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12341

30 July 1946.

German Intelligence Service

TO : CAINT, WASHINGTON

FROM : CAINT, LONDON *JSB*

zpk
SUBJECT: Stappenorganisation der Kriegsmarine.

1. We are enclosing for your information, the N.I.5 report prepared from captured documents of the Stappenorganisation. Although this report seems better organized and more detailed in its treatment of the projects and achievements of the organization, it, like its predecessor, (see our EE-12333), is far from a complete account, particularly with regard to the latter years of the war.

2. In the case of Werner BIESEL, (see Appendix IV, p.2 and interrogation report No. 67) of EE-12.43, passed to us in connection with Horst von FLECK-BARTHOE, we would appreciate any corroborative evidence that may be available from additional interrogations dealing with the achievements of the Stappendienst (see our EE-12264).

3. Horst von FLECK-BARTHOE will be interrogated within the next few weeks at COMUS(WHA), with emphasis on the Stappendienst, and information derived from this interrogation will be passed to you when available.

4. Copies of this report have been passed locally to the FBI and the ONI.

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I. Etappendienst 1914 -1918.

The organisation of the Etappendienst was begun some years before the first World War by the "Admiralstab der Marine" (service instructions were issued in 1911 under the title "Vorschrift für die Verpflichtung von Berichterstattern und Vertrauensmännern sowie das Zusammenarbeiten mit denselben (Vorschrift A)") and it was to function in war time as a supply organisation for German warships in foreign waters with the additional duties to collect and transmit - to other Etappen, to the warships and to the Admiralstab der Marine in Germany - intelligence of importance to the conduct of the war and, as opportunity offered, to interfere with and mislead the enemy Intelligence Service and organise sabotage. Agents were German business men in neutral ports whose duty it was to purchase the supplies, particularly fuel, and arrange their delivery to the warships at secret rendez-vous on the high seas. An appreciation of the work of the Etappenorganisation in the first World War was included in volumes 1 and 2 of "Kreuzerkrieg", written by Raeder and published by the Admiralstab. And in October 1933 "La Revue Maritime" published an article on the same subject by J. Dueroché.

II. German Naval espionage and counter-espionage organisations up to 1930.

The following brief account of the German Naval espionage and counter-espionage organisations between the two wars is included here to show the background against which the Etappendienst was reconstructed for the second World War.

In 1927 the Marineleitung and the Heeresleitung each controlled its own Intelligence section. That of the Marineleitung was divided thus :

- (a) the "militärischer Erkundungsdienst", under A II k
- (b) the "Weltnachrichtendienst", under A II n
- (c) the "Spionageabwehr" under A II m.

(a) The "militärischer Erkundungsdienst" (E.-Dienst) was a secret espionage organisation employing secret agents, "Helfer" or "Agenten" (who either worked in an honorary capacity - "etwa aus sportlichen Neigungen", or for money), to collect Intelligence about foreign Navies and transmit it to the German stations, in peace time to A II k of the Marineleitung, and in war time to "Kriegserkundungsstellen" - "E.-Stellen" - to be established inside Germany or in neutral countries as close as possible to the theatre of war.

(b) The peace time functions of the "Weltnachrichtendienst" (N.-Dienst) were to collect all political and economic information and that concerning 'racial psychology', together with such military information as could be obtained without active espionage. This Organisation was also to be used for propaganda purposes; influence of the Press abroad, etc. The agents were to be described as "Vertrauenspersonen der Reichsmarine" and to be chosen from the German colonies in foreign countries.

The "Weltnachrichtendienst" in war time was to be expanded, but its agents were to continue to avoid all activity against the law of the countries in which they operated. Certain of the agents living near the theatre of war would, in addition, if suitable and agreeable, be required to establish "Kriegsnachrichtenstellen" - "N.-Stellen" - for the collection of Intelligence from the "Weltnachrichtendienst" agents and to control despatch, observation and interrogation services.

Other "Weltnachrichtendienst" agents, particularly those overseas, would be required to serve the "Kriegsberichterstatter- unter Vertrauensmännern- dienst". This service, as its name then implied, was only to become operative in time of war. Its functions were to be the supply of German warships in foreign waters with material and information and to support the trade war outside European waters. The agents were to be known as "Kriegsberichterstatter" and

"Kriegs-~~erkenntnis~~nehmer and were to give their reports to "Etappenstationen" which would pass them on to the Services.

(It was intended for the successful operations of both the "militärischer Erkundungsdienst" and the "Weltnachrichtendienst" that the representatives of the German Foreign Office abroad should, where necessary, co-operate especially in providing cover in neutral territory during war time and in forwarding correspondence.)

(a) The "Spionageabwehrdienst" (G.-Dienst) was to combat the enemy's espionage

- (i) By co-operation with the general measures taken by the civil authorities after consultation with the military (frontier controls, postal and telegraphic surveillance, etc.)
- (ii) By "Gegerminen"
- (iii) By investigation of those enemy organisations in and outside Germany opposed to the German Intelligence
- (iv) By participation in the military aspect of treason and espionage trials
- (v) By misleading and sabotaging foreign espionage.

This service would operate in peace and war time. It was for consideration whether, on the outbreak of a war, special "Spionageabwehrstellen" - "G.-Stellen" - should be established on neutral territory.

Agents of the "Spionageabwehrdienst" would be named "Abwehr-Agenten" and would be paid or unpaid, permanent or occasional agents.

On 1.4.1928 the "Spionage-Abwehr arbeitenden Stellen" of the Marineleitung were absorbed into the "Abwehrgruppe" of the Heeresleitung to form the "Abwehr-Abteilung" of the Reichswehrministerium. The Navy's counter-espionage section (The "Spionageabwehrdienst" referred to above) was taken into Gruppe III of the Abwehr-Abteilung, but its espionage services were controlled separately by Gruppe V (or Gruppe Marine), with Referat V(a) for the "geheimer Meldedienst" (presumably a new name for the "militärischer Erkundungsdienst") and Referat V(b) controlling the "Weltnachrichtendienst". See: Appendix IV - The organisation of the section controlling the Etappendienst in relation to the German Intelligence Service.

By August 1930 the Weltnachrichtendienst had been dissolved. A report of September 1931 refers to its failure; to the large expense disproportionate to its results and to conflict with the Foreign Office.

III Reconstruction of the Etappendienst.

A - Aims.

Korvetten Kapitän FRISIUS was charged with the organisation of the Etappendienst on a new foundation with special consideration to reduced costs, elimination of the possibility of conflict with other Government departments and, above all, to its military aims. These last were outlined in August 1930 as:

- (1) support of German cruisers in foreign waters at the outbreak of war in their journeys home.
- (2) support of the direction of economic warfare and of the cruisers prevented by the war from returning home.
- (3) construction of a reporting service (= Meldedienst) which would ensure the supply of
 - a) all information of importance to the disposal of Germany's Forces;

- b) information on merchant shipping to assist in the destruction of the enemy's shipping traffic and the surveillance of neutral shipping.

And in a lecture given by Leiter Gruppe IV to the Marineakademie on 16.2.38 the functions of the Etappendienst were summarised thus ;

- (1) to enable cruisers stationed abroad, auxiliary cruisers and auxiliary vessels to obtain supplies and provisions from neutral countries as soon as the delivery of supplies from Germany ceases,
- (2) to collect information of military, political and economic importance and to transmit it to the Seekriegsleitung and to the German warships and merchant vessels in the area,
- (3) to support Germany's economic warfare and to interfere with the enemy's obtaining of supplies, so far as this is possible by influence on the authorities, firms and Press concerned.

