and presumably also with the Turkish Intelligence Service²².

Kemal GUECSAV

Deputy Chief of the Turkish Intelligence Service in 1943²³.

Hikmet HAKKI, aka Ismail HAKKI, aka Ismail HAKKI-BEY, aka Hikmet GUEMELTSCHINA

Former deputy of the Turkish parliament from Gumulgina in western Thrace. Founder of an independent West Thracian Moslem state in 1912 and again in 1919. Shortly after World War I he lived in exile in Nice, France (24 Rue Herold). In May 1941 he offered his services to the GIS through Emir Chekib ARSLAN in Geneva. In September 1941 the GIS planned to use him in activities in the Caucasus²⁴.

Prof. Mr. DRES

A Tartar and a native of Orenburg in Russia who worked on the staff of the "Orient" Section of the Political Department of the GFM in 1941. He had contacts with exiled Turkmen leaders and was to take part in Pan-Turaman activities planned by von HENTIG in 1941²⁵.

General Nuri Sahambur GEDAR

A General in the Turkish Army who was reportedly a member of the "Azerbaijan movement" in Turkey in 1942²⁶.

Dr. Mr. LMEN

A Turkish student at the Technical College in Berlin. In 1943 he was an informant for the German Security Service (SD) and for the High Command of the German Navy (OKM)²⁷.

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General Lado (NASAPIDZE)

A Soviet general in the Caucasus. He was reportedly in contact with the anti-Soviet "Azerbaijan movement" in Turkey in 1942²⁸.

"KASBEK"

Probably an alias or cryptonym of a GIS agent in Istanbul. He was reportedly the leading organizer of economic help for the population in Baku during World War I. He was also the first Minister of War and Governor of Karabach in the short-lived independent Azerbaijan Republic at the end of World War I²⁹.

fnu KAYNAK

A GIS agent in Turkey who submitted reports from the Pota-Batum region in the USSR in 1944³⁰.

fnu KEDIA

A pro-German Georgian nationalist leader in Paris, who was presumably in contact with the GIS in 1940³¹.

Dr. KIRAM

A Turkish student at the University of Berlin in 1940³².

(Miss) fnu KOEKTOERK

A Turkish judge. She studied law at the University of Berlin in 1940³³.

Alexander KORKTA

Chief of a confidential post established in the German Embassy in Paris in 1942 to deal with Caucasian affairs³⁴.

fnu KORKUT

A high Turkish police official who visited Germany in 1943³⁵.

(Miss) fnu KOVACZ

A foreign correspondent in Turkey, she had contact with de PAULLE and presumably with other Allied intelligence services. In the spring of 1944, she was connected with the defection of PAULUS, the German press correspondent³⁶.

Rafik KUGAL

A translator at the German Consulate in Istanbul. Presumably a Turkish national and an agent of the Turkish Intelligence Service in 1940³⁷.

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Ahmet Veli Bey MENGGER, aka Weli Bey MENGGER

A Turkish citizen of Tartar origin, he was born circa 1896 in Soviet Turkestan. For fifteen years he was employed as a buyer in China for "MELCHERS COMPANY OF BREMEN". Since about 1938, he was chief of the Company's branches in Istanbul and Baghdad. He spoke Turkish, Russian and English.

MENGGER was in contact with anti-Soviet emigre circles in Turkey. He also had good connections in Turkish Government circles, and with influential personalities in Baghdad, including the rich SUWAIDI family. One of his acquaintances in Turkey was GIS agent Ali TAYKUT.

In October 1940 MENGGER was contacted by the GIS through the Chairman of the "MELCHERS COMPANY", (fnu) LINDEMANN. Clandestine shipments of arms to Iraq were discussed with MENGGER. The shipments were to be carried out with the help of an unidentified Slovakian business firm and through MENGGER's contacts in Turkey and Iraq. Preparations for the shipments were made, but the deliveries of arms to Iraq could not be effected because the British occupied Iraq in May 1941³⁸.

Dr. (Phil.) Kemal MOEBESSE

A Turkish student at the University of Vienna in 1940³⁹.

Dr. (med) fnu MURAD

A Turkish student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁴⁰.

General fnu NEJDE

An Armenian, presumably a general of the Czarist Russian Army. During World War II he lived in Sofia and was considered for GIS activities in the Caucasus in 1942⁴¹.

OGUZ

A Turkish student of economics at the University of Berlin in 1940⁴².

fnu ORCHAN

A contact of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, in Istanbul. In 1943 he was presumably a member of the GIS' Arab network in Turkey. He was in touch with the GIS agent Ishaq DERWESH⁴³.

General NURI PASCHA, aka NOURI PASCHA

A general in the Turkish Army and a brother of ENVER PASCHA, both of them experts on Pan-Turanian matters. NURI-PASCHA visited Germany in 1941 in connection with German military plans in the Caucasus and the GIS's psychological warfare activities in that area⁴⁴.

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fnu PEPEYI

A high Turkish security official who visited Germany in January 1943⁴⁵.

fnu SARPER

Commercial Attache at the Turkish Embassy in Berlin and a student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁴⁶.

Dr. Selim SARPER

Director of the Turkish "Agence Anatole" and Director General of the Press Section in the Turkish Foreign Ministry. He was reportedly very pro-German in 1940-1942⁴⁷.

Ziya Huesnue SAV, aka Huesnu SAVUT

A correspondent of the Turkish "Agence Anatole" in Vichy. He was arrested in March 1944 by German SD officials because of contact with de GAULLE circles. He was released as a result of intercession by the Turkish Government⁴⁸.

fnu SIRRY

A Turkish lecturer at the University of Berlin in 1940⁴⁹.

fnu SUERMELI

A Turkish engineer and a student at the University of Berlin in 1940⁵⁰.

Dr. Husrev SULTANLI

An Azerbaijani Tartar emigre in Ankara who was requested, in April 1942 to go to Germany to take part in the GIS' psychological warfare activities⁵¹.

fnu SULTANOFF

A Georgian emigre in Turkey who visited Germany in 1942 in connection with German activities in the Caucasus. After his return to Turkey, he informed the Turkish Intelligence Service that the "Georgian Committee" in Berlin planned to expand the Georgian territory after the war at the expense of Turkey⁵².

Despina TASCIOGLOU

He was born in 1920 in Istanbul. He travelled from Saloniki, Bulgaria to Turkey and was intercepted by the GIS while smuggling private letters (among them a letter from a Turkish Vice-Council in Saloniki) to Turkey⁵³.

fnu TAMANI

A GIS agent in Turkey in 1944⁵⁴.

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H. TANSU

A Turkish student at the University of Cologne in 1940⁵⁵.

Dr. (med) fnu TOYGAR

A Turkish student at the University of Leipzig in 1940⁵⁶.

Agaki Iwanowitsch TSCHENKELI

A member of the independent Georgian Government in 1918, and a refugee residing in Paris in 1940. He was pro-German and in contact with the GIS. His brother, Dr. Alexander Iwanowitsch TSCHENKELI, resided in Hamburg in 1940⁵⁷.

Dr. Alexander Iwanowitsch TSCHENKELI

A Georgian professor of the Russian language at the University of Hamburg in 1940. He was in contact with the GIS. His brother, Agaki Iwanowitsch TSCHENKELI, was politically active in Paris⁵⁸.

fnu TURAN BEY

A GIS agent who was a member of the Third Section of the Turkish Intelligence Service in Istanbul in 1940⁵⁹.

(Miss) fnu TUSKAN

A Turkish student of anthropology at the University of Berlin in 1940⁶⁰.

Mustafa VEKILLI

An Azerbaijan Tartar emigre in Ankara. In April 1942, he was invited to go to Berlin to assist in the GIS' psychological warfare activities⁶¹.

fnu YADA

A Turkish student at the University of Leipzig in 1940. He was a teacher by profession⁶².

Mr YAKUB

A Georgian emigre leader in Ankara who was requested to go to Germany to assist in the GIS' psychological warfare activities in 1942. After a short stay in Berlin he returned to Turkey where he reported to the Turkish Intelligence Service that the "Georgian Committee" in Berlin intended to expand post-war Georgian borders at the expense of Turkey⁶³.

Dr. (med) fnu YENEV

A Turkish student at the University of Leipzig in 1940⁶⁴.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	1037	311019	May 1940
2	17 17	10532 10533	February 1942 February 1942
3	1037	311025	May 1940
4	1037	311033	May 1940
5	1037	311025	May 1940
6	50	33132	June 1942
7	1155 1155 1155 4930	325966, 235970 325943, 325952 325927, 325925 260883, 260919	June 1941 September 1941 October 1941 April 1942
8	1037	311028	May 1940
9	1030	310609	February 1942
10	61	40328	February 1942
11	1030	310683	February 1944
12	50	33050	April 1942
13	138	77037	July 1941
14	1037	311025	May 1940
15	1037	311028	May 1940
16	1037	311028	May 1940
17	50 18	33050 11958	April 1942 April 1942
18	1037	311025	May 1940
19	1030 61	310665 40840	September 1942 September 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
20	1030	310665	September 1942
	61	40840	September 1942
21	891	291081	March 1944
22	195	140158	January 1943
23	1123	321524	June 1943
24	1155	325980, 325992	May 1941
	1155	325967, 325970	June 1941
	1155	325942, 325943, 325952	September 1941
25	41	28224	November 1941
	1155	325961	August 1941
26	1030	310665	September 1942
	61	40840	September 1942
27	61	41541	August 1943
28	1030	310665	September 1942
	61	40840	September 1942
29	1188	321033	November 1941
30	1120	321244	March 1944
	891	291137	April 1944
31	114	67527	February 1940
32	1037	311025	May 1940
33	1037	311025	May 1940
34	6459	482343, 482344, 482345	August 1942
35	1123	321524	June 1943
36	891	291084	February 1944
	891	291138	April 1944
	955	300846	May 1944

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37	114	66135	July 1940
	114	66139	August 1940
	114	66138	August 1940
38	25	15808, 15809, 15776, 15745	April 1941 December 1940
	792	273162	
39	1037	311028	May 1940
40	1037	311025	May 1940
41	50	33341	August 1942
42	1037	311025	May 1940
43	930	298092	October 1943
44	138	76890	September 1941
	54	36763	September 1941
	50	33050	April 1942
	18	11958	April 1942
45	1123	321524	June 1943
46	1037	311025	May 1940
47	56	38642	October 1940
	61	40472	April 1942
	61	40689	July 1942
	138	78316, 78320	September 1942
48	61	42151	March 1944
	61	42160	April 1944
49	1037	311025	May 1940
50	1037	311028	May 1940
51	50	33050	April 1942
52	1030	310662	September 1942
53	1030	310639	September 1942
54	1030	310684	February 1944

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55	1037	311030	May 1940
56	1037	311033	May 1940
57	114	67525	January 1940
	114	67526, 67527	February 1940
58	114	67524	January 1940
	114	67526, 67527	February 1940
59	114	66136, 66138, 66139	July 1940
60	1037	311025	May 1940
61	50	33050	April 1942
62	1037	311033	May 1940
63	50	33050	April 1942
	1030	310662	September 1942
64	1037	311033	May 1940

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III. COMMUNIST AND RIS ACTIVITIES IN THE NEAR EAST AND RELATED AREAS

A. Pre-World War II Activities

1. In a review of Communist activities in Egypt, GFM reports ascribed a leading role to Moscow and foreign Communists but tended, perhaps, to overemphasize the part played by the Jews.

2. Joseph ROSENTHAL, a Russian Jew, founded the "Egyptian Socialist Party" in 1920. Soon thereafter two Jewish Comintern agents, (fnu) GOLDENBERG and (fnu) KRAUSS, established close contact with the party. Mahmud Hosny el ORABI was appointed secretary general. In 1922 ORABI went to Moscow for a few months of study. After his return the party name was changed to "Egyptian Communist Party".

3. In the trials that followed the strikes of 1924, five Egyptians were arrested. The real instigators were Abraham KATZ, Elie SAMBERG, Salomon SASLAWSKY, and Joseph ROSENTHAL, all Jews and intimates of Moscow; they, however, went free. In the trials of 1925, which dealt with a plot to overthrow the Egyptian Government, most of the defendants were of Russian origin, namely, Konstantin WEISS, Chalem POLLACK, (fnu) ELCONEN, (fnu) BERSCHLICK, Aaron WEINBERG, and Charlotte ROSENTHAL.

4. In 1924 a branch of the ARGOS* was established in Egypt. Its Jewish manager, Lazarus TEPER** was soon expelled. In 1926 a branch of the "Russo-Turque Company" was established; its representative was one J. G. SEMENIUK, a Russian Jew who held an American passport. The company collapsed in 1928, and SEMENIUK disappeared. The Soviet Cotton Purchasing Office, established in 1927, suffered the same fate. Its manager Nikolas VASSILIEFF, had to leave Egypt in April 1929¹. Finally, the Egyptians discovered that HOG, an "Armenian aid" organization, also referred to as a "circle" and "club" had its headquarters in Moscow. Hence the Egyptians began expelling HOG members from Egypt.

5. From the start the Egyptian authorities were of the opinion that the danger of Communism for Egypt came from Palestine. It was established in the trials of 1926 that the movement had been brought to Egypt via Palestine by Russians whose connections with the Comintern were beyond doubt. Yet there is equal evidence that Comintern agents were sent to Egypt from other centers, particularly from the Soviet Legation in Athens².

6. The USSR issued continuous requests to Communist agents in Egypt for elaborate assessments of the political situation there. Instructions to agent SEMENIUK, chief of the "Russo-Turque Company", were sent to SEMENIUK's private address by cable in private code. Skippers of SOVTOG boats were used to forward money and communications. Messages were sent by couriers via Syria and Palestine, and ordinary mail was used when messages or their contents were not sensitive³.

* A Soviet trade organization in the 20's.

** Elsewhere mention is made of a Lazarus GLASER holding the same position.

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7. There is scant evidence regarding financial support from Moscow for Communist activities in Egypt. ROSENTHAL seemed to have had means at his disposal when he founded the Socialist Party, and later, in 1922, ORABI brought a considerable sum from Moscow. But in the following year ORABI wrote to the Comintern complaining that no financial support was being received. Later the Soviets provided some support through food supplies sent on SOVTOORG boats. The food was sold at cut-rate prices, and the proceeds were used for propaganda. In 1930 Moscow refused to increase its aid, despite the plight of its agents⁴.

8. Because of the stringent measures taken by the Egyptian Government, Communist activity declined and was practically at a standstill in the late pre-World War II period. Officially the Egyptian authorities adopted the attitude that the problem was licked. GFM observers were not so sanguine. They were aware of an increased tempo in the spirit of nationalism. They foresaw that Egypt, for reasons of prestige and self-preservation, would have to attempt to play a leading role among Arab nations. They reported that Moscow was merely waiting for the proper time to take part in the national struggle⁵. The war intervened.

B. World War II Developments

9. During the war the Soviets increased their activity in every Near East country that fell under Allied occupation or control. After the arrival of a Soviet Military Mission in Egypt in July 1942, an increase in Soviet efforts to enlist popular support among the Arabs was noted⁶. Spanish and Vichy French authorities reported to the GIS that Soviet influence increased in French North Africa after the Allied occupation of that area. The GIS believed that Andre MARTY, in the "Comite de Liberation", was not the only Communist under party discipline assigned to a leading official position by General Charles de GAULLE⁷. Communist leaflets were circulated in French North Africa subsequent to the establishment of the Soviet Military Mission in Algiers.

10. Communist refugees from Spain, residing in French and Spanish Morocco, formed the "National Anti-Fascist Action" group which was active in subverting soldiers of the Spanish Army garrisoned in Morocco. By the time this group was discovered by Spanish authorities in Tangiers, an estimated ten percent of the noncommissioned officers among the Spanish troops were at least sympathetic to, if not actively supporting, the organization⁸.

11. The "Syrian-Lebanese League", founded in Beirut in July 1942, and clergymen of the Armenian Church in the Near East were reported to be receiving Soviet financial aid and to be waging propaganda campaigns for the "defense of Soviet Armenia".⁹ Soviet diplomats (mostly posted in Turkey), labor union officials, and purported representatives of the Soviet film industry (working in Palestine and Lebanon) sponsored and gave support to pro-Soviet organizations among the Arab peoples¹⁰.

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12. In Damascus in 1942, Anglo-French authorities allegedly discovered that an organization ostensibly operating for the purpose of providing aid to Jews was actually an espionage net gathering information on French and British troops in Syria. After Soviet diplomats protested a British search of the Beirut office of the aid organization, British General (fnu) SPEARS ordered a stricter supervision of Communist activities in Lebanon¹¹.

13. The GIS considered Kamil CHADIRCHI, Yussuf Ibrahim IZZEDIN, and Djafar Abu TIMMAN to be Communist sympathizers¹²; they had been dismissed in 1938 from Iraqi Premier Hikmet SULEYMAN's cabinet for advocating social reforms. Furthermore, a Soviet medical mission which arrived in Iraq in 1942 to study epidemics was presumed by the GIS to be engaging in Soviet espionage operations, at least on a part-time basis¹³.

14. In the fall of 1941 a Soviet Military Mission headed by General (fnu) BORIMOFF arrived in Baghdad to supervise transportation of material being sent to Russia via the Near East¹⁴. This mission, which was recalled after Anglo-Soviet differences arose in Iran, was suspected of corollary activities in support of Soviet espionage¹⁵.

15. In February 1942 an RIS attempt to assassinate German Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von PAPEN, was discovered. Two Soviet agents, (fnu) PAVLOFF and (fnu) KORNILOFF, were believed to have trained a group of Communist emigres from Yugoslavia to accomplish the assassination. After the attempt failed, KORNILOFF was arrested while trying to flee Turkey; and PAVLOFF surrendered to the Turkish Police when the Turkish Government threatened to disregard the diplomatic extra-territoriality of the Soviet Consulate in Istanbul, where he had taken refuge. Two Turks, (fnu) ABDURRAHMAN and (fnu) SUELCYMAN, were arrested at the same time on suspicion of being accomplices in the plot. In October 1943 von PAPEN reported that four Soviet Army colonels, disguised as Kurds had been arrested at the Turko-Soviet border while seeking information on British and U. S. military aid to Turkey; although later released, they were shot while crossing the border¹⁶.

16. Despite numerous arrests by Turkish security organs, Communist activity in Turkey increased considerably. Among those arrested were many students and teachers at the university and in high schools. Professor Ziya HILMA, a renowned Turkish educator, was suspected by the Germans of participating in Communist efforts. Three members of the editorial staff of the Communist newspaper, Tan were arrested although the editor, Zekeriya SERTEL, and his wife, Sabiha SERTEL, remained at large. An American journalist in Istanbul, (fnu) O'BRIEN, who was Sabiha SERTEL's son-in-law, was suspected of serving as the SERTELS' contact with Anglo-American circles. Among the Caucasian and Turkestan refugees with whom the GIS worked in Turkey to obtain information on Soviet Russia were persons who were accused of having friendly contacts with the Soviets. Two of these emigre leaders who came under suspicion were Said Schamil DAGESTANI and Ali TAYKUT¹⁷.

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17. A Soviet Embassy Counselor in Teheran in 1940, (fnu) NIKOLAJEW, was suspected of being an NKVD officer. He was later captured by the Germans on the Eastern front and interrogated by Erwin ETTTEL, an official of the German Foreign Ministry. During the interrogation NIKOLAJEW did not confirm his NKVD connection, but he did provide information about Soviet efforts to nurture Armenian and Azerbaijan nationalist movements in Iran. To this end he said, the Soviet Embassy in Teheran maintained numerous contacts with local Armenians, one of whom was identified as a Teheran merchant, (fnu) BOUDAGIAN¹⁸.

18. According to German interpretation, Soviet attempts at the beginning of World War II to stir up the Uzbeks, Turkmen, and Tadjiks in Afghanistan in favor of Sovietization met with little success. Therefore the Soviets concentrated their efforts on the more primitive Hezares. Among the persons approached by the RIS were two prominent Afghan businessmen, Ali DOST in Kabul and Said e KALAN in Polichomri. DOST apparently accepted funds from the Soviets without performing services; KALAN was believed to have continued contact with the Russians through their diplomatic establishment in Kabul¹⁹.

19. The main prop of German intelligence activity in India was the "All-India Forward Bloc" (FB), its "M-Organization", and the leadership of refugee politician Subhas Chandra BOSE. (See chapter on India). However, a former Indian Communist, Mohammed Iqbal SHEDAI, who had become the chief of the "Indian Office" in the Italian Foreign Ministry, was consulted by the GIS and identified some of the FB members as Communists. When the GIS realized that BOSE's organization was penetrated by pro-Soviet elements, a belated review was made. The review pointed out that BOSE and his followers were essentially Marxist revolutionaries and that several prominent FB leaders had been on the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party or closely involved with other pro-Communist groups. BOSE himself was relatively outspoken about his sympathies; at the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the USSR he informed German State Under-Secretary, Dr. Ernst WOERMANN that Indian nationalist intellectuals regarded the Soviet Union as a natural anti-imperialist ally for India and that popular opinion was on the Soviets' side²⁰.

20. The British Communist, BRADLEY had been serving since 1932 as liaison between the Comintern and the Indian Communist Party. Before the war, the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party included the following:

Sajjad AZHIR of Allahabad
 Sohan Singh JOSH of Lahore
 Zainuddin AHMED of Lahore
 Dr. Mohammed ASHRAF
 Mausamdar DATTA of Calcutta
 Sahidzada Mahmud ZAFAR of Rampur.

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The last named had been secretary to Jawaharlal NEHRU during his presidency of Congress, and all had been active in the Congress at that time, while concurrently carrying out BRADLEY's instructions²¹.

21. In mid-1942, with Soviet Russia on the Allied side, Sir Stafford CRIPPS consented to the release of a number of imprisoned Indian Communist leaders and permitted them to participate in his conferences with Indian politicians. At a conference in Wardha in July 1942 the Congress Party passed a resolution sharply opposing the British and their war effort. To counteract this and to rally as many groups as possible to the war effort, the British administration lifted its ban on the Indian Communist Party in exchange for a promise of positive cooperation in the war. With the exception of those who had been convicted of specific acts of violence, all Communist prisoners were released and Communist newspapers were again published legally²². As a result the Indian Communist Party ostensibly adhered to its pro-British stand and opposed the rebellious FB, but clandestinely its members joined other Indian political parties and movements, including the FB²³.

22. The following Communists or sympathizers then managed to obtain positions of influence in the FB and the GIS-supported "M-Organization:"

a. Mausamdar DATTA, a former member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party, in January 1943 became a member of the Central Committee of the FB and a leader for the Assam and Bengal provinces in the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" (INRC), the members of which were drawn from a number of organizations, including the FB.

b. Dr. Mohammed ASHRAFF, former member of the Indian Communist Party Executive Committee, and chief of the Communist-controlled "Federation of Labour", became an influential member of the FB in Lucknow.

c. Professor (fnu) RANGA, allegedly a Communist and an active participant in the Marxist farmers' movement "KIRTI KISAN" attained in January 1943 leadership in the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" for the Madras province.

d. Jai Prakash NARAIN, who had been a leader in the Marxist Congress-Socialist Party, headed the FB and its "M-Organization" elements in the United, Central, Bahar, and Onissa Provinces and continued in this position after the formation of the "INRC". He was an instructor for the "Special Service Corps" of the "M-Organization" and also the Congress-Socialist Party representative in the "INRC". In late 1941 NARAIN was arrested; on his person were found papers proving the intention of the Congress-Socialist Party to merge with the terrorist

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Revolutionary Socialist Party and Social Republican Association of Hindustan. Although the Congress-Socialist Party was to maintain the outer appearance of separation from the Indian Communist Party, the intended merger proved that the inclinations of the Congress-Socialist Party were pro-Soviet at that time.

e. In Kabul Uttam CHAND acted as GIS agent and cut-out linking the German and Italian Intelligence Services with their principal agent in India, Rahmat KHAN. CHAND also performed services as courier between the GIS and the FB's Central Committee and acted as spotter and recruiter for the GIS. In the summer of 1942, he was expelled by the Afghan Government on grounds of being a British agent. He went to India where he was arrested and jailed by the British for reasons not stated. After his arrest, the Italian Intelligence Service in Kabul informed the GIS that he was a Communist and Soviet agent.

f. Budha SING and (fnu) SODHI were leaders of an unidentified Indian revolutionary organization. Although allegedly not Communist, this organization maintained close contact with the Soviet Government through its representatives in Moscow. In May 1941 Budha SING was reported to be on his way from Kabul to Germany. Simultaneously, SODHI was reported to be in Kabul and in contact with the GIS base there²⁴.

23. Through a determined effort the FB achieved cooperation with the Communist-led "Federation of Labour" and had gained decisive influence in the "Labour Union". Furthermore, FB members had been planted in the Indian Defense Organization and Home Guards; rightist parties such as the Moslem League and Hindu Mahasabha had been penetrated; and an understanding had been reached with the "JAMIAT AL ULAMA" (Committee of Moslem Intellectuals)²⁵.

24. FB activities were increasingly shaped to a Communist pattern. This influence was particularly evident in its work inside the Indian Army, where cells were established and subversive propaganda was carried out. The international political situation was chaotic and the relations between various Indian groups, differing from province to province, were often contradictory and illogical. Thus, at the All-India Conference of the "KIRTU KISAN" movement in 1943, red flags with hammer and sickle flew over the map of India; yet greetings to the conference were sent by RAJGROPALA-CHARIAR, one of the most conservative leaders of Congress²⁶.

25. According to GFM reports this paradox illustrated the confused and illogical aspects of Asiatic Communism and the spread of pro-Soviet sympathies in India. Nevertheless, the reports fail to indicate a clear realization that in such circumstances GIS operations were fast losing their effectiveness and that those of the RIS were gaining in force²⁷.

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26. Besides using local Communist elements in India, the RIS also engaged in direct activity. In May 1942 the GIS base in Kabul reported that the "chief Soviet agent", (fnu) AGABEKOFF crossed into India from Kabul with a group of twenty Soviet agents (Russian and Indian). While AGABEKOFF was in Kabul, his presence was allegedly known to the Afghan Premier only. From that time onward, according to GIS reports, the movement of Soviet agents into India via Afghanistan increased steadily²⁸.