Whereas the Abwehr (in view of the importance of the Intelligence side of the work) was made responsible for the development of the organisation and for the recruiting, training, communications etc. of the agents, the Marineleitung - later the OKM - was responsible for giving military instructions and naturally continued to be actively concerned in the policy of the Etappendienst and in its agents. It put at the service of the organisation during the years before the war the captains and other officers (very often the Navigation Officer) of the cruisers for the recruiting of agents abroad and liaison with them, and - while the Etappenorganisation was still run from the Abwehr-Abteilung - the use of the Reichsmarinedienststellen in German ports where there was no Abwehrstelle, for liaison work, etc.

B - Expansion.

In 1934 a four year plan was drawn up for the expansion of the Etappenorganisation to full strength by the end of 1938. The Abteilung Abwehr budgeted for an expenditure of 20,000 Reichsmarks for tours of inspection of England, Scandinavia, Central America and North Africa. It was decided that yearly reports on the progress of the organisation should be submitted to the head of the Abteilung. The training of agents was to be undertaken seriously. Special attention was to be directed towards the building up of Etappe England, which was proving a very difficult task.

In May 1935 a special agreement was signed between the Auswärtiges Amt and CANARIS, as head of the Abwehr-Abteilung, concerning the assistance to be given to the Etappenorganisation by diplomatic representatives abroad; this included regulations governing the safekeeping of agents' secret equipment and the handing over of this equipment on the outbreak of war and the recruiting of new agents for the Etappenorganisation by diplomatic representatives abroad.

C - Organisation.

By the end of 1938 the Etappenorganisation was considered to have been built up to its full strength. It was divided territorially into three main Etappen: Nah-Etappe, Fern-Etappe, Uebersee-Etappe, which were subdivided into Gross-Etappen, comprising several Unter-Etappen. There were also Einzel-Etappen (single Etappen) covering smaller territorial divisions:

		<u>Gross-Etappen</u>	
<u>Nah-Etappe</u>	Finland	1) Finland	2) Estonia
		3) Lithuania	4) Latvia
	Scandinavia	1) Norway	2) Sweden
	England	1) England	2) Holland
		<u>Einzel-Etappen</u>	
		Belgium	
		Denmark	

<u>Fern-Etappe</u>	<u>Gross Etappen</u>	
	Spain	1) Spain 2) Spanish possessions Spanish Morocco 3) Portugal 4) Azores
	Italy.	1) Italy 2) Italian North Africa.
	<u>Einzel-Etappen</u>	
	Greece	Portuguese West Africa
	Black Sea and Asia Minor	Gulf of Guinea
	Persian Gulf	S.W. Africa
	Eastern Mediterranean	Portuguese East Africa
	West Africa	British East Africa
<u>Uebersee Etappe</u>	<u>Gross-Etappen</u>	
	North America.	1) North America (West Coast) 2) North America (East Coast)
	South America.	1) Brazil 2) La Plata 3) South America (West Coast)
	East Asia.	1) Japan 2) Manchukuo
	<u>Einzel-Etappen</u>	
	Greater Antilles	
	Mexico	
	Panama (Central America and Lesser Antilles)	
	Netherlands East Indies	
	China (including Hongkong and Philippines)	

In addition there were independent Etappen stations at Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Bangkok, Sydney and Wellington.

Etappe England was dissolved in March 1939, and the rest of Nah-Etappe in July 1939 (although cover addresses, and the agents responsible for correspondence addressed to them, in the countries concerned were retained). The Eastern Mediterranean Etappe was dissolved in June 1939, and on the outbreak of war the stations in all British and French possessions were also closed.

The work of preparing an organisation in Spain was left to a certain extent in abeyance during the Spanish Civil War, but from the summer of 1939 plans were pressed forward for an Etappe in Spain which should primarily be concerned with the naval supply operations.

In September 1939 it was decided to set up an Etappenorganisation in Russia and by the end of 1939 a base was established on land near Marmansk, made available to Germany by Russia. This Etappe was finally closed down in 1940 when Germany had acquired bases in the north of Norway.

The Etappe in the Netherlands East Indies ceased after the occupation of Holland.

In the spring of 1941 Etappe Bordeaux was established under cover of the Kriegsmarinedienststelle (KMD) there for the supervision of the "Versorgungsschiffe" who used this port as their home base.

IV. Agents.

A - Categories of Agents.

The agents of the organisation were mainly reliable German business men and shipping agents established in ports all over the world. Etappen orders stressed that Germans should be well-established in business and respected by

the authorities of the country; they should also have a sound knowledge of the political conditions of the country. They were recruited and given their instructions either by officers of the German warships on their calls at foreign ports, by the Naval Attachés responsible for the Etappen or by the Headquarters Referenten who visited the areas under their control; and contact with them was maintained in the same way and during the agents' visits to Germany. Agents already working for the organisation were also encouraged to recommend potential new agents and to communicate with Headquarters directly, giving all particulars with regard to business connections, reliability, etc.; Abw.Abt. then communicated with the potential agent.

Each Grossetappe was headed by a "Militärischer Leiter" - Mil.Ltr. (military leader) who was the Naval Attaché of the nearest German Embassy or Legation. Each Etappe had at its head a "Leiter Berichterstatter" - L(BE) (head Intelligence agent) who was responsible for the agents in his territory and whose duty it was to keep in constant touch with Headquarters and with his agents. A L(BE) at the head of an Unter-Etappe was subordinate to the Mil.Ltr., but L(BE) at the head of Einzel-Etappen were directly responsible to the Berlin Headquarters. An agent was either a "Berichterstatter" - BE (reporter of intelligence) or a "Versorgungsmann (Berichterstatter)" - Vm(BE) (Supply man and intelligence agent) according to the purpose of the Etappe in which he was stationed. In rare cases Germans who had taken the nationality of the country in which they lived, were employed as Vm(BE). In some cases "Reichsdeutsche" were recruited as "Hilfsberichterstatter" (assistant reporters) and in certain cases non-Germans were employed in this capacity. By the end of 1938 there were some two hundred agents employed by the organisation abroad. In January 1940 an order was issued to the effect that the Etappen-V-Leute were considered as members of the Kriegsmarine and, as such, subject to service regulations and exempted from military service in the Reich; a Vm(BE) was equivalent to a Kapitän and a L(BE) equivalent to Korvettenkapitän.

B - Agents' Equipment.

The agents' "Geheim Ausrüstung" (secret equipment) was held in peace time in special safes at the nearest Embassy or Legation, by the Mil.Ltr., or in the nearest German consulate (provided the consul was a career, and not an honorary, consul) and was only to be handed out when the issue of a "Spannungsbefehl" from Berlin (or the outbreak of a war) gave the signal for the Etappendienst to begin active operations. The material was divided into :

- a) Grundausrüstung (basic equipment), and
- b) Zusatzausrüstung (additional equipment).