27. In January 1943 the Soviets brought pressure to bear on the Afghan Government to neutralize GIS activities in the country. When the Afghan Government requested the Germans to discontinue such activities, the German Legation rejected the demand on the grounds that German secret agents represented but a small fraction of those at work in the country²⁹. Soon thereafter, Captain Dietrich WITZEL and his w/t operator, Pvt. Wilhelm DOH, were recalled when they became compromised while meeting Turkish refugees. Fnu RASMUSS took over WITZEL's work in September 1943 and directed the activities of the "M-Organization". (See chapter on Afghanistan)³⁰.

28. Fnu ENGLER, a Swiss engineer in Kabul, offered to introduce RASMUSS to a newspaperman of German-American origin. A meeting was arranged. ENGLER brought to this meeting not a newspaperman, but two Russians: an alleged Soviet Colonel MICHAJLOW and the Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul (unnamed).

29. MICHAJLOW did not beat around the bush. He told RASMUSS the Soviets knew all GIS contacts with Rahmat KHAN and the Central Committee (CC) of the FB. He showed RASMUSS not only the decoded "Tiger"* message, but also WITZEL's sabotage instructions as well as reports sent to the GIS in Kabul by the "CC". MICHAJLOW did not seem to be aware of the GIS' w/t contacts with the "M-Organization" or of the codes used in GIS liaison traffic.

30. MICHAJLOW pointed out that RASMUSS' activities against the British did not bother the Soviets and that such operations could continue. But RASMUSS also had to work against HITLER. In case of refusal the Soviets threatened to turn over to the British all the information they had on the GIS, to call for the extradition of RASMUSS, and to try him as a war criminal at the end of the war³¹.

31. There followed an exchange of messages between Berlin and Envoy Hans PILGER in Kabul regarding this delicate development. Obviously neither Berlin nor Kabul were aware that the Soviets had derived their information from Communist penetrations of the "M-Organization". At a GIS-GFM conference, which took place in Berlin in December 1943, the following decisions were reached:

* The German cryptonym for the w/t link between the GIS in Kabul and the "CC" in India.

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a. Rahmat KHAN was the traitor who had double-crossed the "M-Organization" and informed the Soviets.

b. Although the compromised code was the one given to the "CC", its use need not be discontinued; but the "CC" should be informed that the code was blown.

c. Four different new codes should be dispatched independently to four different agents in India, the agents to be selected by Subhas Chandra BOSE.

d. If a reliable liaison (presumably with the "M-Organization") could be established, the assignment and dispatch of another GIS officer would be considered³².

32. By this time RASMUSS had been recalled to Germany. Although subsequent reports make no mention of it, more than likely someone was sent to Kabul to take his place. W/t contact between the GIS in Kabul and the "M-Organization" continued, and attempts were made to establish w/t contact between the "M-Organization" and Subhas Chandra BOSE, then in Rangoon. Unable to use the compromised code to inform the "CC" of the compromise, the GIS in Kabul decided to send the information through an agent of the Japanese Intelligence Service, Tava SINGH, previously planted in the "CC" by the GIS* on the pretext that he was Subhas BOSE's representative³³.

33. Further developments regarding the deteriorating position of the GIS in the face of mounting RIS opposition are not contained in GFM files examined to date.

* This decision might be indicative of the degree of cooperation between the GIS and the Japanese Intelligence Service.

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2	297	185233, 185236, 185237	May 1938
3	297	185237, 185238	May 1938
4	297	185241, 185242	May 1938
5	297	185254, 185262, 185267, 185269, 185270	May 1938
6	980	297929	December 1942
7	77	58774	October 1943
8	77	58494	January 1943
9	25	15531	July 1942
10	25	15412	October 1942
11	25	15362	October 1942
12	25	15580	July 1942
13	25	15531	August 1942
14	4929	260493	March 1942
15	1036	310991	July 1942
16	733 61	765560 40389, 40391, 40392, 40394, 40396, 40397, 40400,	October 1942

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	61	40401, 40402, 40406, 40436 40472, 40480	March 1942 April 1942
	61	40456	May 1942
	61	40603	June 1942
	61	41690	October 1943
17	61	42135	March 1944
	138	78321	September 1942
	21	13336	July 1942
	114	66136, 66138, 66189	July 1940
18	167	133545	October 1940
19	50	33093	May 1942
20	195	139182, 139494, 139497, 139184	July 1941
21	4930	261807, 261808, 261810	January 1942
	195	139305	January 1942
22	195	139758, 139760	July 1942
	195	139864	August 1942
23	4930	262203	October 1942
	195	140162	February 1943
24	195	140162	February 1943
25	1081	316487	September 1943
	195	139864	August 1942
	195	139339	January 1942
	195	139378	February 1942
	195	140347	June 1943
	195	140080	January 1943
	195	140181	February 1943
26	195	140291	April 1943
	195	139263	December 1941

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	195	140372, 140394	
28	195	139360	February 1942
	195	139634	May 1942
	4930	262013	June 1942
29	86	62967, 62971	May 1943
30	1081	316380	July 1942
	1081	316385	August 1943
	1081	316546	October 1943
31	1081	316547, 316549	October 1943
	27	17469	December 1943
32	1081	316551, 316553, 316555	October 1943
		316556, 316557, 316558,	
		316564	
	1081		November 1943
33	1081	316560	November 1943
	1081	316580, 316582	December 1943

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PERSONS IN THE NEAR EAST AND RELATED AREAS, WHO WERE
AGENTS OF, IN CONTACT WITH, OR OF OPERATIONAL
INTEREST TO, THE RIS

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ABDU-HADI

An Indian politician from Bengal, who proclaimed his solidarity with Soviet Russia in 1941¹.

ABDURRAHMAN, aka fnu ABDURRAHMAR

One of the Communist conspirators who took part in the assassination attempt on von PAPEN in Turkey in February 1942².

"S. ACHAR"

A member of the "KIRTI KISAN" movement in India, who went illegally to Soviet Russia in the summer of 1942 for unknown reasons. He reportedly returned to India where he was in contact with Rahmat KHAN³.

fnu AGAREKOFF

A Soviet principal agent active in the Near East and Turkey after World War I. At the end of April 1942, he led a group of Soviet agents (Russians and Indians) to India via Afghanistan. His presence in Kabul at that time was allegedly known only to the Afghan Premier⁴.

Lion ALKOMEIN

A Communist Jew born in Russia in 1886. He was sentenced to three years in jail by the Egyptian Government in January 1926⁵.

Halig Khan AMIRIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt. He was arrested in 1934 in Egypt⁶.

Eleonorus APOSTOLON, aka KOMIANOS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked for the Soviet Legation in Athens. He was expelled from Egypt in late 1935⁷.

Dr. Mohammed ASHRAF

A Communist leader who received an English college education in India. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party during World War II and also head of the Communist-sponsored "Federation of Labour". He was active in the GIS-sponsored "M-Organization's" intelligence network in India and a member of the "Forward Bloc"⁸.

Alexander ASS

A Russian Jew and GPU agent, he was the brother-in-law of fnu GALOP, a GPU functionary. ASS was several times in Germany and spoke German, French and Italian. He was arrested in Alexandria because of Communist activities and left for an unknown destination prior to 1938⁹.

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Elizabeth ASSADOERIAN

An Armenian Communist who was expelled from Egypt in 1935¹⁰.

Fahan von ASSADOURIAN

An Armenian Communist sentenced to three years at hard labor in Egypt in 1932¹¹.

Basil ASSIKIS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked for the Soviet Legation in Athens. He was expelled from Egypt in late 1935¹².

Abdel Aziz AWAD

An Egyptian Communist sentenced to six months at hard labor in Egypt in 1925¹³.

Bayouni Moursi el BASSOUSSI

An Egyptian born in 1896 in El-Atif. He was indicted in 1925 in Egypt presumably on a charge of Communist activities¹⁴.

Khalid BEKTASCHE

Secretary General of the Syrian Communist Party in 1942¹⁵.

Wolff BERNSTEIN, aka BERNSTEN

A Russian Jew and holder of an Egyptian passport, he was a Communist and left Egypt in 1936¹⁶.

BHAI-PERMANEND, aka BEY-PERMANAND, aka BHAI-PERMANAND

A secretary of the Hindu-Mahasabha political party in India and a convinced Communist. He was arrested in September 1943 in India¹⁷.

Wolf BLAU, aka David LESCHTAZINSKI

A Palestinian Jew and Communist who entered Egypt on a Czechoslovakian passport and was expelled from Egypt in 1930 (with Paul DIETRICH and Miss or Mrs. fnu EHRlich)¹⁸.

Channes BOGAGHIAN

An Armenian sentenced to one year at hard labor by the Egyptian Government in 1932 for Communist activity¹⁹.

General fnu BORIMOFF

Chief of the Soviet Military Mission in Baghdad in 1942.²⁰

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fnu BOUDAGIAN

A well-to-do Armenian businessman in Teheran. In 1940 the Soviet Embassy maintained numerous contacts with local Armenians (including BOUDAGIAN) with a view to encouraging Armenian and Azerbaijani national movements in Iran²¹.

Rudolph BOUKMANN

A suspected Communist of unknown citizenship, and holder of a German passport, he was expelled from Egypt sometime prior to 1938²².

fnu BRADLEY

He was a functionary of the British Communist Party and acted as liaison officer between the Comintern and the Indian Communist Party²³.

Hafez CHABAN

An Egyptian born in 1904 in Alexandria. He was sentenced to six months at hard labor in 1924; he was also sentenced in 1926. He was deprived of citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931²⁴.

Kamil CHADIRCHI

A member of the cabinet of Hikmet SULEYMAN in Iraq in 1937. He was dismissed because of his pro-Communist sympathies²⁵.

Abdel Halim CHAKER

An Egyptian born in Matania, Egypt in 1899. He studied at Azhar University and was a Communist. He was indicted in 1925, and was sentenced in 1926 to six months in jail in Egypt²⁶.

Uttam CHAND, aka Uttan CHAND

An Indian businessman in Kabul, who was a GIS and Italian Intelligence Service agent. He served as a cut-out for Rahmat KHAN, and as a GIS spotter. He established contact with "NEW OTTO", a Moslem clerk at the British Embassy in Kabul. In the summer of 1942, he was expelled by the Afghan Government on grounds of being a British agent. He went to India where he was arrested by the British and imprisoned in Peshawar. After his arrest, the Italians in Kabul informed the German Legation there that he was a Communist and a Soviet agent²⁷.

Ibrahim CHEHATA

An Egyptian Communist, sentenced to three years in jail in Egypt in 1924²⁸.

Hoim CHOKLENDER, aka SCHOKLENDER

A Jewish Communist born in 1890 and expelled from Egypt in 1924 and again in 1932²⁹.

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Abraham COHEN, aka COHN

An Italian Jew born in 1902, he was active in the Communist movement in Egypt in 1927-1929 and was expelled from Egypt³⁰.

Said Schamil DAGESTANI, aka SAID-SCHAMEL, aka Said Schaml DAGESTANI

A member of a prominent Moslem North Caucasian family of tribal chieftains, son of KAMIL-PASHA and grandson of Sheikh SCHAMIL. Since the end of World War I he lived as a refugee in Turkey. In 1931, he worked with the Grand Mufti, Said Emin el HUSSEINI, in leading the Arab Conference in Jerusalem. He reportedly sought assistance for his plans to liberate the Caucasus from the Soviets, from French General Maxime WEYGAND in Beirut in 1940, from the British, and from the Polish Government in exile. One report stated he approached Soviet agents in Istanbul (no details were given).

Before the start of World War II he had negotiated with the Grand Mufti on the delivery of arms to Arab insurgents in Palestine. Emir Chekib ARSLAN, NURI-PASHA, and Rashid Ali el GHALANI knew him well. After the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, with the help of Fadhil Mohammed KHAN, Afghan Ambassador to Turkey, DAGESTANI approached German Ambassador von PAPEN with an offer to assist in operations against the Caucasus where he allegedly wielded great influence.³¹

Mausamdar DATTA, aka Majumdar DATTA, "DUTTA", aka Mazumdar DATT, aka Muzamdar DAT, aka Muzamder DUTT, aka Lakiumdar DUTT

A Communist leader in Calcutta with an English college education. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party during World War II and was active in the GIS-sponsored "M-Organization" as a member of the "Central Committee" and chief of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" in Calcutta in 1943³².

DAUD-HAIDALI

A member of NURI-SAID's cabinet in Iraq in 1942 and he became the leader of the Iraqi Communist Party after resigning from the cabinet³³.

Paul DIETRICH

A former member of the German Parliament (Reichstag). He was a Communist and was expelled from Egypt in 1930 (with Miss or Mrs. fnu EHRlich and Wolf BLAU)³⁴.

Ovaghun DIVILIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt who was arrested in 1934³⁵.

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Ali DJERRAS

He was the leader of the Tunisian Communist Party and was released from prison by the Allies in the summer of 1943³⁶.

Ali DOST

A wealthy Afghan of Hezares origin who was contacted by the RIS in Kabul in 1942³⁷.

Orfeos ECONOMIDES, aka PETRANOS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked in the Soviet Legation in Athens. He was expelled from Egypt in the winter of 1935-1936³⁸.

Miss or Mrs. fnu EHRlich

A Russian Jewess who was expelled from Egypt in 1930 (with Paul DIETRICH and Wolf BLAU)³⁹.

Amine ELHAMI

An Egyptian born in Cairo in 1903. He was sentenced to six months in jail in 1926 for Communist activities in Egypt⁴⁰.

fnu ENGLER

A Swiss engineer and RIS agent in Kabul in 1943. He was connected with the RIS penetration of the GIS network in India ('M-Organization'), and took part in an RIS attempt to recruit the GIS base chief in Kabul, fnu RASMUS in October 1943⁴¹.

El-Din Nassef ESSAM

An Egyptian who was listed by the Germans as "politically suspect"⁴².

Abdel Rahman FADL

An Egyptian deprived of citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931⁴³.

Abdel Meguid Abdel FATTAH

An Egyptian Communist deprived of citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 1 March 1934⁴⁴.

Rafik GARBOUR

A Syrian newspaper editor, born in Lebanon in 1882. He was sentenced to six months in jail by the Egyptian Government in 1926⁴⁵.

Lazarus GLASER

A Jewish manager of the "Argos" branch office in Egypt in 1924. A Communist, he was expelled from Egypt soon thereafter. GLASER is possibly identical with Lazarus TEPER⁴⁶.

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fnu GOLDENBERG

A Jewish Comintern agent in Egypt in 1920. He was involved in the founding of the Egyptian Communist Party⁴⁷.

Gregor GREGORIADIS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked in the Soviet Legation in Athens. He was expelled from Egypt in the winter of 1935-1936⁴⁸.

Karaket GROTIAN

An Armenian suspected of Communist activities. He was indicted by the Egyptian Government in 1932 and acquitted⁴⁹.

Abbas es GUINDI

An Egyptian suspected of being a Communist. He worked with Dr. Mansur RIFAAT⁵⁰.

Antoine HADJI

A Syrian lawyer and known Communist agent who was under surveillance by Egyptian authorities prior to 1938⁵¹.

Miss or Mrs. Alemian HAGOY

An Armenian expelled from Egypt in late 1935 for Communist activities⁵².

Ali Hussein HASSANEIN

An Egyptian deprived of Egyptian citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931⁵³.

Ridel HERSCHLIK

He was born in Poland in 1893 of the Jewish faith. An electrician by profession, he was indicted by the Egyptian Government in 1925 on a charge of Communist activity⁵⁴.

Ziya HILMI

A university professor in Turkey who was suspected of taking part in Communist activities in March 1944⁵⁵.

Karl Raimund HOFMEIER, @ Karl RAIMUND

An RIS agent and German national born on 26 January 1912, in Vienna. He studied at the Jesuit College in Kalksburg (near Vienna) and joined the Austrian Communist Party in 1931. Active since 1932 as a teacher of Marxist theories and in carrying out Communist propaganda, he was twice arrested by the Viennese police. In 1933

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he went to Istanbul, where he was recruited by the RIS and given an assignment to penetrate the Polish Intelligence Service network in the USSR. In the spring of 1934 he joined the local organization of the NSDAP in Istanbul for cover purposes and became correspondent of the "Voelkischer Beobachter". He then joined the GIS as a double agent for the RIS and directed operations of Polish agents in Russia with the assistance of the NSDAP leader in Istanbul, Dr. fnu GUKES. In 1936, about to be arrested by the Turkish police, he left for a trip to Kurdistan, and then traveled to Prague. In July 1936 he traveled via Switzerland to Paris, studying at the Sorbonne at RIS expense. In the summer of 1937 he returned to the Near East, was arrested in Istanbul and expelled from Turkey. He then went to Moscow and again returned to Paris via London. In February 1938 he went to Japan, where he worked as a correspondent for the "Voelkischer Beobachter", traveling widely throughout China, Malaya, and Thailand. There were indications that he also worked for the Japanese Intelligence Service. In July 1942 he returned to Tokyo where he was interrogated by the GIS⁵⁶.

Yousuff IBRAHIM

An Egyptian Communist who worked with Dr. Mansur RIFAAT in Egypt⁵⁷.

Mian IFTERRUDIN

One of the leaders of the Communist-sponsored "Labour Federation" in India in 1942⁵⁸.

Konstantin ILIADIS, aka EFTIGHIADIS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked in the Soviet Legation in Athens, and was expelled from Egypt in the winter of 1935-1936⁵⁹.

Vartanis IRAMIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt who was arrested in Egypt in 1934⁶⁰.

Yussuf Ibrahim IZZEDIN

A member of the Iraqi Government of Hikmet SULEYMAN in 1937 who was dismissed because of his pro-Communist sympathies⁶¹.

Sohan Singh JOSH

A Communist leader from Lahore who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party during World War II. He was educated in England⁶².

N. M. JOSHI

An Indian labor union leader who cooperated with the Indian Communist Party during World War II⁶³.

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Iwan KADETSKY

A Russian skipper who was expelled from Egypt prior to 1938⁶⁴.

Dr. Abdel Fattah el KADI

An Egyptian who worked with Dr. Mansur RIFAAT in Egypt⁶⁵.

Said e KALAN

A wealthy Afghan from Polichomri, of Hezares origin who was contacted by the RIS in Kabul in 1942⁶⁶.

Perikles KARASBOYIAS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked for the Soviet Legation in Athens. He was expelled from Egypt in the winter of 1935-1936. He is probably identical with Pericles KARASKOYIAS⁶⁷.

Pericles KARASKOYIAS

A Greek Communist who was expelled from Egypt in late 1935. He is probably identical with Perikles KARASBOYIAS⁶⁸.

Abraham KATZ

A Jew sentenced to three years in jail by the Egyptian Government in 1924 because of Communist activities. He escaped⁶⁹.

KAVAM-OL-MOLK

Pro-Soviet Premier of Iran in 1942-1943⁷⁰.

Rahmat KHAN, aka Rahmot KHAN, @HANTANS-LAL, @ BHAGAT-RAM

A GIS principal agent in India, he was the main link between the GIS base in Kabul and the "M-Organization" intelligence network in India during World War II. He was one of the leaders of the "Forward Bloc" and a close collaborator of Subhas Chandra BOSE. His brother reportedly was a member of the Indian parliament.

KHAN held a leading position in the "M-Organization" as a member of the "Central Committee", was fully trained in clandestine communications (s/w, encoding and decoding procedures, w/t, microfilm techniques) and sabotage. He was also an instructor of "M-Organization" agents in India, had knowledge of codes and signals used by "AZAD HIND" a Berlin broadcast station, and in w/t traffic between "TIGER" (cryptonym for communications to or from the GIS base in Kabul) and "MARY" (the "M-Organization's" communications base in India). He personally was acquainted with many prominent Indian leaders and most of the GIS' Indian agents. At the beginning of World War II, he was in contact with the Italian Intelligence Service's base in Kabul but on the instructions of the GIS, he broke off contact with the Italians in December 1941.

In September 1943 per arrangements of the GIS he contacted the Japanese Military Attache in Kabul in order to establish a new liaison

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with Subhas Chandra BOSE after the latter's departure for Japan. Soon thereafter (September-October 1943) the GIS discovered the RIS penetration of the "M-Organization" and came to the conclusion that KHAN was a Soviet double agent⁷¹.

fnu KORNILOFF

A Soviet agent who participated in the attempted assassination of German Ambassador von PAPEN in Ankara in February 1942⁷².

Artin KOTIKIAN

An Armenian sentenced to one year at hard labor by the Egyptian Government in 1932⁷³.

fnu KRAUSS

A Jewish Comintern agent involved in the founding of the Egyptian Communist Party in 1920⁷⁴.

Mardochas LEVINE

A Jew of Russian descent who was under surveillance while living in Egypt prior to 1938⁷⁵.

Sahibzada MAHMUD-UZ-ZAFAR

A Communist leader from Rampur who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party during World War II. He was educated in England and for a time was Nehru's secretary during the latter's presidency of Congress⁷⁶.

fnu MALAKOFF

A Russian who worked for the "Russo-Turque Company" in Egypt prior to 1938⁷⁷.

Grigor MAMOURIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt who was arrested in 1934⁷⁸.

Saet MARAGEH

A pro-Soviet Premier of the Iranian Government in 1944, who had previously served as Iranian Ambassador in Moscow⁷⁹.

Abdel Aziz Mohamed MAREI

An Egyptian who was deprived of Egyptian citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931⁸⁰.

Andre MARTY

A French Communist leader who was a member of the "Liberation Committee" in October 1942⁸¹.

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Antoine MAROUN

A Syrian lawyer and Communist leader who was sentenced to three years in jail in Egypt in 1924⁸².

Massis MASSISSIAN

An Armenian who was the right hand of Soviet agent, Lazarus TEPER. He was expelled from Egypt in December 1928⁸³.

Alexander MASSOVER

A Russian Jew and Egyptian citizen who was one of the founders of the Egyptian Communist Party⁸⁴.

J. D. MEHTA

A pro-Communist labor leader in Bombay in 1943⁸⁵.

Leon MELTZ

An Egyptian citizen of the Jewish faith who worked with Nikolas VASSILIEFF, a Russian agitator⁸⁶.

Colonel fnu MICHAJLOW, aka MICHALOFF, aka MICHAELOVITSCH

An RIS member in Kabul in 1943 who attempted to double fnu RASMUS, a senior case officer of the GIS in Kabul in October 1943⁸⁷.

fnu MICHAJLOW

Soviet Ambassador in Iran in 1944 and former Soviet Ambassador in Kabul where he had participated in the smuggling of Soviet agents into India⁸⁸.

Abdel Aziz Dessuki MOHAMED

An Egyptian who went to the USSR in 1923 and stayed there for four years. He was arrested and held for a short period of time in Egypt in 1928. He was not considered dangerous by the Egyptians⁸⁹.

Abdel Damin el Gsoneini MOHAMED

An Egyptian born in Chabra el-Namla in 1895. He was an employee of the Egyptian Ministry of Education and was indicted in 1925 for Communist activity⁹⁰.

Abdel Kalim Taha MOHAMED

An Egyptian suspected of Communist activity⁹¹.

El-Saghir MOHAMED

An Egyptian Communist sentenced to six months at hard labor in Egypt in 1924⁹².

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Hassan el Guezir MOHAMED

An Egyptian Communist who was deprived of Egyptian citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931⁹³.

Moustapha Dweider MOHAMED

An Egyptian Communist who was deprived of Egyptian citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931⁹⁴.

Wladimir MOROHOVITCH

A Russian Jew who was one of the founders of the Egyptian Communist Party⁹⁵.

Haim MOROVITCH

A Jew born in Russia in 1901. He was an Egyptian citizen and a co-founder of the Egyptian Communist Party⁹⁶.

Vladimir MOVCHOVITCH

A Russian Jew and GPU agent. He was one of the founders of the Egyptian Communist Party⁹⁷.

Ahmedin MUNSHI

A Moslem who was a leader of the Congress Socialist Party in India in 1943⁹⁸.

Karakat NAKASHIAN

An Armenian in Egypt who was sentenced to three years at hard labor in 1932 for Communist activity⁹⁹.

Jay Prakash NARAIN, aka Yai Prakash NARAIN, aka Jai Parkash NAREIN, aka NARAYAN

A Marxist and leader of the Congress Socialist Party in India, he was active in the GIS' "M-Organization" in India as a member of the "Central Committee" and chief of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" at Patna and Lucknow. He was in charge of sabotage instruction for the "M-Organization"; he was also in charge of political education of its crack "Special Service Corps". He was arrested, but "liberated" in January 1943 by members of the "M-Organization".¹⁰⁰

fnu NIKOLAJEW

An official of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. He was a machine construction engineer by profession and presumably a member of the NKVD. In 1935-1936 he was a member of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin, in 1937-1938 he served in the Soviet Embassy in Berlin; and in 1940-1941 he was First Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Teheran. In 1942 he became a German POW and was interrogated by Erwin ETTEL, former German Envoy in Teheran¹⁰¹.

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Hella NOMBERG

A Jewess born in Lodz on 22 January 1901, she and Lazarus TEPER were expelled from Egypt in 1930 on suspicion of Communist activity¹⁰².

fnu O'BRIEN

An American newspaperman related by marriage to Zekeryia SERTEL, the Turkish editor of the Communist newspaper "Tan". He acted as the SERTEL family's liaison with British and American circles in Turkey in 1942¹⁰³.

Mahmoud Hoani el ORABI

He was born circa 1895 in Mehalla el Kubra and was expelled from school in 1914. He was secretary general of the Egyptian Socialist Party in 1921 and went to Moscow via Berlin in 1922. After his return to Egypt in December 1922, he became leader of the Egyptian Communist Party, was arrested in March 1923, and acquitted by a Military Court. In March 1924 he was again arrested and sentenced to three years in jail; he was pardoned on 9 October 1926 and traveled to the USSR via Greece from July to September 1927¹⁰⁴.

Dimitros PAPARIGAS

A Greek national and Soviet agent from the Soviet Legation in Athens who was expelled from Egypt during the winter of 1935-1936¹⁰⁵.

Antromis PAPILIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt who was arrested on suspicion of Communist activity¹⁰⁶.

Konstantin PAPOULIAS

A Greek national and Soviet agent who worked in the Soviet Legation in Athens¹⁰⁷.

fnu PAVLOFF

A Soviet agent who participated in the assassination attempt on German Ambassador von PAPEN in Turkey in February 1942¹⁰⁸.

Rudolph PINNIS, aka Hugo RODOLPH

He carried a passport issued in Riga in 1927 and went to Egypt in December 1928. He and Nikolas VASSILIEFF were expelled from Egypt in 1928¹⁰⁹.