(a) consisted of :

- 1) Vorschrift A, "Anleitung für das Zusammenarbeiten mit den Vertrauensleuten der Etappenorganisation" (Guide for collaboration with agents of the Etappenorganisation. See Appendix II for translation).
- 2) The Etappenvorschrift (Etappen Regulations).
- 3) The Wörterbuch für Scheintelegramme (W.f.S.) (Dictionary for Sham Telegrams) 1930 and 1936 editions, with code instructions; the Vertrauensmännerschlüssel (Agents' code); and the Schlüssel H (Code H). In November 1939 a new code, in the form of an addition to the V.S. known as the "Versorgungsmännerschlüsselzusatz", was issued. The W.f.S. was used for communication between one agent and another, between agents and Headquarters and between warships' commanders and agents. The V.S. was a simpler form of code, which could also be used in connection with ordinary commercial codes and could be carried in the agent's head. In general this was used for less secret types of communication. The Code H was to be used for secret traffic between warships and merchant ships, and between the L(BE) and merchant ships. W.f.S. 1936 and the V.S. were 'blown' in 1941 (when the agent in Cadiz lost his copies).
- 4) The agent's "Verpflichtungsverhandlung" or "Sondervereinbarung" - the paper signed by an agent when formally engaged.

- 5) the agent's Dienstaussweis (service pass) if issued.
 - 6) "Kennung der Kriegsschiffe (Schattenrisse)" (silhouettes for the recognition of warships)
 - 7) Weyer's "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflotten" (pocketbook of warships)
 - 8) the International Signal Book (Part II, Wireless Traffic) for the L(BE)
 - 9) Hapag-Lloyd Code
 - 10) Bentley Code
- } commercial codes

The papers number above 7 - 10 (and apparently the W.f.S 1930 edition, which was used in peace time) might be held by the agent. The agents were to revise their knowledge by examination of this "Grundausrüstung" at the place where it was held, at least once a year.

(b) consisted of :

- 1) List A - a list of cover names and addresses used by the OKW, to which agents communicated.
- 2) List B - a list of the names, cover names, numbers and addresses of agents. The copies of List B for use by the agents themselves contained only the names in the area concerned. A complete version was held by the Mil.Ltr's.
- 3) List C - a list of cover names of German warships, each having two different cover names which could be used alternatively.

The "Zusatzausrüstung" might not be opened before the issue of a "Spannungsbefehl" or the outbreak of a war. (Amendments to the lists were sent sealed and were only to be opened with the original material at the given signal).

The German Navy commands and ships were also issued with the "Grundausrüstung" (with the exception of the papers numbered 4 - 7 above and, from August 1939, with the addition of a map "British Empire Shipping 1937"), but with the "Zusatzausrüstung" only on the outbreak of a war or before sailing to foreign waters.

In June 1939 - owing to the increasing political tension - orders were issued that all the material containing names of agents (the "Verpflichtungsverhandlungen" and "Sonderevereinbarungen", the Lists A, B and C, and the Service passes) should be burned. In addition the "Etappenvorschrift" and the "Kennung der Kriegsschiffe" were withdrawn; as was the W.f.S 1936 from the territories especially endangered, primarily the British colonies. (Agents were to be instructed to commit coding methods to memory and to make notes of cover names, addresses etc. in such a way that they should divulge nothing if read by an unauthorised person.) List C was no longer to be used. The original equipment was however left with the Mil.Ltr's. of the Grossetappen.

C - Payment of Agents.

With some exceptions, V-Leute were only to be paid a regular salary (L(BE) were to receive RM500 a month, and Vtr(BE) RM300 a month) during service in war time. The money for these payments was, at least originally, distinguished from the "Versorgungsgelder" (see IX below) and referred to as "Betriebsfonds" or "Kriegsbetriebsfonds". It was planned that funds to cover three months' salaries and expenses should be sent to the Etappen before the war and held with the "Geheimmaterial" (the secret equipment). In May 1936 Abw.IV asked for RM 250,000 in 'Devisen' for these funds, but owing to the shortage of 'Devisen' it was apparently not possible to despatch the full amounts before war broke out. The money was normally sent (the first were despatched at the beginning of 1936) through the Auswärtiges Amt in the form of a cheque on an English bank and the recipient (the German diplomatic or consular representative) was instructed to cash the cheque and hold the money in bank notes or gold, bearing in mind that they must be exchanged for up-to-date issues should the notes become invalid.

In November 1939 it was noted that as the salaries for V-Leute could not be sent to the Etappen in 'Devisen', a 'Sperrkonto' (blocked account) had been arranged in Germany for the V-Leute. But in certain cases - in which an agent whose presence in a particular place was **essential for military** reasons but who, unless he received the Etappen salary, might be forced to leave his post for personal business reasons - payment would have to be made in 'Devisen'. Although there is no specific reference to the arrangement, money for current expenses must presumably in the war have been drawn from the 'Kriegsmaterial-funds'.

D - Agents' peace time duties.

It was the duty of the Etappen-V-Leute in peace time to prepare for their work in a war. They were to gain such knowledge of the methods and channels of communication, and if possible pre-knowledge of controls likely to be imposed, that on the outbreak of a war there should be nothing to prevent their effective operations. They were also to maintain good relations with local authorities, especially port and customs officials and make contacts from whom they could obtain intelligence information and with whom they might thus expect to be able to do business connected with their work as "Versorgungsmänner". Information of outstanding importance was to be reported even in peace time; and the agents were to watch for the existence of organisations like that of the Etappendienst, run by other countries in their territory.

V. Policy in regard to the countries in which, and against which, the Etappendienst operated.

The Etappendienst was to operate in neutral and friendly countries only because of its dual purpose of supplying German warships, which obviously could not be carried out from enemy territory; and the collection of Intelligence, which was to be Intelligence about the enemy, not about the country in which the agent was resident; the agent was not to operate against his "Gastland". This policy conforms with the general conception of the organisation whose agents were to be respectable men on good terms with the local authorities (NSDAP members serving the Auslands-Organisation of the Party in an official capacity were considered by the Abwehr automatically to be suspected by the local authorities, and were therefore not employed - although there were exceptions - in the Etappendienst) and business houses; and was to ensure their continued liberty in time of war when they were to begin active operations for the Etappendienst.

In the early 1930's, when the reconstruction and development of the Etappendienst was being planned, Germany's potential enemies were France and Poland, and the development of the organisation centred round the trade routes of these countries (including, for instance, the Swedish railways).

Naval espionage against the country in which an agent was resident or operating was conducted by the "geheimer Meldedienst" under the control of the old Referat V(a) of the Abwehr-Abteilung, which subsequently became Abw. I II, which also ran the naval espionage in and against France and Poland, the "enemy" countries. Belgium, too, was for some time included with France in territory in which only V(a) could operate (the first moves to find personnel for Etappe Belgien were made in November 1935).

It was debated for some time whether Etappen should be established in Russia and Italy. In regard to Italy for instance, it was first considered that as, owing to the political circumstances no Intelligence was being conducted there (Referat V(a) had no organisation in Italy in 1935), no Etappen agent or station should be installed - but that it might be possible to obtain the Intelligence required through more official channels, but it was finally decided (by October 1935) that, since the activities of the Etappendienst were not directed against Italy herself, there could be no objection to placing personnel there.

This general policy in regard to the territory in which, and against which, the Etappendienst was to operate explains the dissolution of Etappe England after March 1939, when England was recognised as the future enemy should there be a war. The remaining territory of the Nah Etappe (Belgium, Holland,

Denmark with the exception of Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) was handed over to Abwehr-Abteilung I on 1.7.39 to avoid duplication of work and for reasons of personnel; Nah-Etappe in the frontier states on the North Sea and the Baltic was constructed for Intelligence purposes only (the supply work of course being unnecessary owing to its proximity to Germany) and when, for instance, K.O. Holland and K.O. Belgium were planned in the spring and summer 1938, it was laid down that the officers in charge of the Abwehr I working in those countries should be kept fully informed of the Etappen-V-Leute employed there and of their activities. This arrangement must have proved unsatisfactory and have led to the decision to transfer the organisations to Abwehrabteilung I. On the other hand, where the naval supply work was to be the primary purpose of an Etappe (as in Spain from the summer of 1939) Abwehrabteilung I and Ausland IV operated in the same territory, the Intelligence activities of the Etappen-V-Leute being restricted to the collection of information directly affecting their supply work.