Chalom POLLACK

A Jew born in Moscow in 1890 who was sentenced to three years in prison by the Egyptian Government in January 1926 for Communist activity¹¹⁰.

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fnu RANGA

A leader of the "KIRTI KISAN" radical farmers' movement. A Communist and referred to as a professor, he was a member of the "KIRTI KISAN COMMITTEE" during World War II and one of the leaders of the "M-Organization" in 1943. He became chief of the "Indian National Revolutionary Committee" in Madras¹¹¹.

Dr. Mansur RIFAAT

He was supposedly in contact with the USSR in 1924¹¹².

David ROSENTHAL

Jewish son of the Alexandrian jeweler, Josef ROSENTHAL. His father was the founder of the Egyptian Socialist Party, which later became the Egyptian Communist Party¹¹³.

Charlotte ROSENTHAL

A Jewess born in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1899. She was a daughter of Josef ROSENTHAL, a member of the Egyptian Communist Party. In 1924 she was indicted by the Egyptians and acquitted for lack of evidence. Living in Moscow after 1928, she was supposedly STALIN's secretary. She was deprived of Egyptian citizenship by the Egyptian decree of 20 August 1931¹¹⁴.

Josef ROSENTHAL

A jeweler from Alexandria who founded the Egyptian Socialist Party in 1920, the forerunner of the Egyptian Communist Party¹¹⁵.

M. N. ROY

Leader of the Indian Communist Party until 1928. He was later expelled from the Party. In 1942 he was reportedly again in contact with the Indian Communist Party and active in Communist propoganda activity. He was the eidtor of the magazine "Independent India" in May 1942¹¹⁶.

Charles SACKSIAN

An Armenian who was chairman of the HOG circle in Egypt. He was arrested in 1934 in Egypt¹¹⁷.

Dikran SAFARIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt. He was arrested in 1934 in Egypt¹¹⁸.

Revork SAFARIAN

An Armenian member of the HOG circle in Egypt. He was arrested in 1934 in Egypt¹¹⁹.

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Aboul Fath SAFWAN

An Egyptian Communist who was sentenced to three years in jail in Egypt in 1924¹²⁰.

Elie SAMBERG*

A Jewess who fled from Egypt to Palestine in 1924. She was suspected by the Egyptians of Communist activity¹²².

Salomon SASLAWSKI

A Jewish Communist who was deported from Egypt to the USSR in 1924¹²³.

Haim SCHOKLENDER

He was born in 1890 of the Jewish faith. He was allegedly a high Comintern and GPU functionary and used several aliases. In 1932 he, Konstantine WEISS, and Alexander YACOUBOVITCH were expelled from Egypt¹²⁴.

Solomon SCHUMANN

A Jew from Russia and an Egyptian citizen residing in Alexandria. He was suspected by the Egyptians of being a Communist¹²⁵.

Israel SEGALOVITCH

He was of the Jewish faith, spoke several languages, and was particularly fluent in Arab dialects. He was suspected by the Egyptians of being a Communist and was expelled from Egypt in 1932¹²⁶.

J. G. SEMENIUK, aka SEMNOK

Ambiguity existed between a German report and an attached list of Communists. The former stated that SEMENIUK held an American passport and was a Russian Jew, while the latter identified him as a Jew from Poland and an American citizen. He was the director of the "Russo-Turque Company" in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1928¹²⁷.

fnu SEPAHBODI

Iranian Ambassador in Istanbul in 1944. Reportedly he was first pro-Soviet and later pro-British¹²⁸.

Sabiha SERTEL

The wife of the editor of the Turkish Communist newspaper "Tan". Her son-in-law was fnu O'BRIEN, an American journalist in Turkey¹²⁹.

* Assumed to be female.

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Zekeriya SERTEL

Editor of the Turkish Communist newspaper "Tan" during World War II¹³⁰.

Mohammed Iqbal SHEDAI

He was a Moslem born on 4 October 1898 in Gotli, India and was active on the Axis side in Indian affairs during World War II. He worked as an announcer for the "HIMALAYA" clandestine broadcast station in Rome and was chairman of the "AZAD HIND" association in Rome. He was also chief of the "Indian Office" of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs beginning with October 1941. At the same time he was also in contact with the Japanese Intelligence Service as well as with the GIS. Contact with the latter was maintained through (Mrs.) Dr. fnu KRETSCHMER of the German Embassy in Rome; she was assigned to SHEDAI as a secretary.

SHEDAI was also active in Indian POW matters and the "Indian Legion" in Germany and was Chairman of the Indian POW Committee in Berlin. In this capacity, he visited Indian POW camps in Germany and North Africa and openly expressed his displeasure with German handling of Indian POW's. A political opponent of Subhas C. BOSE, there developed an open rivalry between them for the leadership of the Free India Movement in Europe.

In June 1942, the Japanese informed the GFM that they had doubts about SHEDAI's bona fides because he was said to be a former Communist trying to arouse friction among Axis powers on Indian matters. These allegations and SHEDAI's previous critical attitude of the handling of Indian POW's caused his dismissal from the above positions in the fall of 1942, despite the reluctance of the Italian Foreign Ministry and the "Himalaya" Radio. In May 1943, however, he was reportedly back at his former job as a speaker for "HIMALAYA" Radio.

In January 1942, he furnished information to the GIS on Communist activities in India and on RIS penetrations of BOSE's "Forward Bloc"¹³¹.

Budha SING, aka Budda SINGH, aka Budha SINGH, @ Rattan SINGH

Leader of an unidentified Indian revolutionary organization which had its headquarters in the USA. Although allegedly not Communist, the organization had its representatives in Moscow. SING was reported in May 1941 to be on his way from Kabul to Germany¹³².

fnu SODHI

A Hindu revolutionary nationalist leader and follower of Subhas Chandra BOSE. In July 1940 he led the uprising in Bombay and Central India and as a result was sentenced to death in absentia. He fled to Waziristan, and in May 1941 went to Kabul, where he contacted the GIS base and made arrangements to travel to Germany. The trip was, however, cancelled for unknown reasons and he

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returned to the North West Frontier Province where he became active in carrying out anti-British propaganda. He was said to be an expert in subversive propaganda among the Indian military. Reportedly he was also a member of an Indian revolutionary organization with headquarters in the USA, which, although was allegedly non-Communist, had its representatives in Moscow.

In the summer of 1942 he was arrested by the British and allegedly subjected to third degree interrogations during which he revealed the organizational structure of, and GIS contacts in, the "M-Organization". In 1943, he was called a traitor by Subhas Chandra BOSE¹³³.

fnu SOLOD

Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Teheran in August 1941. He was presumed to be an "NKVD man"¹³⁴.

Mahmoud Ibrahim el SOMKARI

He was sentenced to six months in jail in 1924 by the Egyptian Government for Communist activity¹³⁵.

Haig SOURIDIAN

An Armenia member of the HOG circle in Egypt, he was arrested in 1934 in Egypt¹³⁶.

fnu SUELCYMAN

A participant in the Soviet-inspired assassination attempt on von PAPEN, German Ambassador in Turkey in February 1942¹³⁷.

Abdel Hamid TARA

An Egyptian sentenced to six months at hard labor in 1925 for Communist activity in Egypt¹³⁸.

Garabet TAVITIAN

An Armenian and a Soviet agent who worked for the Soviet Legation in Athens. He was expelled from Egypt during the winter of 1935-1936¹³⁹.

Ali TAYKUT

A Turk by national origin and a Turkish citizen who was born in the Caucasus. He was fluent in Turkish and Russian. Until about 1938 he was the technical director of the Turkish "railway management" at Eski Schehir.

Together with other Caucasian refugees he was active in a secret refugee organization which maintained its network of intelligence agents in Turkey and Iran for operations in the Soviet Caucasus. The Soviet Government became aware of this activity and at its urgent request, the Turkish Government expelled

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TAYKUT and other members of the organization from Turkey, presumably shortly before World War II. TAYKUT then went to Baghdad where he offered his services to Envoy GROBBA who sent him to Germany to report to the GIS. TAYKUT was, however, turned down by the GIS on the advice of Haidar BAMMAT, aka BAMAT, a GIS expert on the Caucasus who repeatedly accused TAYKUT and other members of the organization of being Soviet agents.

After a year in exile TAYKUT was allowed to return to Turkey where he was again employed as an engineer with the "management of the Turkish railroads" in Ankara. There he presumably was again approached by the GIS. This presumption is based upon a GIS report dated February 1944 which refers to "ALI" (believed to be Ali TAYKUT) as having been dropped from his job as "specialist" with the GIS station in Turkey. TAYKUT was also known to have been in contact with another Near East GIS agent, Ahmet Veli Bey MENER, presumably before, and at the beginning of World War II¹⁴⁰.

Eliahu TEPER

A well known Bolshevist agent with several aliases who went to Palestine in 1922 and organized (there and in Syria) several sections of the Communist Party. He was expelled from Syria in 1925. In Egypt he posed as a correspondent of German newspapers and magazines and was expelled from the country in 1929¹⁴¹.

Djafar Abu TIMMAN

A member of Hikmet SULEYMAN's government in Iraq in 1937. He was dismissed from his post because of his pro-Communist sympathies¹⁴².

Raymond TOUTOUNDJI

A Syrian Arab from Aleppo who was a veterinary student in Paris (42 Rue des Bernardin) in 1942. He was called a Communist by the Grand Mufti Said Amin el HUSSEINI. He was said to be of the Christian faith.¹⁴³

Leon UTKIS, aka Z. UTKES

A Jew of Russian descent and a British citizen, he served in the British army and worked on British airfields in Egypt. He was a GPU agent and left Egypt in 1935 for an unknown destination¹⁴⁴.

Nikolas VASSILIEFF

A well known Russian agitator who was expelled from Egypt in 1928. At that time he was the Trade Representative of the Soviet Cotton Purchasing Office¹⁴⁵.

George VLANDIS

A Greek national and a Communist who was arrested in Egypt and expelled from that country prior to 1938¹⁴⁶.

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Aaron WEINBERG

A Jewish brush dealer, born in Russia in 1892. He was indicted in Egypt in 1925 on charges of Communist activity¹⁴⁷.

Jean WEINBLATT

He apparently was an Egyptian citizen of Russian descent who spoke German and other languages. He was secretary of the Zionist organization in Alexandria and a nephew of the Communist, Josef ROSENTHAL. WEINBLATT was suspected by the Egyptians of being a Communist¹⁴⁸.

Avigdor WEISS, aka Jankel KOSSOY

He was a Russian Jew who carried forged passports. He is possibly identical with Konstantin WEISS and was expelled from Egypt in 1932¹⁴⁹.

Konstantin WEISS, aka fnu VAIS

He was a Jewish newspaperman who was born in 1889 in Vienna. In 1925 he was indicted in the "second" Communist trial in Egypt and was sentenced to three years in jail. Later he was expelled from Egypt. He is possibly identical with Avigdor WEISS¹⁵⁰.

Kurt WERNER

A German employed as a worker by the PHILIPP HOLZMANN COMPANY in Suez. He was arrested in 1925 during investigations of Communists in Egypt and was deported to Germany on 20 June 1925¹⁵¹.

G. I. WOROBJOW

A Soviet business representative in Turkey in 1939¹⁵².

Alexander YACOUBOVITCH

He was supposedly an Italian Jew. In 1932 he, Konstantin WEISS and Haim SCHOKLENDER were expelled from Egypt. However, he was later seen in Alexandria¹⁵³.

Sajjad ZAHIR

A Communist leader from Allahabad who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party during World War II. He had received a college education in England prior to World War II¹⁵⁴.

ZAIN-UD-DIN-AHMED

A Communist leader from Lahore who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Communist Party during World War II. He received a college education in England prior to World War II¹⁵⁵.

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	41	28566	November 1941
2	138 4929 61	78348 261526 40603	June 1942 February 1943 June 1942
3	195	139930	September 1942
4	195	139634	May 1942
5	297	185274	June 1938
6	297	185274	June 1938
7	297	185274	June 1938
8	4930 195 195	261808, 261810 139378 140189	January 1942 February 1942 February 1943
9	297	185087	1938
10	297	185274	June 1938
11	297	185274	June 1938
12	297	185274	June 1938
13	297	185274	June 1938
14	297	185274	June 1938
15	28	15523	July 1942
16	297	185274	June 1938
17	195 4930 1081	139216 262336 316487	September 1941 January 1943 September 1943
18	297	185274	June 1938
19	297	185274	June 1938
20	4929 1036 1036	260493 310991 310996	March 1942 July 1942 July 1942
21	948	300338	January 1943

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
22	297	185274	June 1938
23	4930	261808, 261810	January 1942
24	297	185274	June 1938
25	25	15580	July 1942
26	297	185275	June 1938
27	195	139312	January 1942
	195	139459	March 1942
	195	139747	July 1942
	1065	312861	August 1942
	195	140228	March 1943
	195	140372	July 1943
28	297	185275	June 1938
29	297	185277	June 1938
30	297	185295	June 1938
31	4929	260746, 260748	March 1942
	25	15776	April 1941
	50	33050	April 1942
	4929	260883, 260919, 260965	April 1942
32	195	139213	September 1941
	4930	261808	January 1942
	4930	261810	January 1942
	195	139866	August 1942
	195	140085, 140094, 140119	January 1943
	195	140343, 140354, 140367	June 1943
33	733	265560	October 1942
34	297	185275	June 1938
35	297	185275	June 1938
36	77	58774	October 1943

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REFERENCES
(for: names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
37	50	33094	May 1942
38	297	185275	June 1938
39	297	185275	June 1938
40	297	185275	June 1938
41	1081 1081	316546 216547, 316560	October 1942 November 1943
42	297	185275	June 1938
43	297	185274	June 1938
44	297	185274	June 1938
45	297	185275	June 1938
46	297	185275	June 1938
47	297	185275	June 1938
48	297	185275, 185075	June 1938
49	297	185275	June 1938
50	297	185274	June 1938
51	297	185275	June 1938
52	297	185274	June 1938
53	297	185274	June 1938
54	297	185275	June 1938
55	61	42135	March 1944
56	21	13336	July 1942
57	297	185275	June 1938
58	195	139378	February 1942
59	297	185275	June 1938
60	297	185275	June 1938
61	25	15580	July 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
62	4929	261808, 261810	January 1942
63	195 195	140291 140189, 140191	April 1942 February 1943
64	297	185275	June 1938
65	297	185274	June 1938
66	50	33094	May 1942
67	297	185275	June 1938
68	297	185075	March 1937.
69	297	185275	June 1938
70	1825	417561	May 1944
71	195 195 195	139192 139194 139212, 139213, 139216	May 1941 June 1941 September 1941
	195 195	139195 139231, 139236, 139241, 139239	July 1941 October 1941 November 1941
	195 195	139266, 139279, 139281	December 1941
	195	139341, 139335, 139339	January 1942
	195 195	139382 139864, 139846, 139830	February 1942 August 1942
	195 195	139866 139930	August 1942 September 1942
	195	140085, 140094	January 1943
	195	140223, 140189	February 1943
	195	140245, 140228	March 1943
	195	140361, 140340, 140354	June 1943

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	195	140377, 140372, 140370	July 1943
	195	140339, 140323	May 1943
	1081	316391, 316398, 316394, 316390, 316396, 316398, 316400	August 1943
	195	316416, 316418, 316421, 316422, 316423, 316426, 316402, 316403, 316409, 316410, 316414, 316418, 316435, 316464, 316436, 316444, 316426	September 1943
	195	316547, 316549, 316551	October 1943
	195	316558	December 1943
72	61	40401, 40402	March 1942
	61	40480, 40546	May 1942
	61	40603	June 1942
	61	41004	December 1942
	4929	261526	February 1943
73	297	185277	June 1938
74	297	185276	June 1938
75	297	185276	June 1938
76	4930	261808, 261810	January 1942
77	297	185276	June 1938

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
78	297	185276	June 1938
79	1825	417562	May 1944
80	297	185274	June 1938
81	77	58774	October 1942
82	297	185276	June 1938
83	297	185276	June 1938
84	297	185276	June 1938
85	195	140191	February 1943
86	297	185276	June 1938
87	1081	316546, 316547, 316549	October 1943
	1081	316556, 316557, 316560	November 1943
88	1825	417557	May 1944
89	297	185276	June 1938
90	297	185276	June 1938
91	297	185276	June 1938
92	297	185276	June 1938
93	297	185276	June 1938
94	297	185276	June 1938
95	297	185277	June 1938
96	297	185277	June 1938
97	297	185085	June 1938
98	195	140189	February 1943
99	297	185277	June 1938
100	41	28591	November 1941
	195	140032	November 1942
	195	140085	January 1943

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	195	140162	February 1943
	195	140367	June 1943
	1081	316439, 316440	September 1943
101	195	133545	October 1940
	104	112336	July 1940
	3562	23421	July 1940
	948	300338	January 1943
102	297	185277	June 1938
103	138	78321	September 1942
104	297	185276	June 1938
105	297	185277	June 1938
106	297	185277	June 1938
107	297	185277	June 1938
108	61	40400, 40406	March 1942
	138	78347	June 1942
	61	41004	December 1942
	4929	261526	February 1943
	61	40456	May 1942
	61	40603	June 1942
109	297	185277	June 1938
110	297	185277	June 1938
111	195	139866	August 1942
	195	140119	January 1943
	195	140212	February 1943
	195	140372, 140394	July 1943
112	297	185276	June 1938
113	297	185277	June 1938
114	297	185277	June 1938
115	297	185217, 185218, 185219	May 1938
116	4930	261808, 261810	January 1942

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	4930	261904	March 1942
	4930	262013	May 1942
	4930	262203	October 1942
117	297	185277	June 1938
118	297	185277	June 1938
119	297	185277	June 1938
120	297	185277	June 1938
121	297	185277	June 1938
122	297	185277	June 1938
123	297	185277	June 1938
124	297	185083	1938
125	297	185277	June 1938
126	297	185278	June 1938
127	297	185278	June 1938
128	1825	417560	May 1944
129	138	78321	September 1942
	61	42135	March 1944
130	138	78321	September 1942
	61	42135	March 1944
131	1155	326025	December 1940
	41	28512,	
		28514	July 1941
	41	28519,	
		28520	September 1941
	41	28527,	
		28533,	
		28534,	
		28535,	
		28542	October 1941
	195	139265	December 1941
	195	139223	October 1941
	41	28612,	
		28613,	
		28618	November 1941
	41	28548,	
		28551,	
		28626,	
		28630,	

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REFERENCES
(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	4930	28654, 28657 261797, 261810, 261798, 261807, 261808, 261835	December 1941
	195	139305	January 1942
	86	62800, 62807	January 1942
	195	139446	March 1942
	86	62807	March 1942
	4930	261892	March 1942
	4930	261922	April 1942
	86	62823	April 1942
	4930	261981	May 1942
	195	139729, 139672, 139728, 139691, 139717	June 1942
	451	223384	June 1942
	86	62877	July 1942
	195	139729	July 1942
	195	139792	August 1942
	4930	261989, 261994	May 1942
	4930	262169	September 1942
	86	62892	September 1942
	195	139972, 139974, 139981	October 1942
	195	139929	September 1942
	195	140028	November 1942
	4930	262189, 262190, 262195, 262196, 262200	October 1942
	4930	262315	January 1943
	4930	262394	May 1943
	195	140361	June 1943
132	195	139191	August 1941
133	195	139191	August 1941
	195	139216	September 1941
	195	139864	August 1942
	195	139899	September 1942
	195	140354	June 1943

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(for names)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
134	948	300338	January 1943
135	297	185276	June 1938
136	297	185278	June 1938
137	4929	261526	February 1943
138	297	185274	June 1938
139	297	185278	June 1938
140	25 1030	15776, 15809 310685	April 1941 February 1944
141	297	185278	June 1938
142	25	15580	July 1942
143	4929	260855	April 1942
144	297	185086	1938
145	297	185278	June 1938
146	297	185278	June 1938
147	297	185278	June 1938
148	297	185278	June 1938
149	297	185278	June 1938
150	297	185278	June 1938
151	297	185278	June 1938
152	283	180935	1939
153	297	185278	June 1938
154	4930	261808, 261810	January 1942
155	4930	261808, 261810	January 1942

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IV. APPENDIX

- A. PERSONS CONNECTED WITH GIS ACTIVITIES, WHOSE
NATIONALITY OR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN WAS NOT INDICATED

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"ABDURRAHMAN"

One of the Grand Mufti's agents in Sofia who went on an undisclosed mission in February 1943¹.

"ABUSSOUD"

A professor connected with Radio Bari's Arab broadcasts. He introduced the Grand Mufti during the latter's talk on Radio Bari in November 1942².

Mohammed AFIFI

The Grand Mufti's assistant for financial and administrative matters in Berlin. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Pan-Arab secret organization "EL UMMA 'IL ARABIYA".

In October 1942, he reportedly arrived in Istanbul with an Italian passport under an assumed name. The GIS base in Istanbul reported that nothing was known about his mission³.

Hafiz Manzooruddin AHMAD,
Aka Hafiz Manzurudin AHMAD

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Elders of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin in 1939 and 1941⁴.

"ALAJATI"

A member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Rome, who travelled on an undisclosed mission to Tunis in October 1942⁵.

Abdurrahman ASIS

He was expelled from Istanbul with a group of other Arab agents of the Grand Mufti and of the GIS. In October 1943, however, the GIS suspected him of being an agent of the British Intelligence Service⁶.

Adnan ATASSI

An Arab national leader in Istanbul, who took part in a GIS conference of Arab national leaders in Istanbul in September 1941⁷.

"BADARI"

One of the Grand Mufti's agents. In November 1942 he was active in Rome⁸.

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"BENIDRI"

An assistant speaker on Radio Berlin's Arab broadcasts in 1942⁹.

fnu BISAR

An Arab nationalist who participated in Radio Berlin's Arab broadcasts in 1942¹⁰.

Izzet DERWASI
Aka Isset DERWAZE

An Arab nationalist leader and GIS agent in Istanbul. He was expelled from Turkey and went to Bulgaria in October 1943¹¹.

Mohammed Ali DERWASI

One of the Grand Mufti's agents. He was expelled from Istanbul and went to Bulgaria in October 1943¹².

Djamil DJABRI

A member of the office of the Grand Mufti in Berlin in 1942. He participated in Radio Berlin's Arab broadcasts. In 1943, he was reportedly a member of GHAILANI's office.¹³

Dr. Saad ELDIN

He was an Arab who travelled from Budapest to Rome in order to join GHAILANI's group in March 1942¹⁴.

Mahmud EMIN

An Arab nationalist in Berlin who participated in Radio Berlin's Arab broadcasts in 1942¹⁵.

Dr. Kamil Eldin GALAL

An Arab journalist in Berlin (Halensee, Joachim-Friedrichstrasse 17). He was Secretary General of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin in 1941. In December 1941, he visited Spanish Morocco presumably on a GIS mission¹⁶.

Nuruddin Abdul HAADI

In 1941, he was a member of the Council of Elders of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin and the chief of its Economic Section¹⁷.

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Dr. Ibrahim HAFEZ

A follower of the Grand Mufti's. In January 1943, he was living in Paris (17e, 69, Rue de Prony), and was scheduled to go to Germany at the request of the German Army¹⁸.

"HAKIM"

A follower of the Grand Mufti's. In January 1943, he was living in Paris (29, Rue Pierre Miede) and was scheduled to go to Berlin at the request of the German Army, to take part in psychological warfare activities¹⁹.

Omar HAKIM

An Arab student in Paris, who was asked by the Grand Mufti to come to Berlin in 1942 to participate in Arab propaganda activities²⁰.

"HEDJAZI"

An Arab who resided in Berlin in 1943²¹.

Dr. Taqiuddin HILALI
aka Dr. Tagi Addin el HILALI

In 1941, he was a member of the Council of Elders of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin and the chief of its Cultural Section.

In March 1942, the Grand Mufti sent him on an unidentified mission to Spanish Morocco²².

Sayed Fauzi KAUDJI
aka Sayed Fauzi KAOUKJI
aka Sayyed Fauzi KAUKJI

An Arab nationalist leader who was working for the GIS in Berlin in August 1940. He was a supporter of Envoy GROBBA and an opponent of the Grand Mufti's.

In October 1942 he was reportedly in Paris, where he helped in founding the "Association des Etudiants Arab"²³.

Mohammed Salih KAYYALI

A member of the Grand Mufti's Berlin office in May 1942²⁴.

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Chalil KEMAL

An Arab student who was expelled from Turkey in February 1942, presumably because of his intelligence activities. From Turkey he went to Sofia²⁵.

Mohammed KHALIB

An agent of the Grand Mufti's, who was expelled from Istanbul in October 1943. From Turkey he went to Bulgaria²⁶.

Dr. Taha KHAMIRI

In 1941 he was a member of the Council of Elders of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin and the chief of its Scientific Section²⁷.

George MAAHUF

A former driver of the German Consulate in Beirut. In February 1942 he was expelled from Istanbul because of his intelligence activities. From Turkey he went to Bulgaria²⁸.

Mohamet MAGRABI

One of the several Arabs expelled from Turkey for intelligence activities in February 1942. He travelled to Sofia on an Italian passport²⁹.

Mohin el MAHDI
aka Muin el MADI

An Arab nationalist leader in Turkey. Although a GIS agent, he was not affected by the Turkish expulsion order of October 1943³⁰.

"MALEK"

A student of political economy at the University of Vienna in 1940³¹.

"MOHAMED-ALI"

An unidentified agent in Crete who was in touch with a Dr. K. E. GALAL in October 1941³².

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Kamil MROWA
aka Kamel MRUWA

An Arab correspondent of the "Transoceanic Press", who was expelled from Istanbul in February 1942 because of his intelligence activities on behalf of the GIS. He went to Sofia, where he was active as correspondent of the "Arab News Agency"³³.

Dr. Abder Rahman Ali MURAD

In 1941 he was a member of the Council of Elders of the "Islamic Institute" in Berlin and the chief of its Cultural Section. He was a speaker on Radio Berlin's Arab broadcasts in August 1942³⁴.

Hussein NASSAR

An agent of the Grand Mufti's in Turkey. He was expelled from Turkey and proceeded to Bulgaria in October 1943³⁵.

Dr. Djabir OMAR

An Arab nationalist who participated in Radio Berlin's Arabic broadcasts in 1942³⁶.

Khalid RAMADAN
aka Khalid RAMADHAN

A driver of the Grand Mufti's in Baghdad. He escaped to Adana in February 1942, was expelled from Turkey, and joined the Grand Mufti in Germany in March 1942³⁷.