The captured documents disclose certain exceptions to the general policy that an agent should not operate against his "Gastland". For instance in January 1936 Referat V(b) asked the Marineleitung for a questionnaire to be given to an agent who was to be in Southampton for some time and in a position to obtain information about the production of a British firm there. Although V(b) noted against the reply that some of the questions could not be answered by an Etappen agent, the intention was to collect Intelligence in England about British naval matters. And, on broader lines, the kind of Intelligence to be collected (and which was to supplement that obtained by the "geheimer Meldedienst"), such as information about preparations for mobilisation, would in countries like the U.S.A. presumably chiefly concern the Americas, including the United States, and therefore involve the agent in activities directed against his "Gastland". Notes for a lecture drafted in October 1936 explain that a BE was not to work against the country in which he was resident, but that he was to keep the Reichskriegsministerium informed of all important events in that country without engaging in espionage.

VI. Etappendienst operations before 1939.

Although the Etappendienst was only to become fully operative when Germany entered a state of war, the documents show evidence of the Etappendienst having been in action

(a) during the Spanish Civil War, when Nah-Etappe and Etappenstation Istanbul were instructed to report ships sailing from Russia, Baltic and North Sea ports to "Red Spain" or France. In his lecture to the Marineakademie in February 1938 Leiter IV stated that the BE-Dienst had functioned excellently; in many cases ships whose movements had thus been plotted were, two or three days later, captured or sunk by the "White Spanish" Forces.

(b) in February 1938 the Etappenstation Port Said was operating and reporting to Germany all transports destined for the Sino-Japanese theatre of war.

(c) during the 'Munich Crisis' in September 1938. The "Spannungsbefehl" was despatched on 28.9.38 to all but a few places, and the "Entspannungsbefehl" on 30.9.38, but certain stations began reporting as early as the 17th September. In all eighteen reports were received by courier, airmail, telegraph, wireless, etc., the majority informing Berlin of the whereabouts of British warships and merchants ships. The reports from L(BE) Athens on the political situation in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece were especially commended. A full report was made of this "dress rehearsal" and suggestions for improvements followed naturally from the experiences of the "Spannungszeit".

VII. Commercial Cover.

Perhaps the most interesting point disclosed by the captured files of the Etappendienst is the evidence of very close co-operation between the naval section of the Abwehr and German business houses, including of course the big shipping lines. Contact with the firms in Hamburg and Bremen was first

entrusted to the Reichsmarinedienststellen there. By September 1931 RMD Bremen had succeeded in convincing the General Director of Norddeutscher Lloyd of the importance of the Etappendienst and in enlisting his co-operation. RMD Hamburg considered at this time that he had less prospect of success in his area. But the Abwehr pursued the matter and by 1934 the Referenten of Abw.V(b) in Berlin and the Abwehrstellen in the ports were making an increasing number of personal contacts in business houses, so that finally Referat V(b) had contacts in such firms as the Deutsches Kohlen Depot GmbH (Dekade) of Hamburg and others with branches or representatives abroad, who

- 1) recommended suitable Germans and other German firms in and outside Germany for the Etappendienst;
- 2) assisted the Etappendienst in finding suitable commercial employment for its agents abroad; or transferred to the company's branches outside Germany employees who were considered by the Abwehr to be especially suitable for the Etappendienst;
- 3) put their business addresses - postal and telegraphic - at the Abwehr's disposal as cover addresses for the Etappendienst;
- 4) allowed the use of their business notepaper and envelopes by the Abwehr for correspondence sent to agents abroad;
- 5) allowed the use of their teleprinter communications with branches in countries, such as Holland, on Germany's frontiers;
- 6) provided cover for the journeys of Abwehr officers of Referat V(b) - later Gruppe IV - abroad;
- 7) allowed the use of their banking accounts to cover the transfer of funds to the Etappendienst agents abroad; or allowed the use of the company's money abroad for Etappendienst purposes, (in August 1936 Referat V(b) came to an agreement with Herr Kaumann, representing the director of the Financial Department of Hapag, that the L(BE) in Batavia should "im Spannungsfalle" not transmit freight money paid to him for Hapag to Germany, but should collect it and use from it in case of need for the Etappendienst supply work. And this method of maintaining the organisation's funds abroad was extended during the war).
- 8) covered the Navy in commercial transactions leading to the control of oil supplies and tankers.

The contacts in the shipping lines also advised the Abwehr of sailings and recommended reliable ships' captains for liaison with agents and courier work, etc.

It should, however, be pointed out that the contact was generally an official or director of the company concerned, in a sufficiently high position to be able to give the co-operation described above, but that the collaboration with the Abwehr was kept very secret inside the firm. For instance the agreement concerning the use of a company's address by the Etappendienst was to be known to, at the most, two members of the firm. The wording of the address to be used ensured the direction of the mail - or telegram - to the contact and he was personally responsible for its transmission to the Abwehr. (During the war the German censorship offices intercepted correspondence to the cover addresses and forwarded it direct to Abt.Ausland.)

VIII. Security and Communications.

The cover provided by these business contacts and the safe-keeping of the highly compromising secret material in the German Embassies and Consulates together went a long way towards ensuring the security of the organisation in the years before the war - but Leiter IV's lecture in February 1938 indicates that the Abwehr was fully aware of the possibility of foreign knowledge of its existence as a result of the references to the Etappenorganisation in books published after the 1914-18 war.

The ~~reference to these~~ incidents which occurred before the war show the importance attached to the maintenance of the Etappen dienst as a secret organisation, the anxiety caused when part of it was endangered or exposed and the almost ruthless measures taken to excise and replace that part:

(1) Early in 1937 the steamer "Goslar" was broken into in Philadelphia (it was thought by a man from the shore out for money and valuables) and papers from the Captain's cabin were stolen. These included a letter in transit to the Auswärtiges Amt which must have mentioned the L(BE) New Orleans, HARTZOG, for HARTZOG was removed from this position in the Etappen dienst on Chief-Abwehr's orders. (2) The "Sondervereinbarung" of L(BE) San Francisco, Robert BLATT, entrusted to Captain Vagt of the NDL steamer "Elbe" was lost in July 1937. This was serious because the "Sondervereinbarungen" (special agreement signed by agents) showed the full lay-out of the organisation in an agent's Etappe. Therefore it was decided that Grossetappe North America must be reconstructed, and BLATT himself was of course removed. In neither of these cases did the investigations prove the loss of the paper to anyone who might have exploited them. (3) In the autumn 1938 Horst von PFLUGK-HARTTUNG, the Mil.Ltr. and L(BE) Denmark was arrested with other agents. Cover addresses were compromised and the whole organisation there capsized. (Etappe Denmark was never in fact rebuilt owing to the dissolution of Nah-Etappe in July 1939).