Zafer RIFAI

An agent of the Grand Mufti in Turkey. He was expelled from Turkey and proceeded to Bulgaria in October 1943³⁸.

Said SAED

An agent of the Grand Mufti's. He was expelled from Turkey and proceeded to Bulgaria in October 1943³⁹.

Mahammed SAID

An agent of the Grand Mufti's in Istanbul. He was expelled from Turkey and proceeded to Bulgaria in October 1943⁴⁰.

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Abdul Kerim SIBAI
aka Abdel Kerim SIBAEI

One of the leaders of the Arab community in Berlin in 1942⁴¹.

Hassan Abul SU'UD

An Arab nationalist leader who lived in Germany in 1942. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Arab secret organization "EL UMMA 'L ARABIYA"⁴².

Baha El Din el TABA

An Arab refugee in Berlin, who was in contact with the Grand Mufti in 1942⁴³.

"TAMANI"

A GIS agent in Istanbul in February 1944. He was paid by "POSTER" which was the cryptonym for Abwehr II at the GIS base in Istanbul⁴⁴.

Mohri Eddin TAWIL

An Arab correspondent of the European Press in Istanbul, he was expelled from Turkey in February 1942 because of participation in intelligence activities. From Turkey he went to Sofia⁴⁵.

Mustafa Abdullah el WALZIL

An agent of the Grand Mufti's. He was active on the staff of the Arab secret radio broadcasting station in Rome in 1942⁴⁶.

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REFERENCES
(Part IV, A)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	930	298056	February 1943
2	930	298035	November 1942
3	4929	260293	April 1942
	930	298057	October 1942
	4929	261263, 261288	October 1942
	4929	261283	October 1942
4	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
	930	297955, 297948, 297975	December 1942
5	4929	261315	October 1942
6	930	298087	October 1943
7	1135	323936	September 1941
8	4929	261326	November 1942
9	25	15514	August 1942
10	25	15369	October 1942
11	4929	261119, 261120	July 1942
	930	298002	November 1942
	930	298087	October 1943
12	930	298087	October 1943
13	4929	260293	April 1942
	25	15565	May 1942
	930	298146	January 1943
14	4929	260793	March 1942
15	25	15369	October 1942
16	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
	1155	325884	October 1941
	930	297967, 297975, 297954	December 1942
	77	58302	December 1941

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REFERENCES

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
17	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
18	930	297900	January 1943
19	930	297900	January 1943
20	4929	261026	May 1942
21	930	297910	January 1943
22	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
	1155	325927	October 1941
	4929	260807, 260808	March 1942
23	41	28202, 28207	November 1941
	25	15644	May 1942
	930	298066	October 1942
	4929	261290, 261292, 261293, 261309	October 1942
	930	298006	October 1942
24	4929	261630, 261027	May 1942
25	4929	260590, 260600	February 1942
26	930	298087	October 1943
27	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
28	4929	260590, 260600	February 1942
29	4929	260590, 260600	February 1942
30	4929	261119, 261120	July 1942
	930	298002	November 1942
	930	298090	October 1943
31	1037	311031	May 1940
32	1155	325884	October 1941

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REFERENCES

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
33	4929	260596, 260600	February 1942
	25	15508	
	61	40328	February 1942
34	1155	325885, 325899	September 1941
	25	15513	August 1942
35	930	298087	October 1943
36	25	15369	October 1942
37	4929	260684	February 1942
	4929	260762, 260763	
	4929	261630	May 1942
38	930	298087	October 1943
39	930	298087	October 1943
40	930	298087	October 1943
41	41	28453	July 1942
	4929	260888	April 1942
	4929	261327	November 1942
42	4929	261283	October 1942
43	4929	260888	April 1942
44	1030	310684	February 1944
45	4929	260590, 260600	February 1942
	61	40328	
46	4929	261297	October 1942

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B. MOSLEM LEADERS FROM BALKAN COUNTRIES IN CONTACT

 WITH PRO-GERMAN ARAB NATIONALISTS

S E C R E T

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Soliman AGAR, aka Soleyman AGA

A Moslem leader from Banja Luka in Serbia, who was in contact with Emir Chekib ARSLAN and Max von OPPENHEIM in 1941. He had three sons, Bekir (date of birth, 1925), Omer (date of birth, 1939) and Chalil¹.

ALI-EFFENDI

A Croatian Moslem leader who was reportedly in Berlin in October 1941².

Mustafa BUSULADZIC

A Moslem from Zagreb who studied at the Oriental Institute in Rome in 1942³.

Saleh HADZIALIC

A Croatian Moslem professor who was reportedly in Berlin in October 1942⁴.

HAMID-EFFENDI

A Croatian Moslem leader who was reportedly in Berlin in October 1941⁵.

Sheik Mehmed HANDZIC

A Moslem leader who was president of the Moslem association "EL HIDAJE" in Croatia⁶.

Derwich KORKUT

A Moslem leader in Croatia in 1941⁷.

MUSTAPHA-EFFENDI

The Mufti of Banja Luka in Serbia in 1941⁸.

OMER-EFFENDI

The Mufti of Mostar in Serbia in 1941⁹.

Sulejman SALIHAGUE, aka Sulejman Aga SALIGAHIC

A Moslem engineer from Bosnia, who was in contact with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in 1942¹⁰.

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REFERENCES
(Part IV, B)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	1155 1155	325939 325927, 325929	September 1941 October 1941
2	1155	325933	October 1941
3	930	298015	August 1942
4	25	15405	October 1942
5	1155	325933	October 1941
6	1155	325933, 325939	October 1941
7	1155	325933, 325939	October 1941
8	1155	325933	October 1941
9	1155	325933	October 1941
10	4929 195	261100 139633	July 1942 May 1942

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C. PERSONS ENGAGED IN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES FOR
INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OTHER THAN THE GIS

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Frame AENE

A Syrian Arab of the Christian faith from Damascus. In 1942 he was a philology student in Paris (36 Rue des Ecoles). He was reportedly pro-British¹.

Ablel Rani ASSERABAD

One of several Arabs expelled from Turkey for intelligence activities. He was, however, unknown to the GIS. After his expulsion, ASSERABAD went to Bulgaria².

Mehti DILEGE

He was born on 12 February 1919 in Frizen. In 1942 he was a Turkish student in Dresden. He was intercepted by the GIS in September 1942 while assisting in the smuggling of letters to Turkey³.

fnu DOUMAR

Chancellor of the Italian Legation in Damascus and a member of the Italian Intelligence Service in 1939⁴.

fnu GUEN

Second Secretary in the Turkish Embassy's Press Section in Berlin, he was suspected by the Germans of being a foreign agent of long standing. He was denied membership in the Berlin Foreign Press Club and left Berlin in September 1941. Fnu GUEN possibly identical with Nerin Enrullah GUEN.⁵

Nerin Enrullah GUEN

A Turkish journalist in Budapest who was arrested in March 1944 by the German authorities for espionage activities. Nerin Enrullah GUEN, possibly identical with fnu GUEN.⁶

Abdul KEBIB

An Indian tribal chieftain in north western India, he was in contact with the Italian Legation in Kabul in 1941⁷.

"MENON"

A member of the Executive Committee of the "Independence League" in Bangkok in 1942⁸.

PERTEVA-BEY

He was a member of the Turkish Legation in Budapest, who was posted to Vichy as Consul. He was said to be a member of the Turkish Intelligence Service in 1943⁹.

fnu QUARONI

He was the Italian Envoy in Kabul in 1942. He took part in Axis intelligence activities¹⁰.

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Fouad SAMRA

He was a Syrian Arab of the Christian faith. In 1942 he came from Damascus to Paris (37 Rue des Ecoles) and studied philology. He was described as being pro-British and a supporter of de GAULLE¹¹.

Rashid Said SAMARA

One of the several Arabs expelled from Turkey in October 1943 because of intelligence activities. He was, however, unknown to the GIS and under suspicion of being an agent of the British Intelligence Service¹².

Ali Rida SZAMBALI

One of several Arabs expelled from Turkey in October 1943 because of intelligence activities. The GIS, however, had no other information on him, except that he traveled to Bulgaria after his expulsion¹³.

Fara Al TOMA

He was an Iraqi and accused by Junis BAHRI of pro-British sympathies. He was said to be in contact with the pro-British Afghan Envoy in Rome in March 1942¹⁴.

Saffet Lufti TOZAN

A Turkish intelligence agent who was arrested in Hungary in April 1943¹⁵.

Hismet TUNAR, aka TUNA, aka TUNER

A correspondent of the Turkish "Agence Anatole" in Berlin. He reportedly collected intelligence information on Germany for Huesrev GEREDE, Turkish Ambassador in Berlin in 1941¹⁶.

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REFERENCES
(Part IV, C)

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	4929	260854	April 1942
2	930	298087	October 1942
3	1030	310639	September 1942
4	823	279633	August 1939
5	138 138	76890 77034	September 1941 July 1941
6	61	42148, 42150, 42151	March 1944
	61	42163	April 1944
7	195	139146, 139148	April 1941
8	195 195	139712 140072	June 1942 January 1943
9	1030	310676	June 1943
10	4930	261810	January 1942
11	4929	260855	April 1942
12	930	298087	October 1942
13	930	298087	October 1942
14	4929	260809 through 260819	March 1942
15	1123	321526	June 1943
16	114 114 114	77632 77603 77529	July 1941 April 1942 October 1942

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D. GERMAN NATIONALS CONNECTED WITH GIS ACTIVITIES

IN THE NEAR EAST AND RELATED AREAS

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Dr. fnu ABEL

A German orientalist mentioned in GFM files in 1942¹.

Otto ABETZ

German Ambassador in France and "SS-Brigadefuehrer". He took part in GIS activities in North Africa during World War II².

Karl ABSHAGEN

A member of Abwehr II in Berlin in 1939. (He wrote a book on the Abwehr after World War II³).

fnu ALLARDT

A member of the German Legation in Teheran in 1939. In May 1940, as a member of GFM headquarters in Berlin, he performed administrative work in support of German-Iranian foreign trade deals; he also was involved in support work for the German industrial representation in Iran, which was occasionally used as a cover for GIS activities in Iran. In November 1942, while a member of the German Embassy in Istanbul, he pursued his association with the GIS' Near East activities and was in charge of contacts with exiled Arab leaders in Turkey. These leaders were closely connected with the GIS and for the greater part lived in Istanbul. After the German Embassy moved to Ankara he remained in charge of contact with Arab nationalists on behalf of the GFM. In February 1944 he had officially become a member of the German Embassy in Ankara⁴.

Dr. fnu ALSDORF

A GFM expert on Indian matters in 1941⁵.

Gabriel ALTENKEMPER

A w/t operator with the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan in 1943⁶.

Major fnu ARNOLD

A GIS officer in Berlin who in 1941 was in contact with Max von OPPENHEIM, the retired GIS agent and Near East expert⁷.

fnu ARNOLD

A clerk at the German Consulate in Tangier in 1944⁸.

fnu ASSMANN

A scientific assistant with the GFM with the rank of "Special Representative" who dealt with Indian matters. In 1942 he was a member of the German Military Commission in Rome, which was in charge of transportation of Indian POWs to Germany for enrollment in the Indian Legion⁹.

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Captain fnu ASTOR

In 1941 and 1943 he was a member of the Abwehr II in Berlin¹⁰.

fnu AUER

A German Legation Counselor in French North Africa after the French armistice. In 1941 in Casablanca he was chief of the "GFM office for the French Protectorate in Morocco" and took part in intelligence activities. In December 1942 in cooperation with the German Embassy in Paris he directed German-Arab propaganda in North Africa. In March 1943 he was in Paris¹¹.

Dr. fnu AUST

Author of a biography on Subhas Chandra BOSE in 1943¹².

"Dr. B."

A GIS agent in Ankara in 1943, possibly of German nationality. He was personally known to von PAPEN and Envoy JENKE¹³.

fnu von BADENFELS

A GIS agent under cover as an employee of the Office of the German Military Attache in Turkey in 1943¹⁴.

fnu BALLWEG

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier in 1944. He was compromised because of illegal currency transactions which he conducted with the permission of Colonel RECKE, the GIS chief in Tangier in 1943 - 1944¹⁵.

fnu BMMES

In 1939, he was a member of the Abwehr II in Istanbul¹⁶.

fnu BARON

An official of the German Ministry of Propaganda who in 1941 was a member of the editorial staff of an Arab language magazine. He conferred with GIS agent and Near East expert Max von OPPENHEIM on editorial matters in November 1941¹⁷.

Hans-Joachim von BASSEWITZ

He was born on 9 November 1898 in Schwerin, Germany. A former cadet (Military High School student) and officer during World War I, he left the German Armed Forces after the war, studied law and economy and was active as a translator of the Turkish and Persian languages. He worked briefly for the German Foreign Ministry, but was dismissed for unknown reasons. He then worked as a journalist and travelled frequently

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to the Near East. On 1 April 1935 he joined the German Army as a "temporary liaison officer", but was dismissed for having given false information about his previous work with the GFM. In 1936 the GIS suspected him of being an agent of a foreign intelligence service. In 1939 he reportedly attempted to join the GIS without success. In 1941 he was in contact with the Indian journalist Kusum Ranjan PAL in Paris, and was editing war news in the Urdu language for Indian sailors in Germany¹⁸.

Major fnu BATTRE

A German Army officer who was a member of the "advance party" of the German Military Control Commission in Casablanca in 1941¹⁹.

(Miss) Ilse BAUDACH

A stenotypist at the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²⁰.

(Miss) Klara BEERWARTH

A stenotypist at the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²¹.

(Miss) Irene BERGER

In 1941 she was a member of the Abwehr III of the Abwehr and worked as a clerk for GIS officer, Mathias GOERITZ in Tangier. In March 1944 she was still working in Tangier as a secretary for the GIS group "RECKE"²².

fnu BERGMANN

In 1940 he was an Envoy at the Personnel Department of the GFM and was connected with the integration of GIS personnel into German diplomatic missions abroad²³.

Robert BEUDITSCH

An employee of the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²⁴.

Dr. fnu BERGFELD

A GFM official with the rank of Consul. In 1943 he was in the Visa Office in charge of the section dealing with visa applications for foreign residents, including GIS agents²⁵.

Albert BLIND

A graduate engineer who in 1942, was in Berlin acting as a GIS informant and personal secretary of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, Abbas HILMI²⁶.

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Major fnu BLOMBERG

An officer of the German Air Force who was in charge of air transportation of arms from Syria to Iraq in May 1941²⁷.

Herbert BOETTGER

An RSHA agent and a member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan after July 1943, under cover as a German consular employee. He was recalled to Germany in September 1944²⁸.

fnu BOHN

German Consul in Tabriz in 1940 who was in the bad graces of the GIS²⁹.

Helmut BOHTZ

A German national born in 1905. A building assessor by profession, he served as a civilian employee with the German Air Force in 1941. He spoke good Arabic and was a member of the German archeological expedition at Warka, Iraq in 1938-1939. He published a book on his travels to Iraq. In 1941 he was considered a prospective GIS agent in connection with the proposed reorganization of the GIS' Near East network³⁰.

Edmund BORCK

An NCO of the German Armed Forces who was a GIS member, under cover as an employee of the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1942 - 1943³¹.

fnu von BORDEN

A GFM employee in Berlin. In 1943 he was connected with passport matters concerning Arab refugees in Germany³².

fnu BORN

Consular Secretary at the German Consulate in Tangier who was to be expelled by the Spanish authorities in May 1944³³.

fnu von BORRIES

He was a member of the German Embassy in Rome in 1942 and was concerned with the Grand Mufti's radio broadcasts beamed from Radio Berlin and Radio Rome³⁴.

Frieda BOSCHHEINEN, nee KAPPEL

She was born on 8 February 1917 in Istanbul. She was proposed by the SD as a stenotypist at the German Consulate General in Istanbul in 1942³⁵.

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fnu BRANTON

A German official in Tetuan in 1939 who was denounced by the German settlers for his anti-Nazi criticism³⁶.

Dr. fnu BRAUN

A Legation Counselor at the GFM who in June 1944 had been assigned Chancellor of the German Consulate in Tetuan. In 1942 and in November 1944 he was connected with Arab matters and Far East activities of the GIS³⁷.

fnu BRAUN von STUMM

An official of the GFM in Berlin with the rank of Envoy. In 1942 he was connected with propaganda activities concerning Iran³⁸.

Werner BRECHT

A w/t operator for the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan after 1943 under cover as an employee of the German Consulate. He returned to Germany in September 1944³⁹.

Prof. Richard BRECHT-BERGEN

An agent of the GIS base in Sofia, who went on a mission to Turkey in 1942 under cover of a scientific excursion for the Botanical Institute in Berlin, (Dahlem). He had made similar expeditions before. In Turkey he established contact with the "Azerbaijan Movement", a clandestine organization centered in Eastern Turkey (Trapezunt), which conducted activities in the Soviet Caucasus⁴⁰.

Katharina BRECHT-BERGEN

The wife of Prof. Richard BRECHT-BERGEN, who accompanied her husband on a GIS mission to Turkey in 1942⁴¹.

Colonel fnu BREYER

He was a German Army officer. In 1942 he was attached to the Recruitment Commission which recruited Arab and Indian POW's for the formation of Arab and Indian Legions in Germany⁴².

(Miss) Use BRUEGMANN

A stenotypist at the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944⁴³.

(Miss) Therese BUCHMAIER

A stenotypist attached to the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan in 1943. In November 1944 she got married, resigned her GIS job, and returned to Germany⁴⁴.

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fnu BARR

A clerk at the German Consulate in Tangier. In May 1944 he was being expelled for conducting intelligence activities on behalf of the GIS⁴⁵.

(Miss) Frieda BUTSCHKOWSKI

A stenotypist at the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944⁴⁶.

fnu CARSTEN

A GIS member at the GIS headquarters in Berlin in 1940⁴⁷.

fnu CHAPEAUROUGE

German Consul in Istanbul in 1941⁴⁸.

Karl-Heinz CLAUSS, aka CLAUS

A GIS member under cover as an employee of the office of the German Air Attache in Istanbul in 1942 - 1944⁴⁹.

Commander fnu COLLOMB

An officer of the German Navy who was a liaison officer in Casablanca in 1941⁵⁰.

fnu CSIBULINSKI, aka CZIBULINSKI

Legation Counselor of the German Legation in Cairo in 1939⁵¹.

Heinrich DANAYKO

Assistant Press Attache at the German Consulate in Tangier in 1944⁵².

Arthur DENKHAUS

A naval observer who was a member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier after July 1943, under cover as an employee of the German Consulate. In October 1944 he was still in Tangier⁵³.

Dr. Willy DIEMKE

An amateur radio operator in Cairo (Sharia el Kamel Mohamed 5, Cairo-Zamalek), presumably before World War II. He was probably connected with Dr. Karl DIEMKE, a GIS agent active in Cairo in 1939 before the outbreak of World War II⁵⁴.

Dr. Karl DIEMKE

Prior to 1939 he was an assistant at the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo and a GIS agent. He was Legation Secretary at the German Embassy in Ankara in 1941. He spoke good Arabian and in April 1941 was again scheduled to work as a GIS agent in an Arab country⁵⁵.

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Dr. fnu DITTMAN, aka DITTMANN

In June 1940 he was involved in Iranian-German trade negotiations and was to make a trip to Batum in order to check on the possibility of expediting trans-shipment across the USSR of goods destined for Germany. In 1942 he was Legation Counselor at the Germany Embassy in Ankara. In 1943 he was the German Consul General in Izmis, Turkey⁵⁶.

Dr. R. DOERTENBACH

He was Legation Counselor at the German Embassy in Rome in 1941-1942, in charge of matters connected with the Near East and India⁵⁷.

Wilhelm DOH, German Cryptonym: RACHAD

An Army Pfc, he was a GIS radio operator at the GIS base in Kabul from June 1941 to September 1943, under cover as a clerk at the German Legation. In June 1942 he was transferred from the Abwehr II of the Abwehr to the GFM as the second radio operator for the Legation. In September 1943, he was expelled by the Afghan authorities because of his intelligence activities. His sister, Luise DOH, lived in 1943 in Lahr-Dinglingen, Heiligenstrasse 10⁵⁸.

fnu DUPLITZER

A GIS agent born circa 1918. In 1942 the British Intelligence Service allegedly referred to him as chief of the "Gestapo in Turkey"⁵⁹.

Heinz EGGEN

A GIS member employed in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943 - 1944⁶⁰.

Paul EGGERT

An employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943⁶¹.

fnu ELLENDER

An employee in the German Consulate General in Istanbul in 1942⁶².

Dr. Anton EM

A German orientalist and former professor in the oriental seminar of the University of Vienna. In January 1942 the GIS planned to recruit him for its "Operation L" in the Near East. He spoke Turkish, Arabic and Persian⁶³.

(Miss) fnu ENDEMANN

An employee of the Propaganda Section in the German Embassy in Ankara, she was recalled to Germany in March 1942 because she permitted herself to be photographed in the nude⁶⁴.

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fnu ENGEL

Consular Secretary attached to "Office Grobba". In 1942 he was in charge of "accomodations" for Arab refugee leaders in Germany⁶⁵.

Lt. Colonel fnu ENGELHORN

Deputy Chief of the GIS's "OFFICE M" in June 1944⁶⁶.

(Miss) Hete von ENGELMANN

A stenotypist in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1944⁶⁷.

fnu ERNST

A Private in the German Armed Forces who was a driver in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943⁶⁸.

fnu von der ESCH

An unidentified German national in Egypt in 1939. He was possibly an archeologist who was in contact with von HENTIG, the German Envoy in Cairo⁶⁹.

Otto EISENHAUER

A German national who was once chief of Stables of the Emperor of Abyssinia and allegedly a political emissary of the Abyssinian Emperor in the Near East countries. In January 1942 the GIS planned to recruit him for its "Operation L" in the Near East⁷⁰.

Erwin ETTTEL

He was first mentioned as the German Envoy in Teheran in July 1940. When Iran was occupied by the Allies in August 1941, he returned to Berlin where he was made chief GFM advisor on Iranian matters, subordinate to RIBBENTROP through KEPPLER's office.

In June 1942 he travelled to Istanbul on a secret mission to contact King FAROUK with proposals from HITLER. After his return he was assigned to supervising activities concerning the Grand Mufti. His staff was therefore enlarged and became known as "Bureau ETTTEL". He left this position and in November 1943 was holding the post of "GFM liaison officer" ("VAA") at the headquarters of one of the German Army groups in the field⁷¹.

(Miss) Ingeborg EVERT-JANSEN von der OSTEN

A stenotypist in the office of the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1944⁷².

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Eugen FABER

He was born in 1891. A teacher of technical drafting by profession, he taught in Jaffa, Palestine up to World War II. He spoke Arabic. In 1941 his address in German was Rehbruecke near Potsdam, Hindenburgstrasse 16. In April 1941 he served in the headquarters of the German Army in Berlin and volunteered for GIS activity in Arab countries⁷³.

Herbert FABER

He was born in Palestine in 1905. He was a bank clerk by profession and lived for about ten years in Nairobi, Kenya, the last time as an independent building contractor. He spoke Arabic and several African languages. In April 1941 he was serving with the German Army and was considered for recruitment by the GIS for activities in Africa or an Arab country⁷⁴.

Major Richard FALKE

He was a member of the German Air Force and at one time had been assigned to the headquarters of the 16th German Army. He had been a World War I pilot in the Suez Canal area. In 1941 his private address was Bad Bertrich, Villa Meduna. In April 1941 he volunteered for GIS activities in the Near East⁷⁵.

Prof. Dr. Adam FALKENSTEIN

He was born circa 1907. A university professor of old oriental languages and assyriology he was a member of German archeological expeditions to Warka, Iraq. In April 1941 he was in the German Air Force and was considered for GIS recruitment and also as a prospective member of the intended German diplomatic mission to Iraq⁷⁶.

Otto FALTS

Commercial Counselor in Vienna (Tuchlauben 7 a/19). He was a friend of Subhas Chandra BOSE.⁷⁷

fnu FAST

SS-Untersturmfuehrer and a member of the SD who in 1941 was considered for an assignment with the GIS under cover as a member of the German Consulate at Adana, Turkey⁷⁸.

Friedrich FAST

A German national and hotel owner with long experience in Arab countries. In January 1942 he was considered for recruitment by the G.S for its "Operation L" in the Near East⁷⁹.

fnu FEHL

In 1941 he was a member of the German Embassy in Paris and connected with the editing of the Arab publication "La Nation Arabe"⁸⁰.

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General Helmuth FELMY

A retired officer of the German Air Force born in 1884, he was a nephew of Envoy GROBBA. In April 1941 he was employed by a business company as a Near East specialist. During World War I he commanded a German Air Force unit in the Suez Canal Zone in Egypt. FELMY offered his services to the GIS for an assignment in the Near East and was appointed commander of the "Special Task Group FELMY", which was charged with the organization of Arab volunteer units and Arab agent training at Cap Sounion in Greece in 1941-1942⁸¹.

Dr. W. FERNAU

Born in 1911, he was employed by the I. G. Farben Company in 1941 as a Near East expert. He studied economy and oriental languages and spoke English, French, Italian, Turkish and Arabic. He disliked his position with I. G. Farben and wanted to be a correspondent for the "Frankfurter Zeitung", but I. G. Farben refused to release him on grounds of war priority. He is believed to be identical with Friedrich-Wilhelm FERNAU, an employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944⁸².

Friedrich-Wilhelm FERNAU

He was an NCO of the German Armed Forces and was employed in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944. He is believed to be identical with Dr. W. FERNAU, a Near East specialist for the I. G. Farben Company in 1941⁸³.

Lieutenant Erwin Otto FINK

A member of the Abwehr staff of the Abwehr and chief of the GIS base in Teheran in 1940-1941, under cover as Assistant to the German Commercial Attache⁸⁴.

[Miss] Ina von FRKS

A GIS member under cover as a stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Istanbul in 1942⁸⁵.

Otto F. SCHER

A German settler in Tetuan in 1939, presumably in contact with the GIS⁸⁶.

Karl F. SCHER

Assistant of the German Police Attache (of the RSHA), Ernst GUDJONS, in Tangier in 1944. He was expelled from Tangier by the Spanish authorities in May 1944⁸⁷.

Dr. Ina FISCHER

A physician who was a member of the German Legation in Kabul in 1942-1943⁸⁸.