The successful functioning of the service in war time depended on the security of its communications. This was planned, and practised before the war. Etappen headed by a Mil.Ltr. in the person of the German Naval Attaché communicated through Auswärtiges Amt channels. Etappen under L(BE) corresponded by post or telegraph and this method was made secure by the development of cover names for the agents and for the Abwehr; by the use of the business cover addresses (chosen because the Abwehr, in about 1935, found by examining the post in a mail train that only 15% was private correspondence and the remainder almost entirely business communications; so that the latter was much more secure from surveillance), and agents were instructed in open letters to their cover addresses to word the texts in a language suitable to correspondence directed to that kind of business; and by the use of secret variations on the trade codes and of agents' codes (during the early years of the war - the documents captured contain papers dated up to the end of 1941 - the codes were subjected to periodic examination by experts to test their continued effectiveness and such alterations as necessary were ordered). The difficulties encountered in setting up a widespread wireless communication network seem to have prevented the completion of the original plans in this respect and to have forced the Abwehr to concentrate on those places where postal and telegraphic communication was likely to be interrupted by the outbreak of a war, and it was stressed early in the war that, as long as other means of communication were still available, W/T transmitters should be used as little as possible in order to avoid detection. By the end of 1938 the organisation had 7 wireless stations of its own in the following places :

Panama, Horta, Sta Cruz de Tenerife, Las Palmas; Lisbon, Copenhagen, Istanbul

and was planning to set up others in:

Mexico, Cristobal, Valparaise, New York, Buenos Aires, Rio, London, Madrid, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Rome, Port Said, Walvis Bay, Monrovia, Durban, Mombasa, Batavia, Shanghai, Tokyo.

But in March 1939 it was decided to abandon the plan to instal transmitters in the Nah-Etappe. During the early years of the war additional sets were sent out, for instance to Japan, to Spain and to the merchant ships sailing as "Versorgungsschiffe". The two receiving stations in Germany with which the Etappen wireless service communicated were: M.N.O.MITTE and M.N.O.NEUMUNSTER. The transmission station was Küstenfunkstelle NORDDEICH. Some of the agents' transmitters which were installed abroad before the war, such as that at Horta, were specially built by Siemens into radiograms, model "Telefunkensuperschränk 654 WSK 'Bayreuth'"; others were of small enough design to be concealed in a room.

IX. Etappendienst as a Naval supply service

The Naval supply work of the Etappendienst (or the Marino-Sonderdienst as it was also called from June 1939) is only described briefly in this note, but it was in fact a very important function of the organisation, requiring careful preparation before and during the war, and the available documents show that it was fulfilled with some considerable success up to the end of 1941.

The preparations made before the war, which are not however shown in detail in the files captured, seem to have hinged, in so far as they were made by the Abwehr and later Abt. Ausland (in this work the German Naval High Command must essentially have been concerned in directing what supplies were to be made available and where and when they would be required), on the recruitment of Vn(EE), their provision with funds for purchasing supplies - the "Versorgungsgelder" - and a consideration of possible means of purchasing the supplies and obtaining shipping for their delivery which, in view of the change from coal to oil for warships' fuel was clearly to be very much more difficult than the same work had been during the years 1914 - 1918, particularly when it was recognised from political developments that oil in the Western Hemisphere would be in the control of companies, such as Standard Oil and Shell, unlikely to sell to Germany.

The money for the Naval supply work, the "Versorgungsgelder" or, as the funds were later known, the "Kriegsmaterialfonds", was not to be sent out to the Etappen before a time when war was clearly imminent. In May 1935 the Reichsbank promised to supply RM 10,000,000.- in 'Devisen' when the money should be required and the original intention was that the proposed sums should be secretly transferred through the 'Bank für Internationale Zahlungen' and accounts - very often with British banks - of intermediaries abroad (these accounts had to show a normal business large enough to render this transaction inconspicuous) to the Etappen-V-Leuten. But when war with England had to be regarded as "within the bounds of possibility" which, it was believed, would make such transfers impossible, new arrangements were made. And in September 1938 the funds were despatched in the form of gold, notes (chiefly dollar notes) and credits direct through the Deutsche Ueberseebank, the Deutsche Süd-Amerikanische Bank and Hapag to Central and South America; through the Japanese Military Attache to Tokyo; through N.V. Cultuur & Handels My. Lembangke (the agent REMPPIIS in Holland) to Batavia; by steamers to Santa Cruz de Tenerife and Lourenco Marques; and by air to Lisbon. And when Etappe Spanien had been built up in the summer 1939 the money for Madrid was taken by courier.

The documents contain some notes on various schemes suggested for concealing Germany as the buyer of fuel oil and for obtaining the use of tank installations by indirect purchase of a partnership or interest in foreign oil companies, such as Cepsa in Spain and the Coal Trading Co. in Malmö, independent of the big oil concerns. It was apparently decided to rely primarily on German merchant shipping for transport of the oil in view of the difficulties expected in chartering oil tankers. Although in September 1938, by means of a very complicated use of intermediaries, the German Navy had at its disposal oil carried by Norwegian tankers chartered by a Swedish firm. And in September 1938 too the German captains of the tankers of the Warried Tanker shipping company (a company working under German management but with American capital, whose ships were run by the company but received cargoes and sailing orders from Standard Oil), sailing under the Panama flag, were enlisted and provided with a special code so that they might be given sailing orders from Germany to bring in their cargoes or make them available for supplies to German cruisers.

The secrecy of the supply work from neutral countries had not only to be very strictly maintained for military reasons but it was, of course, necessitated by legal considerations connected with, for instance, the American neutrality law of 1935 and the Hague Convention in regard to the sale of supplies to belligerent powers and the use by belligerents of neutral bases.

The Etappen eventually concerned in the supply work were: Japan and China; Central and South Americas; Spain, Portugal and the Canary Islands; Bordeaux, from May 1941 after OKM/SKL had ordered that Bordeaux should be the

~~home port for the equipment~~ of the supply ships; Dutch East India, at the beginning of the war only; Munkarsk, which was built up from October 1939 and operated with Russian consent until September 1940 when it was dissolved owing to the German acquisition of bases in the North of Norway; Italy. The files contain some evidence of assistance received from the governments of Japan, Spain, Russia and Italy. The political situation was kept constantly under review to watch for the

- (1) possibility of sailing permits being refused by neutral countries, a danger which became acute in Peru and Brazil in January 1941 when the neutrality conference was held,
- (2) possibility of German money being frozen. Money was transferred from gold into currency, and from one Etappe to another, etc. as appeared advisable,
- (3) for periods when protection of a friendly neutral from British representations made suspension of the supply work desirable, as in Japan in 1941,
- (4) for British action endangering the operations of the Etappendienst (such as the institution of the air line to Bathurst via the Canary Islands in December 1940) which called for German representations to a neutral country.

On the outbreak of war the German merchant ships lying in foreign ports were requisitioned and subordinated to Abt. Ausland IV as "Versorgungsschiffe". They were equipped for their new work by the Etappen-V-Leuten as well as local resources and secrecy permitted and - although they naturally did not, in equipment and crew, attain the standard of the Naval supply ships, the "Trossschiffe der Marine", based on Germany - sufficiently to enable them to fulfil their tasks in sailing from the neutral ports to the rendezvous on the high seas where the operation of transferring supplies (fuel oil and provisions) to the German warships and, later, of taking from the warships prisoners of war, survivors etc., was carried out; or, as particularly in the case of Spain, in fuelling German submarines which secretly visited the ports by night for this purpose. The V-Schiffe, although subordinated to Abt. Ausland IV and sailing in the service of the German Navy, retained the outward appearance of merchant ships and sailed under whatever flag gave them best cover in the waters in question. Captains had orders at all costs to avoid seizure by the enemy and had often to scuttle ship. As an additional safeguard, two logbooks were kept, one false and one showing the true record of a journey.