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Heinrich FLASS

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Ceuta in 1944⁸⁹.

Wilhelm von FLUEGGE-SPECK, alias Roland LAUSING

A GIS agent under cover as a professor at an unidentified educational Turkish institute. He also advised the German Embassy in Ankara on economic matters. In 1942-1944 he was active in Turkish student circles and in contact with Dr. Paul LEVERKUEHN, chief of the GIS base in Istanbul⁹⁰.

Gustav FOCK

A GIS member in Tangier, presumably attached to the GIS group "RECKE" in 1944⁹¹.

Waldemar FORST

An SD agent who travelled on operational missions to Italy, Serbia and Greece in 1942 in connection with GIS' Near East activities⁹².

fnu FRANK

An engineer employed by the "HAMAWERK" Company (a German firm in Haifa). In 1939 he was in contact with Karl RUFF, a GIS agent in Haifa⁹³.

Walter FRANK

A paymaster attached to the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944⁹⁴.

Lt. Colonel fnu FREUND

An Abwehr officer in Berlin in 1944⁹⁵.

Viktor FRIEDE

A member of the "Nazi Party's Organization Abroad" and its leader in Turkey in 1942-1943, under cover as a representative for matters concerning German citizens in Turkey. He headed the Nazi Party's intelligence network in Turkey⁹⁶.

fnu FROHWEIN

An Envoy at the GFM, he dealt with GIS activities in Turkey in 1944⁹⁷.

Joachim FUEGEMANN, aka Joachim FUEHLEMANN

A Naval spotter and member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier after July 1943, under cover as a German consular employee. In October 1944 he was reportedly still in Tangier⁹⁸.

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Herbert GAERTNER

A paymaster in the Abwehr he was attached to the office of the German Military Attache in Turkey in 1943⁹⁹.

(Miss) Irene GALLIEN

In 1941-1943 she was a stenotypist at the German Legation in Kabul and became engaged to Captain WITZEL, chief of the GIS base in Kabul. Her mother's address (1943) was (fnu) GALLIEN, Koenigsberg, Tragheimer - Kirchstrasse 69¹⁰⁰.

(Miss) Marie GANGLBERGER

She was an Abwehr member under cover as a stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1942-1944¹⁰¹.

Dr. fnu GASKEL

A German official who took part in a conference of GFM officials with the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI in 1942¹⁰².

Thomas GEISEHOFER

An RSHA agent and member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan after July 1943, under cover as a German consular employee. He returned to Germany in September 1944¹⁰³.

Captain Max GERL, alias BORIS

He was born on 1 January 1898 in Cologne and in 1941 his home address was Pforzheim, Friedenstrasse 145. He was a member of the Economic Section of the Abwehr I of the Abwehr in Switzerland in 1941-1942. He worked under German diplomatic cover as a scientific advisor to the German Legation in Bern and surveilled the activities of members of the Afghan Military Mission during their stay in Switzerland in 1941¹⁰⁴.

fnu GEYER

He was a member of the GFM with the rank of Legation Secretary and in 1942 was assigned to the GFM department concerned with military and GIS matters¹⁰⁵.

fnu GIBHARDT

An Abwehr member in Casablanca in 1942 under cover as a member of the German Control Commission (AIK)¹⁰⁶.

Captain fnu GLOGER

He was an officer for "special duties" with the German High Command (OKH). In 1942 he was proposed for GIS work in the Caucasus under cover as Assistant Military Attache in Ankara¹⁰⁷.

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1st Lieutenant Hermann GOERITZ, aka Harald GOERITZ, aka Herrmann GOERITZ, aka Hermann GOERITZ

He was born on 24 November 1899 in Nuerenberg. He was a member of the Abwehr III of the Abwehr and was assigned to the GIS group "RECKE" in 1941-1944, under cover as German Vice-Consul in Tangier¹⁰⁸.

Mathias GOERITZ

A German lecturer at the German school ("Deutsche Academie") in Tangier. His expulsion by Spanish authorities, presumably for GIS activities, was expected in May 1944¹⁰⁹.

Dr. Inu GRAEFE

An officer of Department IV of the RSHA with the rank of "SS-Sturmbannfuehrer", he negotiated with the GFM the integration of SD agents in the German diplomatic mission in Turkey in 1941. In October 1942 he went to Turkey to promote better cooperation between the GIS and the Turkish Intelligence Service. His home address in 1942 was Berlin, Berkaerstrasse 32¹¹⁰.

Dr. Ulrich Hans von GRANOW

From 1932-1934 he had served as Secretary with the German Legation in Baghdad. In 1941 he was an official in the Cultural Department of the GFM with the rank of Legation Counselor. He spoke good Arabic and in 1941 was selected a member of the contemplated German diplomatic mission to Iraq, and for GIS work in the Near East. When this assignment did not materialize (because of the Allied occupation of Iraq) GRANOW was sent to Athens in November 1941 and assigned to GFM liaison duties with the special task group "FELMY" and with the Arab Section of Radio Athens. In April 1942 he accompanied Arab refugee leaders on their visit to Rome and as of December 1942 he became a member of the Arab Committee at the GFM in Berlin. In June 1944 for reasons not stated, he left the GFM to join the German Army¹¹¹.

Dr. Fritz GROBBA

In October 1939 GROBBA was the German Envoy in Baghdad, and also accredited as the Envoy to Saudi Arabia. He had exercised great influence in Arab circles in Baghdad and established contact with the Pan-Arab Nationalist Movement. He was active in the GIS' Near East operations, meddled in internal Arab affairs, and was openly accused by the British authorities of having plotted with the late King GHAZI of Iraq for the annexation of Kuwait. The British also accused him of stirring up trouble in Persian Gulf countries. GROBBA also conducted negotiations with King Ibn SAUD and inducted Ibn SAUD's Counselor Halid AL-HUD to visit Berlin in May 1939.

When Iraq broke off diplomatic relations with Germany at the beginning of the war in 1939, he returned to Berlin and was attached to KEPPLER's office ("BUREAU KEPPLER"), where he specialized

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in Arab affairs. However, his contacts and influence extended beyond the Arab sphere. Among his acquaintances were many prominent Turks, Iranians and Afghans. Thus, in December 1940, he was involved in GFM plans to smuggle arms via Turkey to Iran and was in personal contact with Iranian princes Obeid ULLAH and Hussein RAHMANI.

In the spring of 1941 GROBBA assisted Admiral CANARIS in strengthening GIS networks in the Near East.

When the Iraqi-British conflict began in May 1941, he flew to Baghdad to support GHAILANI. He was accompanied by Capt. KOHLHAAS of the Abwehr. When their mission failed, the GFM and the Abwehr blamed each other for the failure.

Upon his return to Berlin GROBBA was chief of the "Arab Committee" in November 1941, and was entrusted with the care of the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI and their respective entourages. Subsequently the so-called "OFFICE GROBBA" was established. In the fall of 1941 he was the supervisor of the "Arab Legion" and the "Indian Legion" for the GFM.

In January 1942 GROBBA was named chief of the reorganized GFM "Arab Committee" and was at the same time a member of the "Committee for Coordination of Oriental Questions".

In February 1942, he accompanied the Grand Mufti and GHAILANI to Italy assuming there the post of "GFM Plenipotentiary for Arab Affairs". However, his flair for plots and intrigues soon caused him to clash not only with ETTEL, but also with the Grand Mufti and his followers. The Grand Mufti's repeated complaints resulted in the removal of responsibility for matters concerning the Grand Mufti from "OFFICE GROBBA". This responsibility was subsequently assigned to ETTEL in June 1942. Further interference by GROBBA in various Arab affairs (ie. "Arab Committee", "Central Islamic Institute", "Arab News Bureau" and Arab broadcasts) finally forced the GFM to take action against him. In March 1943 he was banned from taking part in Arab affairs, and was sent to Paris as a member of the GFM's Archives Commission.

From the documents under study it appears that GROBBA was an ambitious schemer who aimed at becoming a sort of Near East "Gauleiter". He favored GHAILANI over the Grand Mufti, and in return for his support, the Iraqi ex-Premier promised him material advantages upon GHAILANI's reinstatement as Prime Minister of Iraq or even of a "Greater Arabia". From the captured documents it is apparent that GROBBA was an SD informant and a confidant of SD agent, fnu WEISE, who was attached to the Grand Mufti by the RSHA¹¹².

Otto von GROTE

He was a member of the GFM's department dealing with military and GIS matters in June 1941 and was the chief of this department from August 1942 to June 1944. He held the rank of Legation Counselor. In October 1944 he was drafted into the Armed Forces and left the GFM. During his activities as chief of the above mentioned GFM department

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von GROTE was closely connected with military and GIS matters and had a leading role in the GFM's organizational changes which were necessitated by the formation of "Amt M" in March 1944. He was also a member of the SS, in which he held the rank of "SS-Sturmbannfuehrer" in November 1943¹¹³.

Dr. fnu GROEBL

He was an agent of the RSHA with the rank of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, and was considered for GIS work at Izmir, Turkey, under cover as a German consular employee. The GFM opposed the nomination because of GROEBL's previous service in Switzerland where he had been compromised and from where he had to be recalled in October 1941¹¹⁴.

Ernst GUDJONS, aka GUDJONN

An SS-Obersturmfuehrer and RSHA member who was the Police Attache in Tangier under cover as a German consular employee at Tetuan. He was recalled after the closing of the German Consulate in Tangier in 1944¹¹⁵.

Dr. fnu GUKES

A leader of the "Nazi Party's Organization Abroad" in Turkey in 1934-1936. He took part in GIS activities¹¹⁶.

Lt. Colonel (Dr.) fnu GUSE

An officer in the German Army and former Chief of Staff of the Third Turkish Army in Erzerum during World War I, he was an expert on the Near East. His home address in 1939 was Neubabelsberg, Friedrich-Karlstrasse 5¹¹⁷.

fnu HAAS

A German official supposedly stationed in Batum, in the Caucasus, in 1940 and connected with German-Iranian trade¹¹⁸.

Lt. Colonel August HAENSEL

The German Assistant Air Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944¹¹⁹.

Dr. Franz HAFNER

An interpreter in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944¹²⁰.

fnu HALL

A GIS agent in Djidda, Saudi Arabia in 1942. His secretary was (Miss) fnu PAUSCH¹²¹.

fnu HAPPE

A German official connected with German-Afghan trade in 1940. It was planned to station him in the USSR¹²².

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fnu HARBERS

A GIS member attached to the GIS base in Tabriz in 1941. After the occupation of Iran by the Allies in August 1941, he operated underground and was later arrested by the British in southern Iran. While working underground, his supervisor was Lt. Col. fnu SCHULZE¹²³.

Rudolf HARTENBACH

A GIS agent in Turkey, he was in contact with the GIS base in Istanbul¹²⁴.

Dr. Gustav HATSCHEK

A physician (eye specialist) who travelled to Mossul in Iraq in 1940, presumably on a GIS mission¹²⁵.

Oskar HEBERLEIN

A w/t operator of the GIS group "RECKE" at Tetuan in 1944, under cover as a German consular employee¹²⁶.

fnu HEBERLEIN

Legation Consulor at the German Embassy in Madrid in 1940. He was selected to go to Tetuan¹²⁷.

(Miss) Charlotte HEFTER

A member of the Abwehr III of the Abwehr, she was born on 23 May 1897. Her home address was Berlin-Schoenenberg, Landshuterstrasse 33. She was working as a clerk for KRUEGER, chief of the GIS in Tangier after July 1941; later she also worked for the GIS group "RECKE". In December 1944 she was still in Tangier¹²⁸.

Erich HEIDEN

He was born circa 1891. During World War I he served as a Lieutenant on the Staff of General KRESS von KRESSENSTEIN in the Near East. In 1941 he was co-owner of the "KONDIMA" Company in Karlsruhe, and volunteered for a GIS assignment in the Near East¹²⁹.

Johann HEIDT

An employee in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944¹³⁰.

Dr. Ernst HEINRICH

He was an engineer-architect born circa 1899. He spoke Arabic and was a member of the German archaeological expedition at Warka, Iraq, in 1931. In April 1941, while serving with the German Army in Denmark, he was considered for a GIS assignment in the Near East¹³¹.

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Hermann HENNING

A German national interned for unknown reasons by the Vichy French authorities in camp Kef in Tunis in 1941¹³².

Kurt HENSCHELL, aka HENSCHEL

An officer of the German Navy, born on 14 March 1895, who served in the German Consulates in Santiago and Paris. In February 1944, he was chief of the Code Section of the German Consulate in Istanbul; and in April 1944 the British Intelligence Service approached him in a defection attempt¹³³.

Dr. Georg Werner Otto von HENTIG, aka Dr. W. O. von HENTIG

Former German Envoy in Cairo in 1939 and chief of the "Dezernat fuer Vorderasien" (Department for Southwestern Asia) at the GFM in September 1939. He was referred to as "Major" in October 1941. Von HENTIG was an expert in Turkish affairs. He also had good contacts with Syrian refugee nationalist leaders, and in May 1941 was sent to Syria under cover as a member of the Italian Armistice Commission. During this mission, he took part in the German support of Iraq's fight against Britain.

After Iraq's fall he returned to Berlin, was entrusted with matters concerning the Pan-Turanian movement, and was given the rank "Sonderfuehrer" (specialist). As a special emissary, he went to the Caucasian front in August 1941. In November 1941 he returned to Berlin and was put in charge of all matters concerning Moslems in the Soviet Union. Von HENTIG had past connections with Afghanistan and was active in Moslem circles in Berlin¹³⁴.

Dr. fnu HERSLÆB

A GFM official scheduled to travel to Ankara for the purpose of negotiating the release of arrested GIS agents in Turkey in 1941¹³⁵.

fnu HEUSGEN

A GIS officer attached to the Africa Corps in June 1942¹³⁶.

Baron Dr. Bernd Otto von HEYDEN-RYNSCH

He was a GFM Liaison officer with the Ministry of War in 1939. From March 1940 to July 1940 he was chief of the GFM department dealing with military and GIS matters. In November 1940, he was a member of the German Embassy in Madrid. He is possibly identical with fnu von HEYDEN who was a member of the German Legation in Cairo in 1939¹³⁷.

fnu HEZINGER

Consular Secretary of the German Legation in Teheran in the summer of 1941. In October 1942 he was a member of ETTEL's staff at the GFM in Berlin. In 1944, he took part in the wholesale slaughter of Jews in Hungary¹³⁸.

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fnu HILPERT

He was an employee of the German airlines, "LUFTHANSA" in Kabul, presumably before World War II. In March 1941 he accompanied Subhas Chandra BOSE on his trip from Kabul to Germany via the USSR¹³⁹.

Harun Al Raschid HINTERSATZ

A retired Colonel of the Turkish Army and retired Major of the German Army, he was a Near East expert and was considered for a GIS assignment in the Near East in 1942 in connection with the GIS' "Operation L"¹⁴⁰.

Lieutenant (Prof. Dr.) Walter Adolf HINZ

An officer of the German Army who was a GIS member under cover as Assistant to the German Military Attache in Istanbul in 1943-1944¹⁴¹.

fnu HLENAC

A German postal official expelled from Turkey for alleged espionage activities in 1943¹⁴².

fnu HOEFLINGER

A GIS officer in Berlin in 1941¹⁴³.

Helmut HOEHNE

A driver in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944¹⁴⁴.

Dr. W. HOENERBACH

A university professor and German Army "Special Representative", he acted as Arab interpreter for the German High Command. He was in charge of Arab psychological warfare activities on the Western Front in 1939-1940¹⁴⁵.

Erich HORNBERGER

He was with the German Legation in Baghdad in 1937-1939 and in 1941 was attached to the Personnel Department of the GFM with the rank of Consular Secretary. He was selected as a possible member of the German diplomatic mission which was to return to Iraq in the spring of 1941¹⁴⁶.

fnu HUBER

An agent of Department IV of the RSHA in Bangkok in 1942¹⁴⁷.

Kurt HUEBMERSHOFEN-WASSER

A member of the Abwehr I, under diplomatic cover as German Vice-Consul in Izmir, Turkey. He was chief of the GIS base in Izmir in 1942-1944¹⁴⁸.

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Dr. fnu HUOBER

A German national and high school teacher in Baghdad in 1939. He was presumably a GIS contact¹⁴⁹.

fnu IGEL

He was a GIS agent in Istanbul in 1944¹⁵⁰.

(Miss) Dorothea IMBERG-STUDIER

A stenotypist in the office of the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1942¹⁵¹.

(Miss) Marie IMHOF

A member of the Abwehr III and served under diplomatic cover as a stenotypist in the German Consulate in Istanbul in 1941-1944¹⁵².

fnu von JAHNKE

A GFM expert on Indian affairs stationed in the Far East in 1942¹⁵³.

fnu JENKE

Envoy in the German Embassy in Ankara in 1943¹⁵⁴.

Dr. fnu JOHANSEN

An unidentified German (connected with the "Hamburg Education Board") who mediated in favor of former GIS agent von BASSEWITZ, when the latter attempted to join the German Armed forces in 1939¹⁵⁵.

Prof. Dr. fnu JORDAN

A German teacher at a Baghdad school and chief of the Baghdad organization of the Nazi Party. In 1939, he was expelled by the Iraqi Government in connection with the assassination of the British Consul in Mosul¹⁵⁶.

(Miss) Johanna KAERGEL

A stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944¹⁵⁷.

fnu KAPP

Prior to World War II, he served for ten years with the German diplomatic mission in India and was considered a GFM expert on Indian affairs. In 1942, he was at the GFM in Berlin, active in Arab propaganda. His daughter, Nele KAPP defected to the Allies in 1944¹⁵⁸.

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(Miss) Nele KAPP, aka Nelly KAPP

She was born on 31 July 1919 and was secretary to the SD chief in Turkey, Ludwig MOYZISCH, where she defected to the Allies in April 1944¹⁵⁹.

Dr. fnu KASPAR

An official in the Cultural Department of the GFM in 1941. He had previously served in the German Consulate in Tripolis and in April 1941 he was considered by the GIS for an assignment in the Near East¹⁶⁰.

fnu KAULMANN

He was a member of the Waffen SS who was a guard at the German Consulate in Istanbul in 1944 under cover as an office clerk¹⁶¹.

Waldemar KELLER, aka Anton Waldemar KELLER

A Naval observer and member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier after July 1943, under cover as a German consular employee. In October 1944, he was still in Tangier¹⁶².

Werner Eugen KERMER

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" at Melilla in 1944¹⁶³.

fnu KESSMAN

An official at the GFM passport office in Berlin. In 1943 he dealt with passport matters concerning Arab refugees in Germany¹⁶⁴.

Lt. General Karl KETTENBELL

German Air Attache in Ankara in 1944¹⁶⁵.

fnu KINZEL

A German General Staff officer connected with GIS activities in the Near East¹⁶⁶.

fnu KIRCHNER

A GIS member in Cairo in 1939¹⁶⁷.

fnu KLAUBE

A member of the German Military Control Commission at Casablanca in 1941¹⁶⁸.

fnu KLEIBER

Legation Counselor in the German Embassy in Ankara in 1942. He was active in GIS matters¹⁶⁹.

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(Miss) Marie Louise KLEINER .

A GIS member under cover as a stenotypist in the office of the German Air Attache in Istanbul in 1942-1944¹⁷⁰.

(Miss) Erika KLEPS

A stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944¹⁷¹.

fnu von KLETZKOWSKI, aka KLECZKOWSKI, aka KLETSCHKOWSKI

A member of the Abwehr III at the GIS base in Istanbul, under cover as a journalist. He worked for Captain LUDWIG of the GIS and also for General Consul TWARDOWSKI of the GFM. In February 1944 he defected to the Allies¹⁷².

Dr. Ernst KLINGMUELLER

He was born on 29 September 1914 and studied law and oriental languages. He became an employee of the German Air Ministry's "Research Institute" on 1 September 1936. He spoke the following languages: English, French, Arabic, Hebrew, Haussa, Swahili and some Italian. In 1939, he applied for a job at the GFM and was introduced to von RIBBENTROP, but the GFM was unable to hire him because his work with the "Research Institute" was of a higher war priority. In 1940, he was also assistant to Professor BJOERKMANN, of the University of Berlin. In April 1941, he was considered for a GIS assignment in the Near East. In 1942 he took part in the GFM's "Arab Committee" sessions in Berlin as a representative of the Air Ministry¹⁷³.

fnu KNOTHE

An official of the German Ministry of Propaganda, who was connected with the editing of an unidentified German published Arab magazine in 1941¹⁷⁴.

Werner von KOBLINSKI

An employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944¹⁷⁵.

fnu KOCH

An official of the German Administration for Occupied Eastern Territories* who went to Casablanca as a member of the German Military Control Commission in 1941¹⁷⁶.

(Miss) Paula KOCH

In 1941 she was a GIS agent under cover as a nurse at the Swiss Consulate in Beirut. She was a cut-out to GIS Arab agents

* Primarily refers to USSR territory occupied by the German Armed Forces.

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in Lebanon and Egypt. After the occupation of Syria in the summer of 1941, she was sent to Turkey where she worked under cover as stenotypist in the German Consulate in Adana. She was still in Adana in March 1944¹⁷⁷.

fnu KOEBISCH

A paymaster who was a member of the Abwehr in 1943¹⁷⁸.

(Miss) Gert rud KOELCHEN

A member of the Abwehr under cover as a stenotypist in the German Consulate at Izmir, Turkey in 1943-1944¹⁷⁹.

fnu KOESTER

Consul General at Venice in 1941, and listed as a GFM expert on Indian affairs¹⁸⁰.

Captain fnu KOHLHAAS, aka "Dr. KOHLHAAS"

He was a member of the Abwehr II and served at Abwehr in Berlin in 1939. In May 1941 he accompanied Envoy GROBBA to Baghdad during the Iraqi coup. The differences that arose between them during the mission were also the subject of a controversy between Admiral CANARIS and the GFM¹⁸¹.

Lambert KONZELMANN, aka Lampert KONZELMANN

In July 1943 he was a radio operator of the GIS group, "RECKE" in Tangier, under cover as a German consular employee. In October 1944 he was still in Tangier¹⁸².

Dr. Franz W. KOPP

A GIS agent from Geneva and a collaborator of GIS' agent LORENZ. He lived for many years in Alsace where he claimed to have been born. In 1940, KOPP lived in Paris and was in constant contact with the Director General of the European Section of the Standard Oil Company, BARSLAN-FINALY, from whom he obtained assistance in several GIS operations¹⁸³.

fnu KOSLOWSKI

A Waffen SS member who was a guard in the German Consulate in Istanbul in 1944, under cover as an office assistant¹⁸⁴.

fnu KRAMER

A GIS member who was under cover as German Vice-Consul in Melilla, Spanish Morocco in 1943-1944¹⁸⁵.

Hans KRAMARZ

As a Legation Secretary at the GFM, he was the GFM representative with the headquarters of the 16th German Army

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in 1939. In May 1940 he was Deputy Chief of "Referat Partei" (Nazi Party liaison desk) of the GFM's Department "Germany". In July 1940 he assumed charge of the GFM's department concerned with military and intelligence matters; he directed this department until August 1942. He was then attached to the German diplomatic mission in Spain¹⁸⁶.

Major fnu KRAPPE

A German Army officer attached to the Indian Legion in Germany in 1943¹⁸⁷.

Dr. W. KRAUEL

German Consul General in Geneva who was in contact with Arab refugee nationalist leaders in Switzerland in 1942¹⁸⁸.

Guenther KRAUS

A GIS member scheduled to go to Tangier under cover as clerk at the German Consulate in Tangier in 1944¹⁸⁹.

Friedrich KRAUSE

An employee in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944¹⁹⁰.

Captain fnu KREHL

He was a member of Abwehr II who in 1942 was mentioned in connection with GIS activities in Turkey¹⁹¹.

(Mrs.) Dr. fnu KRETSCHMAR

She was a GFM employee and oriental expert. She was assigned to Rome in 1941 to serve as liaison between the GFM and Indian refugee leader SHEDAI¹⁹².

Dr. fnu KRIEGER

Legation Counselor in the Visa Section of the GFM in Berlin in 1942, he dealt with passport matters concerning Near East political refugees who resided in Germany at that time¹⁹³.

Dr. Hans Anton KROLL

German Envoy in Ankara, connected with GIS activities in 1940-1943¹⁹⁴.

Heinrich KROELL, aka Heinz KROELL, aka KROLL

A w/t operator in the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier in 1942-1944, under cover as a clerk in the German Consulate¹⁹⁵.

Hans Paul KRUEGER

A GIS member with the rank of "Special Representative" who was assigned to Tangier in August 1940 under cover as German

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Vice Consul. In 1943 he became a member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Spanish Morocco and Tangier. After the departure of Colonel RECKE in January 1944, KRUEGER was placed in charge of GIS activities in North Africa¹⁹⁶.

fnu KRUEMMER

He was a GFM official with the rank of Envoy. In 1942 he was connected with German propaganda efforts directed at Iran¹⁹⁷.

Erich KRUEGER

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Ceuta in 1944¹⁹⁸.

Lt. Colonel fnu von KRUMMACHER

A German Army officer attached to the Arab Legion at Cap Sunion in Greece in 1942¹⁹⁹.

Professor fnu KUEHNEL

A German orientalist²⁰⁰.

Major fnu KUMMROW

A GIS officer in Berlin connected with Near East operations in 1944²⁰¹.

fnu KUNERT

A GIS courier between Berlin and Teheran in 1941-1942²⁰².

fnu KURMIS

A member of the RSHA with the rank of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, he was selected to go to Trapezunt in 1941 under cover as a German consular employee²⁰³.

Friedrich LACHER

A driver in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²⁰⁴.

Emil Willi Otto LAMPRECHT

A naval observer and member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier under cover as an employee of the German Consulate in 1943-1944²⁰⁵.

fnu LANGENHEIM

He was born in Tetuan, the son of a prominent German settler. In 1942 he was a member of the GIS attached to GIS leader, GIBHARDT under cover as a member of the German

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Armistice Commission at Casablanca. After the Allied landing at Casablanca, LANGENHEIM was attached to the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier. He was compromised when a w/t set was found in his own villa at Tangier. This led to his expulsion by the Spanish authorities in May 1943²⁰⁶.

"Roland LAUSING," true name Wilhelm von FLUEGGE SPECK

The alias of a member of the GIS (presumably of the PP and PM component of the Abwehr) who went on a sabotage mission to Turkey and India in 1940. He was in contact with the GIS in Berlin through a cut-out, fnu von STRUENSE (chief of the German Lufthansa in Turkey)²⁰⁷.

Josef LEDERBAUER

An NCO of the German Armed Forces who was a GIS member under cover as an employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Turkey in 1943²⁰⁸.

fnu LENGELING

He was a member of the Nazi Party who was an expert on the Near East. In Saudi Arabia (presumably prior to World War II) he embraced the Islamic faith for opportunistic reasons. In January 1942, he was working on a card index* of all important Arab personalities listing, among other details, their various weaknesses, such as drug addiction, corruptness, abnormalities, etc. In January 1942 he was selected for a GIS assignment in the Near East in connection with the GIS' "Operation L" in Egypt²⁰⁹.

Dr. Heinz LENZEN

He was born in 1901. Although an architect by profession, he took part in German archeological expeditions to Warka, Iraq. He spoke Arabic and attended a military school of languages in order to learn African dialects. In 1941 he served with the German Army in France. In April 1941 he was considered for a GIS assignment in an Arab country²¹⁰.

fnu LETSCH

An interpreter in Arabic and a member of the propaganda unit of the German Army in Tripolis in 1942²¹¹.

fnu LECHNER

He was a member of the RSHA who was a w/t operator under cover as an employee of the German Consulate in Tangier. After his transfer to the German Consulate in Tetuan in June 1944, he was expelled by the Spanish authorities²¹².

* Not located among the captured documents examined to date.

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Josef LEDERBAUER

He was a member of the Abwehr under cover as a driver in the office of the German Military Attache in Istanbul in 1942-1944²¹³.

fnu LEIPZIGER

He was a former Spanish Foreign Legionnaire who was a member of the GIS group "RECKE". He was compromised while shadowing General ORGAZ, the Spanish High Commissioner in Tangier and was expelled from Spanish Morocco in March 1943²¹⁴.

Dr. Harald LEITHE-JASPER

He was a GFM official with the rank of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer. In 1942 he served in Rome and in 1944 as Legation Counselor with the German Embassy in Turkey. In June 1944 he was a member of the Information Department of the GFM in Berlin²¹⁵.

fnu von LERSNER

A former GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor. He was reported by the British press to have travelled to Turkey on a special (presumably GFM) mission in 1939²¹⁶.

Captain (Dr.) Paul LEVERKUEHN, German cryptonym: POLLUX

In 1940 he was an Abwehr officer in Tabriz, Iran and Admiral Canaris wanted to appoint him as the chief of the GIS in that station. In June 1941 he was assigned to Turkey where he was under cover as the Assistant Military Attache. He was chief of the GIS base in Istanbul from where he directed GIS operations into Arab countries. He met most of the prominent Arab nationalist leaders who sought political asylum in or passed through Turkey during World War II, and was one of the most important GIS operatives in the Near East during that period. In March 1944 he was recalled to Germany presumably as a consequence of the defection of GIS members in Turkey in the spring of 1944. However, reports indicated that he was still in Istanbul in May 1944²¹⁷.

fnu von LEWINSKI, (Sr.)

He was a former GFM Consul General and a known Near East expert. In May 1942 he was selected to go on a GIS mission to King Ibn SAUD, but the GFM objected on the grounds that von LEWINSKI was too well known in the Near East²¹⁸.

fnu von LEWINSKI, (Jr.)

He was a GFM official and nephew of Consul General LEWINSKI, (Sr.). LEWINSKI (Jr.) served in the German Consulate in Cairo²¹⁹.

Comtesse Vicky LEYDEN, nee OPPENHEIM, widowed FRANKENBERG

A cousin of Max von OPPENHEIM (the Near East expert and retired GFM official and GIS agent). During World War II she lived

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in Montreux, Switzerland. Her husband, fnu LEYDEN, was former German Consul in Cairo. In 1941 she was in touch with the exiled Arab leader, Emir Chekib ARSLAN, who was then in Geneva²²⁰.

Walter LINDE

A GIS member under cover as a clerk in the German Consulate in Istanbul in 1944²²¹.

fnu LINDEMANN

In 1940 he was chief of the MELCHERS COMPANY in Bremen, which had branches in China, Turkey and Iraq. Some of the Company's foreign personnel worked for the GIS with the consent of the Company's central office²²².

fnu LITTER

In 1942 he was a GFM official in the section concerned with Military and GIS matters.²²³

Ernst LOCHMANN, aka Erno LOCHMANN

He was a member of the PP and PM component of the Abwehr. In 1942-1944 he was with the GIS group "RECKE" under cover as a driver in the German Consulate in Tangier. He was a "technical specialist". His date of birth was 1911²²⁴. He was a member of Abwehr II.

Erich LOCHNER

An NCO of the German Armed Forces and an Abwehr member, he was under cover as an employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Istanbul in 1942-1944²²⁵.

Captain Hans LOEWE

A German Army officer attached to the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²²⁶.

fnu LOIDER

He was a Private First Class in the German Armed Forces. In 1944 consideration was given to assigning him to the monitoring service of the GIS base in Istanbul²²⁷.

Fritz Wilhelm LORENZ, alias Francois LONCLE

Born on 20 January 1913 in Cuxhaven, his home address in 1942 was Berlin-Heinesdorf, Neukirchenstrasse 13. A GIS agent with the rank of SS-Obersturmfuehrer, he was a member of the ABETZ group and executed GIS missions in France in April-May 1940. In November 1941 he was a member of RIBBENTROP's staff and was selected to carry out the GIS mission in the Near East (i. e. "Operation L"), which aimed at establishing a new GIS net in Egypt and other Arab countries. The operation did not progress beyond the preparatory stage, and in October 1942 LORENZ returned to an SS unit, after his preparatory work in Spain had been compromised²²⁸.

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Major I. G. LORENZ

A member of the German Military Control Commission at Casablanca in 1941²²⁹.

Ludwig LOSBICHLER

He was a German businessman in Tangier and had formerly (prior to May 1944) been a member of Abwehr III. He was expelled from Tangier by the Spanish authorities in May 1944²³⁰.

fnu LOSS

He was a GIS (RSHA) member with the rank of SS-Sturmbannfuehrer. In 1941 he was selected for a GIS assignment in Alexandrette, Turkey under German consular cover. His appointment was cancelled, however²³¹.

Captain Thomas LUDWIG, @ LEWIN, @ LEVIN, @ ALADIN

He was born on 10 April 1895 in Vienna. From 1943-1944 he was a member of Abwehr III and served under cover as Consular Secretary in the German Consulate General in Istanbul. He presumably was chief of the CI component of the Abwehr in Turkey. In March 1944 he was still in Istanbul²³².

fnu LUEDERS

An official in the Political Department of the GFM in Berlin in 1942. He participated in sessions of the GFM's Arab Committee²³³.

Vice Admiral Rolf von der MARWITZ

In 1943-1944 he was chief of the GIS network in Turkey under cover as German Naval Attache in Ankara²³⁴.

Colonel fnu MAURER

In 1942 he was an officer in Abwehr I and served in Berlin and directed Tripolis operations²³⁵.

Otto MAYER

In 1943 he was a speaker on "Azad Hind Radio", Radio Berlin's Indian propaganda broadcasts²³⁶.

Wilhelm MAIER, aka MEIER, aka MEY, aka Willi MEYER

In 1944 he was a member of the RSHA and an assistant to SD chief SCHULZE, in Tangier, under cover as a German consular employee. He was expelled from Tangier by the Spanish authorities in May 1944²³⁷.

Georg Friedrich MEIXNER, aka MAIXNER

In July 1943, he was a naval observer and a member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier, under German consular cover. In

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October 1944, he was still in Tangier.²³⁸

Dr. WILHELM MELCHERS

In 1939 he was a member of the German consulate in Haifa. Later he was an official in the GFM with the rank of Legation Counselor and held the position of chief of a section in the GFM's Political Department. Listed as an expert on Indian matters, he was a member of the Indian and Arabian Committees and dealt with matters concerning GIS activities in the Near East and India. He was also active in Islamic circles in Berlin during World War II.²³⁹

Prof. fnu von MENDE

An official of the German Ministry for the Occupied Territories, he was an expert on Caucasian matters and in 1942 was scheduled to go to Turkey to contact Caucasian emigres.²⁴⁰

Dr. fnu MESSERSCHMIDT

A philologue from Hamburg who was active in Indian matters. His wife (presumably a GFM employee) worked for the GFM's Indian Committee. In 1942 both were scheduled to go to Rome to assist the German Embassy in dealing with Indian affairs.²⁴¹

Klemens MENSE

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" at Ceuta in 1944.²⁴²

Lieutenant (Dr.) Rolf MERKEL

He was a member of the Abwehr under diplomatic cover as a courier between Berlin and Ankara from 1942-1944. He was born in 1901.²⁴³

Johannes Ph. MERKLIN, aka John Ph. MERKLIN

He was born in 1891 and in 1941 his residence was in Potsdam (Sedanstrasse 26). He had business contacts in Syria prior to World War II and enjoyed good relations with Syrian tribal leaders. He also had lived in Mexico (time not identified) and spoke French as well as Spanish. In April 1941 he volunteered for a GIS assignment in Syria.²⁴⁴

fnu MERTZ, @ METZLER

He was an agent of the Abwehr I segment of the Abwehr base in Hamburg and worked independently in Tetuan in 1943. He compromised his code, and his w/t contact with his home base, and was recalled to Germany in January 1944.²⁴⁵

fnu MEYER

He was a Private First Class in the German Armed Forces and a member of the GIS under cover as a driver in the office of the Military Attache in Ankara in 1943.²⁴⁶

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(Miss) fnu MEYER

She was a member of the Abwehr under cover as a stenotypist in the office of the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1942²⁴⁷.

Johann Adolf Kurt MEYER

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" at Ceuta in 1944²⁴⁸.

Lt. Colonel fnu MEYER-RICKS

A GIS officer who was Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion's training unit at Camp Sunion, Greece in 1942²⁴⁹.

Captain fnu MINKWITZ

He was an Abwehr II officer and served in Berlin in 1943²⁵⁰.

fnu MIROW

He was an official of the GFM with the rank of Legation Secretary and served as a member of the "OFFICE GROBBA" in 1942²⁵¹.

fnu MISSIR

He was a member of the Abwehr III segment of Abwehr base in Izmir, Turkey from 1942-1944²⁵².

Erich MOHR

A business representative in North Africa of the German commercial firm, DUENSING of Boizenburg, Germany. He was expelled from French North Africa by French authorities in 1939, presumably for engaging in GIS activities²⁵³.

fnu MOHR

German Consul in Tangier in 1943-1944. He was connected with GIS activities, and was possibly identical with Erich MOHR, a business representative expelled from French North Africa in 1939²⁵⁴.

Colonel Erich MORELL

German Air Attache in Ankara in 1943²⁵⁵.

(Miss) Rosemarie MORELL

A stenotypist in the office of the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1944. She was probably a relative of Col. Erich MORELL, the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1943²⁵⁶.

fnu MORLOCK

He was a representative of the German firm "RHEINMETTAL WERKE" and went to Afghanistan in 1940 in connection with the

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Afghan Government's purchase of German armaments²⁵⁷.

Ludwig MOYZISCH

A member of the RSHA and the SD chief in Turkey from 1940 to 1944, he was under cover as German Commercial Attache in Ankara²⁵⁸.

Helmuth MUETZE

A GIS member under cover as an employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943²⁵⁹.

Kurt MUNZEL

An official of the GFM, he was a member of the Cultural Department's Section, "Broadcasting VII-Orient", and had been a member of the German Legation in Cairo. In 1941 he was a member of the Council of Elders of the "Islamic Institute in Berlin. In April 1941, he was considered for a GIS assignment in the Near East²⁶⁰.

Major Carl-Heinz NETTE

Assistant Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²⁶¹.

Captain fnu NIESE

An Abwehr officer who served in "Office RASERHORN" (GIS radio communications) at the Abwehr headquarters in Berlin in 1942²⁶².

fnu NOEHRING

German Consul in Tangier in 1941-1942²⁶³.

Gottfried von NOSTITZ, aka Siegfried von NOSTITZ

Depty to the chief of the GFM's department handling Military and GIS matters in 1939²⁶⁴.

fnu OBERNDOERFFER

A GIS agent who was on a GIS mission in Afghanistan in 1941 under cover as a research scientist of tropical diseases. He was shot to death under undisclosed circumstances²⁶⁵.

Max von OPPENHEIM

Born in 1860, he was a GFM official in Cairo in 1892-1893. During World War I he was in charge of GFM intelligence activities in Egypt. He was also active as a GIS agent in Istanbul during an unspecified period. He was considered as one of the top German Near East experts. In 1942 he was still active in Arab matters and was the chief of the "Orient Research Institute"

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(in Berlin), founded with the help of his personal donations. He had wide spread contacts with various Near East personalities, both German and native. He assisted in editing the German-sponsored magazine "La Nation Arabe" in Paris, served as a GIS advisor on the Near East, and relayed to the GIS all intelligence and spotting reports sent to him by Emir Chekib ARSLAN. His last visit to the Near East was in 1939 when he travelled to Syria and Iraq, presumably on a GIS mission²⁶⁶.

Philip OTTMAR

An office clerk in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944²⁶⁷.

fnu von PAPPENHEIM

German Vice Consul in Tangier in 1942-1944²⁶⁸.

Ewald Christian PASCHKES

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan in 1944²⁶⁹.

Friedrich PAULUS

A member of the GIS base in Muenster, Germany under cover as "European Press" correspondent in Turkey in 1943-1944. In February 1944 he defected to the Allies²⁷⁰.

(Miss) fnu PAUSCH

A secretary to GIS agent fnu HALL in Djidda, Saudi Arabia in 1942²⁷¹.

fnu PETER-PIRKHAM

He was appointed Consul General in Tetuan in May 1944²⁷².

Alexander PETERSEN

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier in 1944²⁷³.

Erich PFEFFER

According to the "Western Press" he was appointed leader of the reorganized GIS network in Turkey in June 1944²⁷⁴.

Lt. Commander fnu PFEIFFER

A German Navy officer who served in the GIS' Berlin headquarters in 1944²⁷⁵.

Franz PFEIFFER

A driver in the office of the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944²⁷⁶.

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(Miss) Margot PFUETTZER

The German wife of Major Guisepe COMELLI (chief of the Italian Intelligence Service in French and Spanish North Africa during World War II). Her home address in 1944 was in Berlin (SO 36, Falkensteinstrasse)²⁷⁷.

Willi PIETSCH

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier in 1944²⁷⁸.

Hans PILGER

German Envoy in Kabul during World War II, he figured prominently in GIS operations in the Near East and India²⁷⁹.

Clara PILGER

The wife of the German Envoy in Afghanistan. In 1939 she requested a USSR transit visa in order to join her husband²⁸⁰.

fnu PIRKL

A German national and former Foreign Legionnaire who was arrested in French Africa by the French authorities for alleged espionage activities in 1943²⁸¹.

Johann PISCHEK

A GIS member assigned to the GIS base in Tetuan in December 1944 under cover as a consular employee²⁸².

fnu PIWONKA

He was a GIS member attached to the GIS base in Tabriz in 1941. After the Allied occupation of Iran in August 1941 he participated in underground activities under the supervision of Lt. Colonel fnu SCHULTZE. Later he was arrested by the British in southern Iran²⁸³.

Ludwig PLASA

A member of the GIS, he was under cover as a janitor in the German Consulate General in Istanbul in 1944²⁸⁴.

Count fnu PODEWILS

In 1941 he was a GFM official with the rank of Envoy and was listed as an expert on Indian matters²⁸⁵.

fnu POERZGEN

Press Attache at the German Consulate in Tangier in 1944²⁸⁶.

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Major fnu PORETZKIN

He was the Abwehr officer of the Abwehr's Code Department in 1944²⁸⁷.

fnu PREUSS

A Waffen-SS member who was a guard at the German Consulate in Istanbul in 1943 under cover as a consular employee²⁸⁸.

Captain fnu PREUSSER-VOLKER

He was the Assistant Military Attache in Turkey in 1943 and probably a member of the Abwehr²⁸⁹.

Dr. fnu PRUEFER

He was a GFM official with the rank of Envoy who was in charge of Arab matters in December 1942²⁹⁰.

Lt. Colonel fnu PUTZ

He was an Abwehr II officer and served in Berlin in 1942-1943²⁹¹.

(Miss) Gisela QUITZAU

A stenotypist with the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan in 1943-1944²⁹².

Dr. W. RADEBOLD

A physician at a military hospital in Berlin in 1941 who had previously lived in the Caucasus. As a hobby he studied oriental languages and spoke Turkish and Persian. In April 1941 he volunteered for a GIS assignment in the Near East²⁹³.

Dr. fnu RAHN

Legation Counselor with the German Embassy in Paris in 1941. In May 1941 he took part in organizing the shipment of arms to Iraq. In 1942 he was in charge of Arab affairs at the Paris German Embassy and dealt with matters concerning the Near East. In 1943 he assisted GIS activities in Tunisia²⁹⁴.

Captain fnu RASERHORN

He was in charge of communications at Abwehr headquarters in Berlin in 1940²⁹⁵.

fnu RASMUSS, aka RASSMUSS, German cryptonym: MAY

A GIS member under cover as German Commercial Attache at the German Legation in Kabul in 1941-1943. Prior to the arrival of Captain WITZEL in September 1941, RASMUSS was the chief of the GIS base in Kabul; subsequently he assisted Captain WITZEL.

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in GIS operations. After the recall of Captain WITZEL from Afghanistan in September 1943, RASMUSS again took charge of GIS operations but he too, was recalled in October 1943 after the RIS approached him with a defection offer. RASMUSS proved to be a good operator and laid the foundation for the vast "M-Organization" which in effect was the GIS intelligence network in India²⁹⁶.

fnu RATHJEN

A German national who presumably lived for a time in Yemen. Allegedly he was the only European allowed to use the familiar form of speech with Imam JACHTA of Yemen. He was said to have been in possession of a personal letter by Imam JACHTA granting RATHJEN permission to enter Yemen at any time. In 1942 RATHJEN was selected for a GIS assignment in the Near East in connection with the GIS' "Operation L"²⁹⁷.

Hans RECK

An employee in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944²⁹⁸.

Colonel Johann RECKE

An Abwehr officer who was chief of the GIS group "RECKE", which operated in Tangier and Spanish Morocco in 1943-1944²⁹⁹.

Lothar REICH

A GIS member under cover as a driver in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944³⁰⁰.

Herrmann REICHARDT

A German postal official who was expelled from Turkey for alleged espionage activities in 1943³⁰¹.

Gerda von REICHEL

A stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944³⁰².

Franz REICHERT

Presumably a GIS agent in or from Palestine. The British Intelligence Service in Turkey was conducting traces on him in 1942³⁰³.

Friedrich REIMANN

He was a member of the Abwehr and was dispatched to Turkey in 1943 by the GIS base in Prague³⁰⁴.

fnu REKOWSKI

A GFM official who was a member of "OFFICE GROBBA" and of the GFM's Arab Committee in 1942³⁰⁵.

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Colonel fnu REMER

German Military Attache in Tangier in 1943-1944³⁰⁶.

fnu RENGERS

An NCO of the German Armed Forces, he was attached to the German diplomatic mission in Ankara. He defected to the Allies in March 1944³⁰⁷.

fnu RENKEN

An RSHA member with the rank of SS-Obersturmbann-fuehrer. He took part in GIS activities in Turkey in 1944³⁰⁸.

fnu RESCHHAUSEN

A German settler in Tangier, he had previously been German Honorary Consul at Larache (time not specified)³⁰⁹.

Lieutenant General Hans RHODE

He was the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1942-1944 and participated in the conduct of GIS activities in Turkey³¹⁰.

Dr. fnu RICHTER

He was a GFM official who had served in India prior to World War II and was considered an expert in Arab affairs. He was the German Consul General in Morocco in 1939. In 1941 he was in Tetuan and in 1943 he was the German Consul General in Lausanne. He then returned to Tetuan as Consul General³¹¹.

fnu RIETH

German Consul in Tangier in May 1942³¹².

Georg von RIPKEN

He was a GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor and served in the GFM's Political Department. He took part in Arab Committee sessions in 1942 and otherwise dealt with matters regarding the Near East³¹³.

fnu ROEHRIG

He was a member of the German Embassy in Paris in 1943, who was in charge of contacts with Arabs living in Paris (including Arabs in contact with the GIS)³¹⁴.

Dr. Hans ROEMER

He was a member of the Abwehr with the rank of "Special Representative" stationed in Alexandrete, Turkey from 1942-1944 under cover as Consular Secretary. He was born in 1915³¹⁵.

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Captain Rudolf ROSER

He was an Abwehr officer who was chief of the GIS base in Beirut in 1941. In 1942 he was attached to the German Embassy in Ankara where he worked for Abwehr I under diplomatic cover as a scientific assistant. He took part in inciting the revolt of Kurd tribesmen in Iran in 1942³¹⁶.

Captain fnu von RUECKTESCHELL

A German naval officer who was transferred to Singapore in 1943 to serve as liaison officer with Subhas Chandra BOSE³¹⁷.

Gerhard RUEHLE

In 1942 he was a GFM official with the rank of Envoy, he served in the GFM's section, "Broadcasting VII-Orient". He also held the rank of SS- Standartenfuehrer and was concerned with Near East propaganda matters³¹⁸.

fnu RUETTNER

A German national, he was interned by French authorities in Camp Kef in 1941 for undisclosed reasons³¹⁹.

fnu RUFF

He was a member of the Abwehr under cover as an employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Istanbul in 1942³²⁰.

Karl RUFF

He was a German national born in Palestine, who was a contact man for the German Consulate in Haifa in 1939. RUFF was an architect by profession³²¹.

Lieutenant Freiherr Fritz von RUMMEL

He was an Abwehr officer attached to the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944³²².

Captain fnu RUPERTI

A German officer attached to the Indian Legion in Germany in 1943³²³.

Dr. Freiherr Enzo von SAALFELD

A physician in Cairo prior to World War II, he took part in a scientific expedition to Abyssinia and Kenya, and also in an auto excursion to Afghanistan. His home address in 1941 was Munich (Gruenewald, Hubertusstrasse 4). In 1941 he agreed to undertake a GIS assignment in the Near East or Africa. He spoke Arabic³²⁴.

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G. SANDSTEDE

He was a GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor, and served in the GFM Department of Foreign Propaganda. In 1942 he dealt with matters concerning propaganda directed at Arabs and Indians³²⁵.

Commander Werner SCHADE

Assistant Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944. He was probably a member of the Abwehr³²⁶.

Guenther SCHADECK

He was a GIS member under cover as a civilian employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Turkey in 1943³²⁷.

Dr. fnu SCHAEFER, @ Erich SCHIERENBECK

A German official who in 1939 travelled under the above alias from Afghanistan to Germany, via the USSR³²⁸.

(Miss) Evermarie SCHALLEHN

A stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944³²⁹.

Major fnu SCHENK

He was a German Army officer who was a military instructor in Afghanistan. He returned to Berlin in 1942³³⁰.

Major Gottfried SCHENKER-ANGERER

He was the Assistant Air Attache in Ankara in 1942-1944. He was probably a member of the Abwehr. He was born in 1895³³¹.

(Miss) Emilie SCHENKL

She had been an employee of the (Austrian) Post Office. She then became Subhas Chandra BOSE's secretary in Austria prior to World War II and helped to edit his book "The Indian Struggle". BOSE requested her services after his arrival in Germany and she again became his secretary in May 1941³³².

(Miss) SCHETTLER

She was a GIS member and served as a stenotypist under diplomatic cover of the German Embassy in Ankara in 1942³³³.

Dr. Fritz SCHEUERMANN

He was a GIS member attached to the German Embassy in Ankara in 1942-1943 under cover as a "Scientific Assistant". He was born in 1913³³⁴.

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fnu SCHLIEP

He was a GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor. In 1941 he founded the "Office for the East", which had a special interest in Turkmen and Caucasian affairs³³⁵.

Dr. fnu SCHLOBIES

He was a GFM official in Berlin with the rank of Legation Counselor who dealt with matters concerning Arab and Indian nationalist refugee leaders in Germany during World War II³³⁶.

fnu SCHMIDT

Chancellor in the German Legation in Kabul in 1942³³⁷.

Dr. Franz F. SCHMIDT-DUMONT

An official in the German Consulate in Istanbul in 1942, and presumably later a member of the German Ministry of Propaganda³³⁸.

Dr. fnu SCHMIDT-KRUTINA

He had been a GFM official, had held the rank of Legation Secretary, and had served in the U. S., presumably in a diplomatic capacity. He had also been a member of the Economic Section of the German Embassy in Italy where he had served from 1931-1938. In 1938 he went to Istanbul as a representative of the German tobacco company, "REEMTSMA". The SD suspected him (for undisclosed reasons) and surveilled him in 1944 although he was seriously ill at the time³³⁹.

Dr. fnu von SCHMIEDEN

He was an official of the GFM with the rank of Legation Counselor in 1941. He was considered an expert on Indian matters³⁴⁰.

fnu SCHMIEDOW

He was a SD member in Morocco (presumably Spanish Morocco) who was active in propaganda activities in 1941³⁴¹.

fnu SCHMILLENKAMP

He was a GFM official with the rank of Consular Secretary who served in the GFM section dealing with Military and GIS matters in 1943³⁴².

fnu SCHMITZ

Chief of the Ankara branch of the "Transoceanic News Agency" who complained that his subordinate correspondents were being used for GIS activities in 1942. He was in Turkey until at least March 1944³⁴³.

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Albert SCHNEIDER

A w/t operator in the GIS group "RECKE" in Melilla during 1943-1944³⁴⁴.

Rudolf SCHNITZER

A German national who was the representative of the EINHARD (Madrid) Company in Tangier. He was expelled from Tangier by the Spanish authorities in 1944³⁴⁵.

Dr. Kurt SCHNURRE

A GFM official with the rank of Envoy and deputy to Envoy RITTER for matters concerning German defense, including the GIS in 1942-1943³⁴⁶.

Colonel fnu SCHOLL

In 1942 he was a GIS officer in Bangkok and was connected with GIS activities in India³⁴⁷.