OKM informed Abt. Ausl. IV of requirements and apparently Ausl. IV communicated with the Etappen (through the channels organised, via the Auswärtiges Amt, by cable or by wireless) and the Etappen then proceeded to make the necessary local arrangements to equip the ships for the operations.

So successful was the organisation in arranging the sailing of the V-Schiffe from neutral and friendly ports that in September 1940 the Etappenorganisation was entrusted with the arrangements for the sailing of the blockade-runners, under the RVM (the Reichsverkehrsministerium), the movement orders issuing - as for the V-Schiffe - from the OKM/SKL.

X. Luft-Etappendienst

In October 1936 a suggestion was put forward by the Leiter Gruppe VI (air section) in the Abwehr-Abteilung that a 'Luft-Etappendienst' should be constructed to supply the needs of the Air Force in a war, in the countries expected to be neutral, (Vm-Dienst, Luft); and establish a 'Luftbefragungs-dienst' (this was in fact already covered in 1935 by the Marine-Etappendienst) to collect Intelligence for the Luftwaffe (BE-Dienst, Luft) - the division of work between Gruppe VI's Nachrichtendienst and the Luft-Etappendienst to be the same as the division between Gruppe V and Gruppe IV, in that the latter employed only "Reichsdeutsche" and was excluded from the "Feindländer" (at

this time France and Russia). He suggested that Lufthansa employees should primarily be engaged as V-Leute. Various meetings were held to discuss this matter and general agreement was given by CANARIS. But from a minute of 24.2.38 to Gruppe VI, in which Gruppe IV asked how the matter stood, it would appear that the plan was not put into effect.

XI. Etappendienst as an Intelligence Service

It is not absolutely clear from the captured documents to what extent the Etappendienst was in fact used during the war for the collection of Intelligence. It seems that the original intention that it should be a world wide Intelligence organisation was modified by the extension of Abwehr-Abteilung I's activities - especially in the territory of the Nah-Etappe and in Spain and Portugal immediately before the war - and by the necessity to close down all Etappen stations in British and French possessions when war broke out. The Intelligence work, for instance, of agents in the Nah-Etappe was to have included the running of a "Schiffs- und Luftbefragungsdiens" and the employment of subsidiary agents, "Befrager", for this purpose. The Berichterstatter were to consider suitable employees of companies connected with shipping and air lines and sea and air ports for this work and to maintain inconspicuous and casual contact with them before the war. The "Befrager" were to be instructed - it was left to the discretion of the EE to what extent this should be done before the outbreak of a war - in their work but were not to be given insight into the organisation, its purpose, or its contacts. The reports received from these subsidiary agents were to be sent in to the L(BE) of the Etappe and forwarded to Germany with an assessment of their accuracy, reliability etc. But on the dissolution of Etappe England and Nah-Etappe in the spring and summer of 1939 the agents of the Nah-Etappe were taken over by Abw.Abt.I for use in the "Schiffsbefragungsdiens Ausland" of Abt. I M (and it is thought that the list of these agents, which is contained in the documents, must include names of the proposed "Befrager" since the paper concludes with the note that where there had as yet been no connection between Ausl IX and the V-Mann, the Abwehrstellen might approach the V-Leute without further ado. The list also includes, in regard to Belgium, names of some individuals earlier regarded as unsuitable as Etappen-V-Leute.). There is no direct indication that the Vn(BE), primarily concerned in the Naval supply work, were also to have established a "Befragungsdiens" in their areas; but the papers covering the years from the outbreak of war to the end of 1941 do show that a constant flow of Intelligence reports was received from the EE-Dienst of the Etappen still in existence. Where the content of the reports is mentioned it can be seen that they generally gave information about Allied shipping movements, information which may well have been derived from a "Schiffsbefragungsdiens". Special mention is, however made of a report dated 6.7.40 from L(BE) Shanghai describing Japan's growing interest in the Dutch and French colonies in S.E. Asia, but it seems probable that the Intelligence activities of the Vn(BE) were chiefly concerned with the collection of information about shipping and such other information as might affect the operations of the V-Schiffe, as was laid down for the agents of Etappe Spain to prevent duplication of the work of Abwehr-Abteilung I.

June 1946

AUERBACH, Erich

Vn(BE), Istanbul and Murmansk, 1939.

Was paid RM 300 monthly salary as L(BE)II Istanbul, 1939.

Representative of Deutsche Luftfahrt

BARONSKY, G. Vm(BE) Rotterdam, 1936.
NDL shipping inspector.
Address: C/o Muller & Co., Rotterdam.
Known as "German Intelligence agent".

BARTHMAN, Kpt.Lt. Vm(BE), Rotterdam, 1936.
Address: Rotterdam, Oostzeedyk 104b.
Hapag Inspector.

BAUCK, Frl.Gertrud. 1938, forwarded Etappen Dienst correspondence, but
not sworn in.
Employed by Edouard Westerick's, Hamburg.

BAYER, Richard Deputy Vm(BE), Montevideo, 1939.
(cover name Address: Piedras 437, Montevideo.
Stephan LORENZ)

+ BECKER, Asst.Referent Aus.IV 1941, and possibly before.
Kapt.Lt. Made trip to Tokyo March 1941.
Appointed assistant to Pohlmann at Etappe Bordeaux,
Sept 1941.

BECKER, Paul L(BE)II, Mexico, 1935.
(cover names: Address: Compania Alemana Transatlantica,
MARY, ERICH, PABLO) Apartado 1879, Mexico, D.F.
Might be identical with Pablo Wagner BECKERS, Nazi who
arrived in Chile Jan 1941, expecting to go into
business.

+ BECKURTS, Heinz, L/BE, Windhuk, S.W. Africa 1939 and 1941.
Kapt.Lt.A-D Received salary of RM 500 monthly as L/BE I, Windhuk,
in 1939.
Director of Thücker and Corssen.

BEHRMANN L(BE)II, Durban, 1939.
Was paid salary of RM 300 monthly in 1939.

BELLSTEDT, Herbert BE, Osaka, 1935 and 1939.
(cover name Address: Central P.O. Box 125, Osaka.
Willy SEYDEL) Was paid monthly salary of RM 300 in 1939.
May be identical with BELLSTEDT, Assistant Naval
Attache, Tokyo.

+ BELOW, Waldemar Vm(BE) Alexandria, 1936-37. Later in Agram.
(cover name Wallis) Head of firm Wald.Below. Address: Alexandria, P.O. Box
445, (Ships' Chandlers, Alexandria.)
President Deutsche Schülverein. Reserve officer.
Left Egypt 20.8.39.
Oct 44, included in a list of Germans previously
resident in Egypt whose return was considered
undesirable by the British military authorities (2.10.44,
B.E., Cairo).

BENDIX, Johann Karl BE, Moscow and Riga.
Representative of Hamburg America Line, Riga.
Previously worked also for S.D. in Moscow.

BERNITT, Rudolf.
(cover name
Stephan LORENZ)

Vm(BE) Montevideo 1939.
Address: Calle Misiones 1472, or
Casilla No. 71, Montevideo.
Identical with Rudolf BERNITT, leading Nazi in
Montevideo and German agent.
Chairman of German Chamber of Commerce, reported
living quietly in Uruguay and being firm in the
belief that Germany can only return to power through
Communism.