(Miss) Agnes Linda SCHOTT

A stenotypist in the office of the German Air Attache in Ankara in 1944³⁴⁸.

fnu SCHREIBER, aka SCHREINER

A GFM courier on the Berlin-Istanbul route in 1942³⁴⁹.

fnu SCHROEDER

A GFM official with the rank of Consul who served in the GFM's Personnel Department. In 1941 he was connected with the integration of GIS personnel into German diplomatic missions abroad. In 1942 he was a member of the GFM's "Arab News Agency" and took part in sessions of the "Arab Committee"³⁵⁰.

Dr. fnu SCHRUMPF PIERON

He was born in Alsace. He became a physician and resided in Cairo. In 1941 he was a GIS agent in Cairo³⁵¹.

fnu SCHUBERT

A German national and former French Foreign Legionnaire who was arrested in Rabat for espionage activities (presumably on behalf of the GIS) in 1943³⁵².

Commander fnu SCHUELLER

A German Naval officer attached to the GIS base in Istanbul in 1944. He was probably a member of the Abwehr³⁵³.

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Lt. Colonel fnu SCHULZE-BERNETT

He was a member of the Abwehr who was chief of the GIS base in Ankara from 1941-1943 under cover as Assistant Military Attache³⁵⁴.

Major Fritz SCHULZ

He was an Abwehr I in Berlin. In 1944 he was selected to replace the German Assistant Naval Attache, Commander SCHADE in Ankara in 1944³⁵⁵.

Paul SCHULZ

A member of the RSHA under consular cover in Istanbul in 1943-1944³⁵⁶.

(Miss) Gertrud SCHULZE

A stenotypist in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944³⁵⁷.

Hans Peter SCHULZE, aka SCHULZ

He was a member of the RSHA who was the SD chief in Tangier in 1944 under cover as Second Press Attache in the German Consulate. He went to Madrid in May 1944 after being expelled from Tangier³⁵⁸.

Lt. Colonel Dr. Berthold SCHULZE

He was a GIS member who was chief of the GIS base in Tabriz in 1944 under cover as Consular Secretary of the German Consulate. He returned to Germany in January 1945³⁵⁹.

Lt. Colonel Dr. Berthold SCHULZE, aka Bruno SCHULZE-HOLTHUS

He was an Abwehr officer who was chief of the GIS base in Tabriz in 1941-1942. In August 1942 after the Allied occupation of Iran he went underground. He was captured, and exchanged for a British Intelligence Service officer in January 1945³⁶⁰.

Major fnu SCHUMACHER

A Press and Propaganda officer of the German Army who was in charge of editing the Arab paper "Signal", distributed in Morocco in 1942³⁶¹.

fnu SCHWARZ

He was a LUFTHANSA Airline employee in Kabul who travelled with Subhas Chandra BOSE from Kabul to Germany via the USSR in March 1941. SCHWARZ was connected with GIS activities in Kabul.³⁶²

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fnu von SCHWEINITZ

He was a German Vice-Consul at Alexandrette, Turkey, in 1941-1943 and participated in GIS activities³⁶³.

fnu SCHWOERBEL

A GFM official connected with the editing of the German-sponsored Arab magazine "La Nation Arabe" in Paris in 1941³⁶⁴.

Captain Hans-Adolf von SCOTTI

Assistant Military Attache in Ankara in 1944³⁶⁵.

fnu SEEGER

A GFM employee who was a w/t operator for the German Legation in Kabul in 1941-1943³⁶⁶.

Hans SEIDEL

He was a member of the RSHA under cover as an employee in the German Consulate in Tangier in 1944. In May 1944, he was expelled from Tangier by the Spanish authorities and went to Madrid³⁶⁷.

fnu SEILER

He was a GFM official who participated in GIS activities in Turkey. In early 1940 he was the Press Attache in the German Embassy in Ankara. Shortly thereafter, in December 1940 reports referred to him as the German Consul General in Istanbul. In 1942 he served as liaison officer with exiled Arab leaders in Turkey. In 1944 he had returned to Ankara as Press Attache with the rank of Legation Counselor³⁶⁸.

fnu von SELCHOW

A GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor, he was chief of the GFM's Code Section in 1941-1943³⁶⁹.

fnu von SELZAM

A GFM official in Bern in 1941, he was listed as an expert in Indian affairs³⁷⁰.

fnu SETHE

A GFM official connected with the recruitment of Turkmen POWs for GIS operations in the Caucasus in 1941³⁷¹.

Major fnu SEUBERT

He was an Abwehr officer serving in Berlin, where he was connected with GIS operations in North Africa in 1942³⁷².

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Dr. fnu SEYDEL

A GFM official in Berlin, he held the rank of Legation Secretary and had previously served with the German diplomatic missions in Baghdad and Batum. He spoke Arabic and made translations for Envoy von HENTIG in connection with GIS Near East activities. In April 1941 he was selected for a GIS assignment in the Near East³⁷³.

Theodor Louis SIEFKEN

He was chief of the GIS base in Shanghai under cover as a "Scientific Assistant" in the German Consulate and in 1942 took part in the GIS' Indian operations³⁷⁴.

Major August SIMON

He was an officer in the GIS group "RECKE" in 1943-1944, under German consular cover in Tetuan. He was a notorious alcoholic and was recalled to Germany³⁷⁵.

(Miss) Hanna SOHRWEIDE

A stenotypist in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1944³⁷⁶.

fnu SOMMER

A GIS member under cover as an employee in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1942-1943³⁷⁷.

fnu SONNENHOL

As Legation Secretary in the German Embassy in Paris in 1941, he helped to edit the German-sponsored Arab magazine "La Nation Arabe". In 1942 he served for a time with the German Military Control Commission in Casablanca and in Vichy. In December 1942, he went to Tangier as German Vice-Consul. In May 1944, after the closing of the German Consulate at Tangier, he went to Tetuan; and in November 1944, he had returned to Berlin and was in charge of GFM radio communications³⁷⁸.

fnu SPANNAUS

A GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor who took part in the sessions of the "Arab Committee" in Berlin in 1942³⁷⁹.

Hermann von SPERL

A GIS member under German consular cover in Adana in 1944³⁸⁰.

Richard STAUDINGER

A driver in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944³⁸¹.

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W. G. STEFFEN

A GFM official, he served in the GFM's Press Department and had been a Nazi Party functionary in Baghdad. He was a member of the German Legation in Iraq in 1936-1939. In April 1941, he was given a GIS assignment in the Near East, and his name was included in the list of members of the new German diplomatic mission which was scheduled to go to Baghdad. In 1942 he took part in the meetings of the "Arab Committee" in Berlin³⁸².

fnu STEPHENSON, aka STEPHENSEN

He was a representative of the German Danube Shipping Company (DDSG). A GIS member, he was active in Istanbul in close cooperation with Envoy KROLL and Legation Counselor KLEIBER in Ankara in 1942³⁸³.

Hans R. STEILBERG

He was born in 1886. During World War I he was an engineer officer in the Near East. Later, he frequently travelled in the Near East as a business representative and spoke English and French. His private address in 1941 was Engelbertstrasse 3, Iserlohn, Germany. In April 1941, he volunteered his services to the GIS for an assignment in the Near East³⁸⁴.

fnu STEIN

He was a GFM official with the rank of Legation Secretary and served in the GFM's section dealing with Military and GIS matters in 1942³⁸⁵.

fnu STEINMAYER

An official in the GFM's section for Military and GIS matters in 1942³⁸⁶.

(Miss) Ellen STENDER

An interpreter in the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1944³⁸⁷.

K. STEPHANY

A German official (presumably with the Ministry of Foreign Trade) who was in contact with German business representatives in Iran in 1940³⁸⁸.

Dr. Wilhelm STILLE

He was the German Consul in Istanbul in 1943, and also held the rank of SS-Obersturmfuehrer³⁸⁹.

Walter STOCKMANN

A German national and manager of a coal depot in Oran, he was the Nazi Party chief in Oran. He was arrested by the French authorities in 1943³⁹⁰.

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Captain Rolf STOELTING

An officer attached to the office of the German Military Attache in Turkey in 1943³⁹¹.

Major fnu STOLZE

He was an Abwehr officer in 1940 and reportedly took part in supplying arms to the tribal Moslem movement, "HAKSA" in Afghanistan. In 1941 he was in Berlin³⁹².

Dr. fnu STRATIL-SAUER

It has been possible to glean a series of his activities from the captured records, but it has not been possible to establish the dates for these activities except to say that they occurred prior to World War II. He was a professor at the University of Vienna. He was active in the Austrian regional office for the Lower Danube Region; this office dealt with matters concerning German nationals residing in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia. He made several trips to inner Asia. During one of his trips to Afghanistan he shot an Afghan and was briefly imprisoned by the Afghan authorities. He was active as a journalist and edited the magazines "Freude und Arbeit" and the "Illustrierte Zeitung" in Leipzig. He was chief of the foreign section of the "German Congress Center" (not otherwise identified)

He was considered one of the top German experts on inner Asia. He joined the German Air Force as a Captain and worked for the GIS base in Sofia. In May 1942 he was sent on a GIS mission to Trapezunt to effect contacts with clandestine Pan-Turkish and Caucasian movements for the purpose of building an effective GIS network extending into the Soviet Caucasus. He was recalled (presumably to Berlin) in August 1942³⁹³.

fnu von STRUENSEE

He was chief of the LUFTHANSA Airline in Istanbul in 1940 and was considered for use as a letter drop in GIS operations connected with India³⁹⁴.

fnu STUTZEL

In 1941 he was the Berlin financial representative of the Arab nationalist leader Emir Chekib ARSLAN (who at that time was in Geneva)³⁹⁵.

fnu SUDER

A w/t operator in the GIS group "RECKE" in Tetuan in 1944³⁹⁶.

(Miss) Margarete TENDIL

A GIS agent connected with the mission of GIS agent Fritz LORENZ in France in April-May 1942³⁹⁷.

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Dr. Eberhard von THADDEN

A member of the GFM, he was a Nazi Party member of long standing. He joined the SS in 1937 and held the rank of "SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer" in 1940. In October 1943 he was promoted to the rank of "SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer". Concurrently he held the rank of Legation Counselor of the GFM. On 19 October 1944 he was chief of the GFM's section dealing with Military and GIS matters³⁹⁸.

fnu von THADEN

An NCO of the German Armed Forces attached to the GIS group "RECKE" in Tangier in 1943³⁹⁹.

fnu THOMAS

He was the German Envoy in Bangkok in 1941-1942 and was active in GIS matters concerning India⁴⁰⁰.

Major Alfred THORAN

An Abwehr officer, he was the Assistant Air Attache in Ankara in 1941-1943⁴⁰¹.

Lt. Colonel fnu THORING

An Abwehr officer in Berlin in 1942⁴⁰².

Albert TILS

An employee of the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944⁴⁰³.

Dr. fnu TISMER

He was the former Commercial Attache in the German Legation in Teheran and a member of "OFFICE ETTTEL" at the GFM in 1942-1943. He represented "OFFICE ETTTEL" at meetings of the "Arab Committee" in 1942-1943⁴⁰⁴.

Ludwig TOCKUS

In 1941 he was interned by French authorities in Camp Kef in Tunis⁴⁰⁵.

fnu TRAPPE

A GIS agent in Turkey in 1941⁴⁰⁶.

Ignat TREBITSCH-LINCOLN, alias: CHOU-KUNG, Dr. Theodor LEHOTSKY, Andor LAKATOS, Thomas LOFRINCZ, Dr. Johann LANG, Thomas LONGFORD

A well-known intelligence operator in Asia who was in Shanghai in 1941 where he approached the GIS with an offer of cooperation in German activities in India and Tibet. After an exchange of views

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between Berlin and the GIS base in Shanghai, the GIS in Berlin rejected his offer⁴⁰⁷.

Dr. Adam von TROTT zu SOLZ

He was born in 1909 and had studied in the USA in 1936-1938. He joined the GFM in 1939 and worked in the Information Department. In 1944 he was with the GFM section concerned with Military and GIS matters, and held the rank of Legation Counselor. He was also connected with Near East and Indian affairs⁴⁰⁸.

fnu von TRUETZSCHLER

A GFM official who was active in propaganda matters concerning Iran in 1942⁴⁰⁹.

Dr. fnu von TWARDOWSKI

He had been attached to the German Embassy in Moscow and was the German General Consul at Istanbul in 1943-1944. In May 1944 he was investigated by the SD in connection with the defection of the GIS member, KLETSCHKOWSKI⁴¹⁰.

Otto ULRICH

A member of the GIS group "RECKE" in Ceuta in 1944⁴¹¹.

Dr. Robert ULSHOEFER

A GIS member under cover as a "Technical Employee" in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara from 1942-1944⁴¹².

fnu UNTERBERG

A GIS agent who was assigned to the "GFM Office for the French Protectorate" at Casablanca in 1941⁴¹³.

Captain (Dr.) Wilhelm UPPENBORN

A German Army reserve officer who was attached to the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944⁴¹⁴.

Prof. (Dr.) Paul VAGELER

A former German colonial official (presumably prior to World War II), he was selected in 1941 for assignment to the German Legation in Teheran as "Technical Attache" for matters concerning Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Turkestan⁴¹⁵.

Dr. Edmund VEESENMAYER

He was a GFM official connected with Near East matters who held the rank of SS-Oberfuehrer in 1941-1943⁴¹⁶.

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Dr. fnu VORAUER

A GIS member under cover as an official of the German Legation in Athens in 1940⁴¹⁷.

Dr. fnu VORAUER

A GIS member attached to the German Legation in Athens in 1940⁴¹⁸.

Horst WAGNER

He was a GFM official with the rank of Legation Counselor. He also held the rank of SS-Standartenfuehrer and was the liaison officer between the GFM and the GIS after the reorganization of the GIS in June 1944⁴¹⁹.

fnu WALAZ

An Abwehr member who was a w/t technician with the GIS base in Shanghai in 1941⁴²⁰.

fnu von WALLEMBERG

A GFM official who was attached to the Personnel Department of the GFM in 1944⁴²¹.

fnu W^ALTHER

He was the German Consul in Tripolis in 1942 and was connected with GIS activities in North Africa⁴²².

Major Konrad von WANGENHEIM

An Abwehr member who was Assistant Military Attache in Ankara in 1943⁴²³.

fnu WEBBER

He was a member of the Abwehr attached to the Africa Corps. In June 1942 he failed to return from a mission and was declared "missing"⁴²⁴.

(Miss) Marianne WEBER

An interpreter in the German Embassy in Ankara in 1942⁴²⁵.

Lt. fnu WEDIG

An Abwehr member who was with the office of the Military Attache in Ankara in 1943⁴²⁶.

(Miss) fnu VOIGT

A GIS member who served under diplomatic cover as a stenotypist in the German Embassy in Ankara in 1942⁴²⁷.

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fnu VORLICZEK

He was the chief of the German news agency, "European Press" in Ankara in 1944⁴²⁸.

(Miss) fnu VOSS

A GIS member under cover as a consular employee in Casablanca in 1942⁴²⁹.

fnu WEGENER

A member of the German Administration of the Occupied Territories who was attached to the German Military Control Commission in Casablanca in March 1941⁴³⁰.

Lieutenant Alexander WEISCHER

An officer of the German Navy attached to the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara in 1943-1944⁴³¹.

fnu WEISE

An SS-Obersturmfuehrer attached to the Grand Mufti, Said Emin el HUSSEINI, as "Police Officer" in 1942⁴³².

fnu WEISS

An Abwehr member with the rank of "Special Representative", he was considered for a GIS assignment in Istanbul under cover as Commercial Secretary in 1943⁴³³.

Major fnu WELLER

An officer of the German Army sent to Rome in 1942 in connection with the recruitment of Indian POWs for the Indian Legion in Germany⁴³⁴.

fnu WENDLER

He was the German Envoy in Bangkok in 1942. He was active in Indian matters⁴³⁵.

fnu WENGER

Chief engineer of the TODT* organization in Kabul, he took part in GIS activities in Afghanistan in 1940. In February 1941 he was mentioned in connection with BOSE's escape to Germany⁴³⁶.

Dr. fnu WERTH, aka Dr. WIRTH

A member of the GFM's "Indian Committee" in Berlin in 1941-1942⁴³⁷.

* German Construction Trust.

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Otto Albrecht WIEDEMANN, aka Otto Albert WIEDMANN

He was born on 17 December 1908. In 1942-1944 he was a member of the Abwehr II and served under diplomatic cover as German Consular Secretary in Tangier; he was also a member of the GIS group "RECKE" and adjutant to KRUEGER, the chief of the GIS base in Tangier⁴³⁸.

Lt. Colonel fnu WILHELMI

German Military Attache in Madrid in 1941 and connected with GIS activities in Tangier⁴³⁹.

fnu WISSMAN

He was a member of the Abwehr and assigned to the GIS base in Muenster, Germany. In 1943 he worked in Spanish Morocco, independent of the GIS base in Tangier. In August 1943 he was recalled and accused of treason (for reasons not stated)⁴⁴⁰.

Captain Dietrich WITZEL, German Cryponym: PATHAN

He was an Abwehr II officer and served as chief of the GIS base in Kabul in 1941-1943, under cover as a member of the German Legation. He was instrumental in setting up and directing the GIS agent network in Afghanistan and India. In July 1943, he was compromised while contacting members of "Union", a Turkestani organization, and was expelled by the Afghan authorities. He left Kabul in October 1943 and planned to marry Irene GALLIEN, a typist with the German Legation in Kabul. His relatives (or close friend's) address was, in 1943, Lutzig KUDICKE-BRUNS. c/o POLTZIN, Hannover, Wiesenstrasse 69⁴⁴¹.

fnu WOEHRL

A GIS agent in Teheran in 1939⁴⁴².

Bruno WOLF, aka WOLFF

An SS-Obersturmfuehrer who was a member of the RSHA and chief of the SD component in Istanbul in 1944 under cover as German Vice-Consul⁴⁴³.

Dr. fnu WUESTER

A GFM official with the rank of Consul General who was chief of the GFM's Information Department in 1941. He was connected with Indian activities in 1941-1942⁴⁴⁴.

Dr. Erhard WUNSCH

A "Technical Employee" in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara in 1944⁴⁴⁵.

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fnu WUSSOW

He was German Consul at Trapezunt in 1942 and took part in GIS activities⁴⁴⁶.

Julius ZAEHRINGER

A "Technical Employee" in the office of the German Military Attache in Ankara. During the period of 1940-1944 he was alternatively reported as a member of the office of the German Naval Attache in Ankara and as an Abwehr member in Turkey⁴⁴⁷.

fnu ZECHLIN

He had been the German Consul in Tetuan during World War I. In 1941 he retired and was living in Madrid. He spoke Arabic⁴⁴⁸.

fnu ZIEMER

He was a German national and a former French Foreign Legionnaire. In May 1943 he was arrested in Casablanca by the French authorities for alleged espionage activities⁴⁴⁹.

fnu ZORN

He was a GFM official and held the rank of Consular Secretary in the GFM's Information Department. He took part in the sessions of the GFM's "Arab Committee" in 1942⁴⁵⁰.

fnu ZUGENBUEHLER, alias GIESSEN

A radio operator with the rank of NCO he was assigned to Abwehr II; he was sent to the GIS base in Kabul in 1941 where he remained until 1941, under cover as a clerk of the German Legation. He was scheduled to take part in the operation "FIRE-EATER (operations connected with the FAKIR of IPI) and "TIGER" (operations in India). In September 1942 when these operations failed to materialize ZUGENBUEHLER was transferred to the GFM as a civilian and used as a mission code clerk and substitute radio operator. His mother's address in 1942 was Raibach im Odenwald, Gross-Umstadt⁴⁵¹.

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1	25	15513	August 1942
2	25 792 1103 87	15751 272808 319062 63027, 63112	April 1941 May 1941 November 1943 1942
3	118	67488	December 1939
4	166 8835 930 891	132945 614738 298002, 298004 291055	June 1939 May 1940 November 1942 February 1944
5	195	139254	November 1941
6	77 77	58672 58751	July 1943 September 1943
7	115 5	325979	May 1941
8	77	58862	February 1944
9	86 4930	62870, 62871, 62877 262044	July 1942 June 1942
10	1111 1120	320680 321137	June 1941 February 1943
11	77 77 935 77	58269 58270, 58271 58280 298673 58536	July 1941 August 1941 December 1942 March 1943
12	195	140361	June 1943
13	36 138	26110 77246	September 1943 May 1943
14	1120	321081	January 1943
15	77	58814	January 1944
16	118	67455	November 1939
17	1155	325924	November 1941

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
18	118	67488	December 1939
	1155	326028	July 1941
19	77	58232	March 1941
20	891	291060	February 1944
21	891	291060	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
22	1111	320704,	September 1941
		320727	
	891	291210	July 1942
	891	291264	March 1942
	891	291051	February 1944
	891	291246	July 1942
	77	58875	March 1944
23	1111	320696	September 1940
24	891	291059	February 1944
25	930	298054	January 1943
26	4929	260719,	March 1942
		260830,	
		260831	
	4929	260860,	April 1942
		260878,	
		260879	
27	792	272831	May 1941
28	77	58672	July 1943
	891	291051	February 1944
	891	291109	March 1944
	736	266972	October 1944
	736	267031	November 1944
29	54	36616	August 1940
30		15775,	April 1941
		15781	
31	891	291252	March 1942
	891	291247	April 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
32	930	298051	February 1943
33	77	58915	May 1944
34	930	298031	November 1942
35	1936	433883	January 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
36	118	67435, 67436, 67437	September 1939
37	970 955 736	297913 300784 267121	December 1942 June 1944 November 1944
38	25	14576	March 1942
39	77 77 736 891 891	58870 58672 267047 291052 291109	February 1944 July 1943 November 1944 February 1944 March 1944
40	1030 1030 1030 1030 1030 1030 1030 61	310621 310623, 310625 310626 310628, 310627, 310633 310664 310665 40602	May 1942 June 1942 July 1942 May 1942 September 1942 September 1942 June 1942
41	1030	310627	May 1942
42	86	62824	April 1942
43	891 891	291111 291060	March 1944 February 1944
44	77 891 891 736	58672 291109 291052 267047	July 1943 March 1944 February 1944 November 1944
45	77	58915	May 1944
46	891 891	291060 291111	February 1944 March 1944
47	3562	23429	August 1940
48	1135	323939	September 1941

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
49	891	291253	March 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291062	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
50	77	58224	February 1941
51	118	67296	May 1939
	166	133174	June 1939
52	77	58950	May 1944
53	77	58672	July 1943
	77	58874	March 1944
	891	291051	February 1944
	736	267065	October 1944
54	87	63001	April 1942
55	25	15782	April 1941
56	8835	614787	June 1940
	1136	324002	August 1942
	61	41640,	October 1943
		41656	
57	41	28542	October 1941
	54	36805	December 1941
	86	62815,	April 1942
		62829	
58	1110	319909	June 1941
	1110	319911	June 1941
	1110	319912,	September 1942
		319922	
		1110	319914,
		319915	
	1110	319917	June 1942
		1081	316377,
		316378,	
		316384	
1081	316419	September 1943	
1065	312887	September 1942	
692	316380,	September 1943	
	316489,		
	316491		
59	1030	310609	February 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
60	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291059	February 1944
61	1120	321081	January 1943
62	930	298057	October 1942
63	87	63104, 63106, 63110	January 1942
64	1136	324122	March 1942
65	930	298112	December 1942
66	891	290959, 290960	June 1944
67	891	291061	February 1944
68	1120	321081	January 1943
69	1155	325908	April 1939
70	87	63110	January 1942
71	167	133854, 133861	March 1940
	3562	Eo23421	July 1940
	167	133565	October 1940
	792	133868	
	25	273082	April 1941
	41	15765	April 1941
	41	28414	May 1942
	41	28403, 28410	May 1942
	41	28442, 28459	June 1942
	41	28421	June 1942
	4929	261111	July 1942
	930	298125	July 1942
	61	40697, 40704, 40705	July 1942
	4929	261180	August 1942
	930	297982, 297989,	December 1942
	948	300338	January 1943
	930	298149	March 1943
		297887	
	27	17384	September 1943
	1103	319062, 319067	November 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
72	891	291062	February 1944
73	25	15775, 15783	April 1941
74	25	15775, 15784	April 1941
75	25	15743, 15785, 15774	April 1941
76	25	15775, 15786	April 1941
	792	272921	April 1941
77	41	28494	July 1941
78	936	433871	December 1941
79	87	63110	January 1942
80	1155	325924	November 1941
81	25	15774, 15784,	April 1941
	25	15645	May 1942
	86	62808	March 1942
	41	28202	November 1941
	41	28414	May 1942
	86	62838	May 1942
	41	28455	July 1942
	41	28445	August 1942
82	25	15774, 15788, 15749	April 1941
83	891	291059	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
	1120	321081	January 1943
84	25	15757	April 1941
	1120	321128, 321130	February 1943
	891	291270	February 1942
85	891	291252	March 1942
	891	291247	April 1942
86	118	67437	September 1939