BEROLDINGEN, Count.

Vm(BE) and Deputy L/BE, Lisbon, 1939.
In 1939 was paid salary of RM 300 monthly.
Chief Lufthansa representative in Portugal, Reserve
Officer in Wehrmacht with rank of Major.
In 1943 worked for I.M. of K.O., Portugal, and was
also in touch with leading S.D. officers.
Hopes to remain in Portugal.

BERRINGER, Franz,
(cover name
Hasso Abeli)

Vm(BE), Para, Brazil, 1936-39.
Representative of Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1936.
Address: Franz Berringer, i.Fa. Berringer & Co.,
Caixa 27, Para, Brazil.
Caught in Germany at beginning of the war and had not
returned to Brazil. Berringer and Cia thought to be
centre of Nazi activity in Para.

BERTRAM, Otto

Vm(BE), Las Palmas.

BEYE, Dr. Ludwig.

Etappen agent, Johannesburg, 1937.

BIEHL, Carl
(cover name L. Ward)

Etappen agent, Galveston, USA, 1936.
Address: 1416, Broadway, Galveston, Texas.

BLOHM, Ernst
(cover name
Charley MORIAN)

L/BE II, Batavia, in 1935.
Address: C/o Wm. H. Muller & Co., N.V., Kali Besar West
Nr. 4, Batavia.
Might be identical with Walter Ernst BLOHM, German
agent in Athens 1941.

BODENSTEDT, Karl
(cover name:
Charley MORIAN)

L(BE) Batavia 1935-40.
Received salary of RM 500 monthly as L(BE)I, Batavia,
1939.
Address: 1939 - c/o W. H. Muller & Co., N.V., Kali Besar
West Nr. 4, Batavia.
General Manager of W. H. Muller & Co. Dismissed with
the rest of the German staff when the Dutch took over
this company. Released from the Etappen organization
when Holland was invaded by the Germans.

BOEHME, K.
(cover name -
Rudolf DRAEGERT)

BE Tsingtau, 1935. Lagos 1936.
Address: C/o i.Fa. Carlowitz & Co., P.O. Box 86, Tsingtau.

BOERNERT, Heinz

Vm(BE) Accra, Gold Coast, 1939.
Received salary of RM 300 monthly as Vm(BE) Accra,
1939.
Agent of Woermann Line of Accra. Acting German Consul.
Repatriated 18th September, 1939.

BOHNY, Herman,
Korv.Kpt.

Rio de Janeiro 1941. Assistant to the Naval Attache for Brazil and Argentina. Promoted Korv.Kapt in June 1941.

Head of German Intelligence Service in Brazil. Was convicted by Brazilian Court on espionage charge on 27.6.43, but sentence was waived on account of diplomatic immunity.

Posted as assistant Naval Attache, Madrid, in Nov 1944. Returned to Germany early 1945.

BRANDES, Walter
(cover name
Octavia Gopez)

Vm(BE), Santonio, Chile, 1939.

Received salary of RM 300 monthly as Vm(BE) San Antonio 1939.

Address: C/o Cia Transportes Maritimos, Casilla 165 a, San Antonio.

Manager of the San Antonio office of Campania Transportes Maritimos, affiliated with North German Lloyd. Born 1886 at Eldingen. Suspected of clandestine radio activities, and connected with various suspect Germans in Chile.

V.BONIN,
Kapt.z.See

Naval Attache, Helsinki, 1939. Mil.Ltr. of Etappe Finland. Served as Abwehr officer in Kondor Legion in Spanish Civil War. Appointed Leiter IM, Ast Paris, June 1940, but transferred to Ast Angers early 1942. Succeeded NOWAK as Leiter Oslo, Nov 1943.

BRAUN

BE, Livorno, Italy, 1939.

Received salary of RM 300 monthly as BE, Livorno, 1939.

BRECHT, E.

Address: Blaisdell Hotel, Honolulu - 1935, Possibly identical with Emil Brecht who worked for both the German and Soviet intelligence services in Constantinople in 1933, and was arrested in Varna on charge of doing espionage work for the Yugoslavs.

BRECKWOLDT, Karl
Gunter.

Vm(BE) Cristobal, Panama, 1940.

In 1940 left with one GROOS (both gunners employed by Hapag) for Chile; GROOS had previously been arrested for espionage and released on a technicality.

BRECKWOLDT was repatriated to Germany in 1941 and released from service with the Etappenorganization.

BRENDEL, Alexander

Vm(BE) - Ferrol, Spain.

Recruited by the Etappenorganization in December 1940.

BRINCKMAN, F.L.

Norwegian Vice-Consul in Hamburg, 1938,39. Born 1893. Possibly identical with Kapt.Lt.Brinckmann who in Jan 1941 was reported to be engaged in intelligence work at Stavanger, and visited Norway shortly before the invasion for the purpose of selling coal. Travelled around Norway for this purpose and was denied access to several shipyards.

von BRUCH, Martin

BE, Messina, 1937.

Address: i. Fa. Carboocoke S.A.T.

Importa Zioni Combustibili, Messina.

BUCH, Maximo jr. Vn/BE, Valencia, 1936.
Address: Calle Cuarte 140 (Baquera, Kusche and Martin),
Valencia.
Agent for Gustav Bey (Hamburg fruit brokers). Reported
to recruit agents for German I.S.
Was appointed Consul to succeed his father - also
Maximo Buch.
In charge of direction of German propaganda services
in Valencia.
In August 1945 withdrew large sums from his bank
account, which were thought not to have been used for
business purposes.

BUCHRIENACKER, Max BE, Valencia, 1935.
Address: Apartado 101, Valencia, Spain.

BUHMANN, Wilhelm Vn(BE), Moscow, 1939.

BUSSE, W. Vn(BE) Chefoo, China.
In Chefoo from March 1940 till April 1941, when the
post at Chefoo was considered no longer necessary.

CARLOFF, Hans BE Port Bouet, W. Africa, 1935.
Address: Compagnie Francaise de L'Afrique Occidentale,
Abidjan, Port Bouet, Ivory Coast, W. Africa.

CHRISTIANSEN, Walter Vn(BE) San Sebastian.
(cover name Received monthly salary of RM 300 as Vn(BE) San
Sebastian 1939.
Severino Izaguirre) Address: Alameda 14 Iisoda, San Sebastian, Spain.
Born about 1910.
Used as a post-box in 1943 for letters from "Alfredo"
to "Hendaye".
Active in smuggling of wolfram and war material
between Spain and France for the Germans. Paid
abundantly the staff of docks and everyone in the
ports who carried out his orders. Trusted by Nazi
Party and closely associated with Willy Beissel, Nazi
Party Chief at San Sebastian. Administrative director
of "Sociedad de Carbones Tenerife de Pasajes".

CLASING, Luis. L(BE)I, West Indies, 1935.
(cover name Agent for Hamburg America SS Co.
Arnold HUSCHKE) Harboured German agent Theodor Schutz in Havana.
His name was on W.T.L. 15, Statutory List, 1944.

CLASSEN, Richard. Vn(BE), Cadiz, 1935, 1937.
Address: (1935) C/o Baquera, Kusche and Martin, S.A.,
Plaza de las Cortes 15, Cadiz.
German Consul, Cadiz. Address, Plaza de Arguella 3.
Address in 1944: Av.General L.Pinto, Cadiz.