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
87	955	300855	May 1944
88	1110 1081	319915 316553	May 1942 October 1943
89	77 891	58870 291049	February 1944 February 1944
90	1155 61	325872 42114, 42122	February 1942 March 1944
91	77	58884	March 1944
92	4929	260773	March 1942
93	118	67497	August 1939
94	891 891	291059 291110	February 1944 March 1944
95	891	291055	March 1944
96	61 891 61 61 54	40440 291253 40364 40611, 40583, 40593 36093	March 1942 March 1942 February 1942 June 1942 June 1943
97	77 891	58990 291066	May 1944 March 1944
98	891 77 77 736	291051 58672 58874 267065	February 1944 July 1943 March 1944 October 1944
99	1120 1120	321081 321109 321118	January 1943 February 1943
100	1081 1081	316380, 316386, 316381, 316398 316489, 316491, 316492	August 1943 October 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
101	891	291247	April 1942
	891	291060	February 1944
	891	291111,	February 1944
102		291252	
	1155	325919	January 1942
103	77	58672	July 1943
	891	291051	February 1944
	891	291109	March 1944
	736	266972	October 1944
	736	267047	November 1944
104	1156	326074	September 1941
	1156	326125	July 1942
105	1030	310609	February 1942
	1110	319914	May 1942
	1065	312891	September 1942
106	77	58622	May 1943
107	50	33097	May 1942
108	1111	320693	August 1941
	1111	320692	August 1941
	1111	320695,	September 1941
		32696,	
		320697,	
		320698,	
		320728	
	891	291264,	March 1942
		291259	
	891	291246,	June 1942
		291188	
	1120	321086	January 1943
	77	58815	January 1944
77	58557	March 1943	
891	291051	February 1944	
109	77	58915	May 1944
110	1936	433870	December 1941
	61	40847	October 1942
	61	41554	August 1943
111	970	272921	April 1941
	25	15774	April 1941
	41	28202,	November 1941
		28209	
	4929	260832	March 1942
	86	62809	March 1942
	86	62815	April 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
111 (cont'd)	41	28316, 28400	April 1942	
	41	28414	May 1942	
	970	297935	December 1942	
	930	298150, 298151, 298152	January 1943	
		955	300795	June 1944
	112	731	265424	October 1938
8362		590594	March 1939	
823		279643	April 1939	
8362		590592	May 1939	
54		36675	October 1940	
792		273163	December 1940	
54		36742	June 1941	
41		28209	November 1941	
41		28568	November 1941	
54		36813	December 1941	
4929		260571, 260573, 260575	February 1942	
		40	28414	May 1942
		86	62921	June 1942
		41	28442	June 1942
		87	63105	January 1942
87		63087	April 1942	
4929		261305	October 1942	
970		29722	December 1942	
930		298062	December 1942	
930		297935, 297982	December 1942	
		930	297965, 297982	December 1942
930		298149,	March 1943	
		891	291192	July 1942
113		891	290961, 290962	March 1942
		891	290967	September 1942
1110		319910	June 1941	
1103		319063	November 1943	
891		290956, 290959, 290960	June 1944	
		736	266966, 266962	October 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
114	1936	433871	December 1941
	1936	433875, 433876	January 1942
115	77	58870	February 1944
	77	58969, 58915	May 1944
	955	300836	May 1944
	955	300849	June 1944
116	21	13336	July 1942
117	276	178662	1939
118	8835	614786	April 1940
119	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291062	February 1944
120	891	291059	February 1944
121	4929	260481, 260483, 260486	January 1942
122	8835	614740	May 1940
123	1763	405459	November 1944
124	891	29140	April 1944
	1120	321247	February 1944
125	118	67501	January 1940
126	891	291052	February 1944
	77	58870	February 1944
127	77	58194	November 1940
128	1111	320680	June 1941
	1111	320689	September 1942
	1111	320691	October 1942
	891	291246	July 1942
	891	291264	March 1942
	891	291210	July 1942
	77	58874	March 1944
	77	58794	December 1944
	891	291051	February 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
129	25	15742, 15775, 15789	April 1941
130	1120 8 91	321081 291061	January 1943 February 1944
131	25	15775, 15790	April 1941
132	77	58221	February 1941
133	1030 61	310688 42134	April 1944 March 1944
134	1155 118 1332 792 1155 1155 1155 1155 195 1155 41 1155	325906 67473 352659 272813 325980 325961 325973 325943 139234 325884 28220, 28209 325919	April 1939 September 1939 December 1939 May 1941 May 1941 June 1941 June 1941 September 1941 October 1941 October 1941 November 1941 January 1942
135	5127	295860	June 1941
136	1031	310716	June 1942
137	118 118 891 77	67202 67494 291072 58194	January 1939 September 1939 February 1944 November 1940
138	930 114	298008 300795	October 1942 June 1944
139	195	139125, 139126	March 1941
140	87	63110	January 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
141	1120	321081	January 1943
	1120	321109,	February 1943
		321118,	
		32115	
	891	291177	February 1943
891	291059	February 1944	
	891	291110	March 1944
142	61	41231	March 1943
143	891	291268	June 1941
144	891	291059	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
145	398	212917,	June 1940
		212926,	
		212927,	
		212928,	
		212929,	
		212932,	
		212933,	
		212934	
146	792	272921	April 1941
147	195	139852	August 1942
148	891	291144	July 1942
	61	41640,	October 1943
		41642	
	891	291112	March 1944
149	59	39622	June 1939
150	891	291137	April 1944
151	891	291062	February 1942
152	1111	320660	May 1941
	891	291112	March 1944
	891	291212	1944
153	195	139477	March 1942
154	1123	321524	June 1943
155	118	67488	December 1939
156	823	279643	April 1939
	59	39623	June 1939

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
157	891	291060	February 1944	
	891	291111	March 1944	
158	195	139245, 139255	November 1941	
	86	62828	April 1942	
	4929	260777	March 1942	
	1754		405319, 405320, 405322, 405324, 405327	April 1944 to January 1945
		61	42207, 42223, 42224, 42226	April 1944
		1754	405317, 405318, 405319, 405320, 405321, 405322	April 1944
159	1754	405312, 405313, 405315, 405316	November 1944	
	1754	405323, 405324, 405327	December 1944	
	1754	405465	January 1945	
	1030	310619	June 1944	
	25	15774	April 1941	
160	25	15774	April 1941	
161	736	267055	October 1944	
162	77	58672	July 1943	
	891	291051	February 1944	
	77	58869	February 1944	
	77	58874	March 1944	
	736	267065	October 1944	
163	77	58870	February 1944	
164	930	298051	February 1943	
165	891	291062	February 1944	
166	1069	313529	May 1941	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
167	118	67296	May 1939
168	77	58243	April 1941
169	1030	310620	September 1942
170	891	291248	April 1942
	891	291253	March 1942
	891	291062	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
171	891	291060	February 1944
172	1769	405768	May 1944
		through	
	405795		
	61	42017,	
		42029,	
		42050,	
		42064,	
		42043,	
		42044	
		61	
		42104	
	891	291072	
	891	291067	
	736	266975	
	1030	310691	
173	25	15792	April 1941
	970	297935	December 1942
174	1155	325924	November 1941
175	891	291059	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
176	77	58232	March 1941
177	25	15747,	April 1941
		15776,	
		15796,	
	891	15800	
	891	291182	
	891	291146	
178	1110	291112	September 1942
			February 1944
			March 1944
179	61	319950	August 1943
			October 1943
			March 1944
179	61	41656	October 1943
			March 1944
			October 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
180	195	139255	November 1941
181	118	67426	October 1939
	114	66125	November 1939
	54	36742	June 1941
182	891	291051	February 1944
	77	58672	July 1943
	77	58874	March 1944
	77	58870	February 1944
	786	267065	October 1944
183	87	63071, 63073, 63076, 63094	April 1942
184	736	267055	October 1944
185	77	58726, 58727	September 1943
	77	58861	February 1944
186	1156	183956	May 1940
	1156	183966	August 1940
	398	212914	June 1940
	54	36898	June 1942
	891	291217	August 1942
	1120	321124	February 1943
	736	267174	January 1945
187	195	140361	June 1943
188	4929	261787	December 1942
189	77	58794	December 1944
190	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291061	February 1944
191	1030	310620	September 1942
192	41	28551	November 1941
193	1030	310624	May 1942
	930	298008	October 1942
	930	297981	December 1942
194	167	133564	November 1940
	61	40440	March 1942
	195	139980	October 1942
	138	78234	February 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
195	891	291264	March 1942
	891	291246	July 1942
	1120	321086	January 1943
	77	58870	February 1944
	891	291051	February 1944
	77	58874	March 1944
	196	25	15765
891		291264	March 1942
891		291187	June 1942
891		291270	February 1942
891		291246	July 1942
1120		321086	January 1943
77		58814	January 1944
77		58869	February 1944
891		291051	February 1944
77		58875	March 1944
77		58808	January 1944
197		25	14576
198	77	58870	February 1944
199	4929	260797	March 1942
200	25	15513	August 1942
201	891	291122	April 1944
202	891	291271	February 1942
203	1936	433871	December 1941
204	891	291059	February 1944
205	77	58672	July 1943
	891	291051	February 1944
	77	58869	February 1944
	77	58874	March 1944
	736	267065	October 1944
206	77	58622, 58623, 58624, 58625	May 1943
	77	58720	August 1943
	77	58813	January 1944
207	3562	23428, 23429	August 1940

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
208	1120	321081	January 1943	
209	87	63110	January 1942	
210	25	15775, 15791	April 1941	
211	4929	261331, 261329	November 1942	
212	955	300834	May 1944	
	955	300786	June 1944	
	955	300784	June 1944	
	77	58789	November 1944	
213	891	291247	April 1942	
	891	291252	March 1942	
	891	291059	February 1944	
	891	291111	March 1944	
214	77	58557	March 1943	
	77	58813	January 1944	
	77	58720	August 1943	
215	86	62869	July 1942	
	86	62870	July 1942	
	1103	319059	November 1943	
	955	300795	June 1944	
	891	291081	March 1944	
216	118	67489	December 1939	
217	54	36616	August 1940	
	5127	295861	July 1941	
	1135		323938,	
			323934,	
			323936,	
			323933	September 1941
	891	291247	April 1942	
	891	291252	March 1942	
	891	291177	February 1943	
	1120	321081	January 1943	
	1120	321109	February 1943	
	1120	321115	February 1943	
	930		298089,	
			298090,	
			298093,	
			298097	October 1943
	930	298100	September 1943	
891	291059,			
	291072	February 1944		
891	291110	March 1944		

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	61	42103, 42105	March 1944
	1120	321118	February 1943
	1769	405779	May 1944
218	118	67404	September 1939
	54	36854	May 1942
219	54	36884, 36885, 36886	May 1942
220	1155	325921	December 1941
221	891	291112	March 1944
222	792	273162	December 1940
223	1110	319914	May 1942
	1030	310609	February 1942
224	1111	320689	September 1942
	1120	321086	January 1943
	891	291051	February 1944
	77	58870	February 1944
	77	58874	March 1944
225	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291252	March 1942
	891	291059	February 1944
226	891	291059	February 1944
	891	291110	March 1944
227	891	291055	March 1944
228	87	63027 through 63112	1942
229	77	58290	September 1941
230	77	58959, 58915	May 1944
	77	58966	May 1944
231	1936	433871	December 1941
232	1111	320660	May 1941
	891	291246	April 1942
	891	291187	July 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291072,	February 1944
		291076	February 1944
	891	291112	March 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
233	970	297935	December 1942
234	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291061	February 1944
	1031	310726	June 1942
235	1031	310717	June 1942
236	195	140087	January 1943
237	77	58870	February 1944
	77	58915	May 1944
	955	300834, 300843	May 1944
238	77	58672	July 1943
	891	291051	February 1944
	77	58874	March 1944
	77	58870	February 1944
	736	267065	October 1944
239	118	67496	August 1939
	195	139254	November 1941
	930	297950	December 1942
	1069	312851	August 1942
	1155	326004	May 1941
	41	28213	November 1941
	930	297947	December 1942
	1065	312879	September 1942
	293	183966, 183937	July 1940
	25	15371	October 1942
	240	195	139280
61		40575, 40588	June 1942
241	4930	262045	June 1942
	4930	262047	June 1942
242	77	58870	February 1944
243	891	291249	February 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291189	June 1942
	891	291144	April 1944
244	25	15744, 15775, 15803	April 1941
245	77	58742, 58737	September 1943
	77	58717	August 1943
	77	58813	January 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
246	1120	321081	January 1943
247	891	291253	March 1942
248	77	58870	February 1944
249	86 2929	62890 261315	August 1942 October 1942
250	1081	316380	July 1943
251	25	15498	August 1942
252	61 61	41642, 41656 42037	October 1943 February 1944
253	118	67222, 67223, 67224	January 1939
254	77 77 114 114	58779 58969 300821 300849	November 1943 May 1944 February 1944 June 1944
255	1120	321081	January 1943
256	891	291062	February 1944
257	8835 8835	614714 614728, 614738	April 1940 May 1940
258	56 1936 61 61 1123 61 1030	38629 433872 40612 40847 321523 41618 310691	September 1940 December 1941 June 1942 October 1942 June 1943 September 1943 June 1944
259	1120	321081	January 1943
260	1155 25 930 970 930	325885, 325899 15774, 15765 298080 297935 298150, 298151, 298152	September 1941 April 1941 November 1942 December 1942 January 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
261	891	291 059	February 1944
262	1031	310716, 310720	June 1942
263	77 77 891	58295 58219 291264	October 1941 February 1941 March 1942
264	118 114 1120	67404 65858 321190	September 1939 January 1939 February 1944
265	1030	310626	July 1942
266	1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155 1155	326016 326008 325979 325943, 325946 325927, 325929, 325933 325961, 325963, 325964 326004 325924 325921 325919 325917	July 1940 April 1941 May 1941 September 1941 October 1941 August 1941 May 1941 November 1941 December 1941 January 1942 February 1942
267	891 891	291059 291111	February 1944 March 1944
268	77 77	58963 58390	May 1944 November 1942
269	77	58870	February 1944
270	891 891 955 61	291080 through 391086 291137, 291138, 291140 300846 42027, 42030, 42034, 42046, 42050, 42063, 42073,	February 1944 April 1944 May 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
		42080, 42085, 42092	February 1944
	61	42093, 42095	March 1944
271	4929	260481, 260483, 260484, 260486	January 1942
272	77	58908	May 1944
273	77 77	58875 58870	March 1944 February 1944
274	1030	310691	June 1944
275	891	291056	March 1944
276	1120 891 891	320081 291062 291111	January 1943 February 1944 March 1944
277	736	267190	October 1944
278	77 77	58874 58869	March 1944 February 1944
279	1081 276	316385 178641	August 1943 September 1939
280	276 276	178595 178598	November 1939 November 1939
281	77	58620	May 1943
282	77 891	58794 291051	December 1944 February 1944
283	1763	405459	November 1944
284	891	291112	March 1944
285	195	139254	November 1941
286	77	58902	March 1944
287	891	291122	April 1944
288	736	267055	October 1944
289	1120	321081	January 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
290	930	297925	December 1942	
	930	298150, 298151, 298152		
291	1081	316404, 316490	September 1943	
	1110	319919	September 1942	
292	77	58672	July 1943	
	891	291109	March 1944	
	891	291052	February 1944	
	736	267047	November 1944	
293	25	15774, 15793	April 1941	
294	792	272813	May 1941	
	87	63108	January 1942	
	87	63064	July 1942	
	4929	260853	April 1942	
	77	58454	January 1943	
295	891	291118	April 1944	
296	1110	319910	June 1941	
	1110	319912	August 1941	
	25	15774	April 1941	
	1110	319914, 319915	May 1942	
	1110	319917	June 1942	
	195	140396, 140401	July 1943	
	1081	316385	August 1943	
	1081	316433	September 1943	
	1081	316546, 316501, 316502, 316547, 316549, 316551, 316553, 316555	October 1943	
	1081	316556, 316557	November 1943	
	297	87	63110	January 1942
	298	1120	321081	January 1943
		891	291061	February 1944
	299	77	58893	March 1944
77		58870	February 1944	
77		58808, 58813	January 1944	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
300	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291059	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
301	61	41232	March 1943
302	891	291060	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
303	1030	310609	February 1942
304	1030	310670	February 1943
305	25	15371	October 1942
	970	297935	December 1942
306	77	58973	May 1944
	955	300855	May 1944
	1120	321086	January 1943
307	61	42195,	
		42226	March 1944
	1763	405318	March 1944
	1763	405319	March 1944
308	955	300859	May 1944
309	77	58229	March 1941
	77	58391	November 1942
310	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291059	February 1944
	138	78354	May 1942
311	77	58191	November 1940
	118	67223	January 1939
	955	300784	June 1939
	195	139166	May 1941
	930	297889	March 1943
	955	300687	June 1944
	77	58371	November 1943
	77	58969	May 1944
	167	133206	June 1939
	955	300784	June 1944
	312	77	58330
77		58971	May 1944
313	8835	614738,	
		614740	May 1940
	1332	352676	December 1939
	118	67649	July 1940
	970	297935	December 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
314	930	298149	March 1943
315	891	291249	February 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291187	June 1942
	891	29112	March 1944
316	25	15776	April 1941
	1155	325963	August 1941
	25	15747	April 1941
	25	15765	April 1941
	25	15810,	
		15796	May 1941
	1065	312741,	
		312743	May 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291187	June 1942
	891	291252	March 1942
	891	291246	July 1942
	891	291110	March 1944
317	195	140361	June 1943
318	25	14576	March 1942
	1103	319062	1943
	930	298030	November 1942
319	77	58221	February 1941
320	61	40328	February 1942
	891	291252	March 1942
	891	291247	April 1942
321	118	67496	August 1939
322	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291059	February 1944
	61	41959	January 1944
323	195	140361	June 1943
324	25	15774,	April 1941
		15794	
325	25	14576	March 1942
	970	297935	December 1942
326	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291061	February 1944
	1030	310679	February 1944
327	1120	321081	January 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
328	276	178662	1939	
	127	69611	December 1939	
	127	69619, 26620	December 1939	
329	891	291060	February 1944	
330	1065	312748	May 1942	
331	1120	321081	January 1943	
	891	291110	March 1944	
	891	291177	February 1943	
	1120	321109, 321115	February 1943	
	891	291062	February 1944	
332	41	28476	May 1941	
	41	28484, 28487	June 1941	
333	891	291252	March 1942	
	891	291366	July 1942	
334	891	291249	February 1942	
	1120	321081	January 1943	
335	276	178383	June 1939	
	276	178416	June 1939	
	31	24504	April 1941	
	31	24505	April 1941	
336	792	272869	1941	
	1155	325919	January 1942	
	930	298150,		
		298151,		
		298152	January 1943	
195	139127	April 1941		
337	1110	319915	May 1942	
338	1030	310624	May 1942	
	1030	310628	May 1942	
	1136	324122	March 1942	
339	61	42102, 42104	March 1944	
	61	42114, 42122	March 1944	
340	195	139254	November 1941	
	54	35939	1937	
	195	140039	December 1942	
	293	183971	July 1940	
	955	300721	June 1944	
	970	297935	December 1942	
	77	58451	January 1943	

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
341	77	58296	October 1941
342	1110	319940	February 1943
343	61	40328	February 1942
	61	42092, 42093	March 1944
	891	291081, 291082	February 1944
344	77	58672	July 1943
	891	291052	February 1944
	891	291109	March 1944
	77	58870	February 1944
	736	267047	November 1944
345	77	58959, 58966	May 1944
	77	58915	May 1944
346	31	24296	December 1940
	77	58894	March 1944
	891	291182	September 1942
	1120	321127	February 1943
347	195	139706	June 1942
	195	139733	July 1942
348	891	291062	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
349	41	28421	June 1942
	930	298137	July 1942
350	1111	320683	July 1941
	930	297935	December 1942
351	25	1547, 15776	April 1941
352	77	58620	May 1943
353	61	42052	February 1944
354	891	291247	April 1942
	1136	323990	February 1942
	891	291177	February 1943
	891	291252	March 1942
	1120	321109	February 1943
	1120	321081	January 1943
	1120	321115, 321118	February 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>	
355	1110	319919	September 1942	
	1120	321081	January 1943	
	1030	310679	February 1944	
	1030	310681, 310686	February 1944	
356	736	267055	November 1944	
357	891	291060	February 1944	
	891	291111	March 1944	
358	77	58915	May 1944	
	77	58870	February 1944	
	955	300834	May 1944	
	955	300843	May 1944	
359	1754	405463	December 1944	
	1754	405465	January 1945	
360	25	15765	April 1941	
	891	291271	February 1942	
	726	266923	September 1941	
	1763	405463	December 1944	
	1763	405465	January 1945	
361	25	15655	May 1942	
362	1754	404470	September 1940	
	195	139126	March 1941	
363	1069	313509	1943	
364	1155	325924	November 1941	
365	891	291059	February 1944	
366	1081	316581	December 1943	
	1110	319911	June 1941	
	1081	319915	May 1942	
	1081	391197	June 1942	
367	77	58915	May 1944	
	77	58870	February 1944	
	955	300843	May 1944	
368	3562	23429	August 1940	
	1030	310609	February 1942	
	792	273159	December 1940	
	930	298062	November 1942	
	930	298002	November 1942	
	1754	405320, 405321, 405322		
				April 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	1754	405325, 405327	December 1944
369	1110 891 1081 1081	319911 291219 316406 316408	June 1941 August 1942 August 1943 August 1943
370	195	139255	November 1941
371	41	28226	November 1941
372	1031	310716	June 1942
373	25 1155	15774 325913	April 1941 August 1941
374	195 891	138982, 138988 291202	June 1942 July 1942
375	77 77 77 77	58718 58672 58813 58720	August 1943 July 1943 January 1944 August 1943
376	891	291061	February 1944
377	891 891 1120	291252 291247 321081	March 1942 April 1942 January 1943
378	1155 77 77 77 77 77 736	325924 58354 58390 58423 58623 58969 267031	November 1941 July 1942 November 1942 December 1942 May 1943 May 1944 November 1944
379	930	297935	December 1942
380	891	291112	March 1944
381	891 1120	291061 321081	February 1944 January 1943
382	792 118 930	272921 67501 297935	April 1941 January 1940 December 1942
383	1030	310620	February 1942

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REFERENCES

<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
384	25	15775, 15795	April 1941
385	1110 1030 1030	319914 310609 310624	May 1942 February 1942 May 1942
386	1030	310609	February 1942
387	891	291061	February 1944
388	8835	614738	May 1940
389	1120 1103	321142 319062	March 1943 1943
390	118	67221, 67223, 67224	January 1939
391	1120	321081	January 1943
392	1754 25	404471 15755	September 1940 April 1941
393	1030 1030 1030 1030 1030 1030 61	310621 310623 310626 310627, 310628, 310629 310633 310636 40602	May 1942 May 1942 July 1942 May 1942 June 1942 August 1942 June 1942
394	3562	23429	August 1940
395	1155	325952	October 1941
396	955	300787	June 1944
397	87	63085	March 1942
398	736 1103 1103 1103	266962, 266966 319066 319053 319058	October 1944 November 1943 June 1943 October 1943
399	77	58585	April 1943
400	195	139218, 139220	September 1941

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
	195	139232, 139242	October 1941
	195	139257	November 1941
	195	139377	February 1942
401	1120	321109, 321118	February 1943
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291247	April 1942
	891	291177	February 1943
	891	291252	March 1942
402	891	291182	September 1942
403	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291061	February 1944
404	930	297935, 297982, 297967, 297916, 297918	December 1942
	930	297914	August 1942
	948	300338, 300344	January 1943
	930	297896	February 1943
	930	298150, 298151	January 1943
405	77	58221	February 1941
406	5127	295862	July 1941
407	191	138725, 138732, 138726, 138727, 138729, 138730, 138732	May 1941
	123	68904	May 1941
408	1768	405727	August 1944
	195	139166	May 1941
	41	28538, 28540, 28542	October 1941
	1069	312851	August 1942
	1110	319954	June 1944
	930	297898	January 1943
409	25	14592	March 1942

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
410	1030	310689	April 1944
	61	42102	March 1944
	1769-	405768-	
	1025	405795	no date
411	77	58870	February 1944
412	891	291247	April 1942
	891	291252	March 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291111	March 1944
	891	291059	February 1944
413	77	58225	March 1941
414	891	291110	March 1944
	61	41959	January 1944
415	118	67473	September 1939
416	195	139165	May 1941
	930	297935	December 1942
	1103	319062	1943
417	3562	23429	August 1940
418	3562	23429	August 1940
419	891	290956	June 1944
	955	300859	May 1944
	736	267137	December 1944
420	195	139240	October 1941
421	736	266967	October 1944
422	1031	310719, 310723, 210725	June 1942
423	1120	321081	January 1943
424	1031	310726	June 1942
425	1136	324123	March 1942
426	1120	321109	February 1943
	1120	321118	February 1943
427	891	291213	June 1942
428	61	42030	February 1944
	61	42046	February 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
429	891	291191	July 1942
430	77	58232	March 1941
431	891 1020	291061 321081	February 1944 January 1943
432	4929 87 87	260559 63087 63105	January 1942 April 1942 January 1942
433	1120	321142	March 1943
434	86 86	62858 62863	July 1942 July 1942
435	195 195 23 23 195	139603, 139679 139730 14305 14505 139485	June 1942 July 1942 October 1942 September 1942 March 1942
436	1025 195	404470, 404471 139125, 139126	September 1940 February 1941
437	41 4930 4930 4930 41 1065	28654 261987 262035 262186 28519, 28524 312891	December 1941, May 1942 June 1942 October 1942 September 1941 September 1942
438	891 891 891 1120 1111 77 77 891	291264 291259 291246 321086 320689 58874 58798 291051	March 1942 March 1942 July 1942 January 1943 September 1942 March 1944 December 1944 February 1944
439	77 736	58304 267198	December 1941 January 1945
440	77 77	58813 58718, 58720	January 1944 August 1943

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
441	1110	319910	June 1941
	1110	319915,	May 1942
		319914	
	1110	319917	June 1942
	1110	319912	August 1941
	891	291244	April 1942
	891	291187	June 1942
	1110	319921	September 1942
	1081	316377,	August 1943
		316378,	
		316380,	
		316381,	
		316383,	
		316384,	
		316386,	
		316398	
		316406	
316419,		August 1943	
1081	316422	September 1943	
	316489,		
1081	316491,	October 1943	
	316492,		
	316539		
	316556		
1081	316558	November 1943	
1110	319954	December 1943	
		June 1944	
442	118	67426	October 1939
443	61	42044,	February 1944
		42065	
	891	291076	February 1944
	1769	405773,	May 1944
		405787	
1030	310691	June 1944	
444	41	28626,	December 1941
		28654	
	41	28535	October 1941
	41	28631	December 1941
	25	14576	March 1942
	4930	261810	January 1942
	4930	262186	October 1942
445	891	291059	February 1944
	891	291111	March 1944
446	1030	310618	July 1942
	61	40840	September 1942
	61	40602	June 1942
447	891	291970	February 1942
	1030	310609	February 1942
	1120	321081	January 1943
	891	291111	March 1944
	891	291061	February 1944

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<u>Reference No.</u>	<u>Serial</u>	<u>Frame(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
448	77	58228	March 1941
449	77	58620	May 1943
450	970	297935	December 1942
451	1110	319910	June 1941
	1110	319911	June 1941
	1110	319912	August 1941
	1110	319914	May 1942
	1110	319919,	
		319917	June 1942
	1110	319922	September 1942
	1065	312887	September 1942
	1110	316492	September 1943
	1110	316558	November 1943
	1110	316549	October 1943
	1110	319954	June 1944

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SECRET

GIS Network in the Near East Area in 1941-1943 with Soviet Russia as the Main Target

France

Switzerland

Bulgaria

Germany

Turkey

Iran

India

Afghanistan

USSR

USSR

ANTI-COMMUNIST TURKMEN AND UZBEK ORGANIZATIONS IN SOVIET TURKESTAN

USSR