CLAUSSEN, Gerhard. BE Capetown, 1937.

CLEVE, Kurt von. L(BE), Greece, 1936.
Employed in Reemstma Tobacco Co., Athens, prior to 1939.
and became head of Volo branch in 1939.
Ex-captain German Navy. Believed to be employed by
G.I.S.
Reemstma Tobacco Co. were suspected of being a cover
organisation for agents of the Abwehr.

COHNITZ, Franz

Partner in Franz Cohnitz and Co., coal importers, Rio. Decorated by the Etappenorganization for special services, Sept 1942. In Jan 1941, in a letter to Germany, proposed U-Boat be sent to Brazilian coast to meet escaping German ship with fuel. Franz Cohnitz and Co. used as headquarters for courier "Mauricio" who carried mail between Brazil and Portugal on the ship "Séquira Campos". Confessed to the Brazilian police to having acted as intermediary for considerable German correspondence, which was transmitted by courier to avoid censorship and for which MOUTHS (q.v.) acted as intermediary in Lisbon.

CORSEPIUS, "Max"

Gustav Adolph Sylvester. Deputy EE, Horta Azores, 1937.

Born Dresden, 31.12.1894. Electrical engineer employed by the German Telegraph Co., distributing Nazi propaganda. Expert on amateur wireless before the war. It was suspected that he had a secret set in Otto Schroeder's house (q.v.).

CROPP, Hans Joachim.

Vm(EE) Constanza, 1943. Representative of Deutsche Levant-Linie. Clerk at the German Consulate in Constanza. In 1943 was in the Wehrmacht, working with a Captain Witeloren.

DANIELSEN, Friedrich
(cover name
Luis GONZALES)

Vm(EE) Manila, 1939. In 1939 received monthly salary of RM 300 as Vm(EE) Manila. Address: C/o Behn, Meyer & Co., Handels My., Manila. Returned to Germany in 1941 on leave.

DEDE, Juan

EE, Palma de Mallorca, 1935-39. Address: Son Armadans Chalet, Apartado 24, Palma de Mallorca. Received monthly salary of RM 300 as Vm(EE), 1939. Identical with Hans DEDE, German Consul at Palma de Majorca, whose name appeared in messages to and from Sofindus and Hisrowak. Visited Barcelona to consult with K.O. Spain I.M. on Abwehr activities in January 1942. Notorious jew-baiter. Reported to have applied for Spanish citizenship. First came to Mallorca as a clerk with Banquera Kusche Martin, S.A.

DECKERT, Karl.
(cover name,
Jose VIDAL)

L(EE)II, Buenos Aires, 1939. Address: Avenida Forest 2980, Buenos Aires. Probably identical with Carlos Deckert, alias Kurt Deckert, of Obligado 1786, 2nd floor, Apt."A", Buenos Aires, who was active in German affairs 1940-43, and in contact with Heinrich Reinsberg in Stockholm; born 19.11.1892 in Wuppertal, Germany.

DERP, Harald.

Vm, Seville, 1941. Dismissed for contravention of regulations, July 1941.

DERP

Referent IVK in Abt.Ausland IV in 1938, responsible for card indices, finance, etc.

DOHNER, MEYER-
Frig.Kpt.

See under MEYER-DOHNER, Frig.Kpt.

DOLLMANN, Erich. (cover name Pieter SEIBURG)	Vm(EE) Medan, Belawan, N.E.I., 1939. Received salary as Vm(EE) of RM 300 monthly, 1939. Address: Guntzel & Schumacher, Medan. Died 1940.
DRAEGER, Gustav.	Vm(EE), Seville, 1935. Address: C/o Banquera Kusche and Martin, Calle San Fernando 35, Seville, Spain. Decorated on 5.7.41 for services to Etappenorganization. Honorary German Consul, Seville, 1942. Office address: Avenida Queipo de Llano 44 - Home address Montevideo 19. Still in Spain, September 1945.
DRECHSEL, William (cover name Archibald GUTENORT)	L(EE)I, New York, 1935. Address: C/o Hapag Lloyd, Pier 86 N.R., New York, N.Y. Replaced Heinrich KEMPF (q.v.) who returned to Germany in 1940. Was decorated for outstanding services Jan 1941.
DRESSLER, Hans (cover name Dagobert Mikk)	EE Tallinn, Estonia, 1935. Address: (1935) Director H. Dressler, Baltischer Lloyd, Tallinn, Estonia, Postbox 320.
DREYER, Max. (cover name Arturo Fierro)	Vm(EE) Talcahuano, Chile, 1936-39. Salary as Vm(EE), 1939, RM 300 monthly. Address: Max Dreyer, C/o Compania Maritima Roland, Talcahuano. Ex-German Consul, Talcahuano. Known as Nazi agent. Chief partner of the firm Roland y Cia, agent for Roland Line and Haverbeck Line.
DYCKERHOFF, Dr. Oscar (cover name GELDER)	EE, 1935, Rotterdam. Connected with the Etappenorgani- zation, but not under oath and not concerned with secret material. Address: (1935) Somerenweg 52, Rotterdam. A Dr. Dyckerhoff is listed as Vice-President of the Deutsche Handelskammer for Holland, Heerengracht 520, Amsterdam. Member of the NSDAP. Leader of the Nazi Party and German Colony of Holland.
+ EBERHARDT, Helmuth (cover name ROBERT)	EE, Botha Victoria, 1935 and 1939. Received salary of RM 300 monthly. Address: West Africa Planting Co., Victoria, Botha-Victoria, Cameroon, W. Africa.
EHLERS, Hans	EE, Mollendo, Peru, 1939. Received salary of RM 300 monthly. Address: C/o Juan Tidow & Co., S.A., Mollendo. Manager of Tidow Co. in Arequipa. Head of German colony in Arequipa, and still active there in April 1943.
v. EITZEN, Meino	Vm(EE) Vigo 1935-38. Received monthly salary of RM 300 as Vm(EE) Vigo, 1939. Promoted L(EE) Spain, N.Coast, 1941. Address: Joaquin Costa 6, Vigo, Spain. Manager of Deposita Espanol de Carbones in Vigo since 1929 or 1930. Reported to be one of three German agents to be expelled from Spain at request of Spanish M.F.A. on account of espionage activities.
EMDEN, WITTHOFT- Vice-Admiral	See under WITTHOFT-EMDEN.

ERHARDT, Eugenio or Eugen
(cover name "Arriaga")

Vm(BE) Bilbao, 1935-39. Received salary of RM 300 monthly. Born 18.2.1887. Decorated for special services to Etappenorganization in 1941. Partner in Erhardt & Co., large black-listed German shipping firm in Bilbao actively concerned in German intelligence work. Resident at Gran Via No. 62, Bilbao.

EVERSBUSCH, Richard
(cover name
Henry STEWART)

L/BE, Mexico, 1935-39. Received salary of RM 500 monthly 1939. Decorated 1940 for outstanding services to Etappen Dienst. A former German Consul and, in 1942, President of the German Chamber of Commerce, which controlled German trade activity and conducted commercial intelligence work. He was a close collaborator with known German espionage agents such as Pablo Rubach, Werner Barke, Georg Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge. Head of firm Haynen, Eversbusch and Co., Mexico, which Abw.IM used as cover for espionage work, and connected with German agent "ALFREDO" in Rio.

v. EWALD

Assistant BE, Natal, Brazil, 1939. Presumably identical with Hans von Ewald, who left South America by Luft-Hansa Transatlantic plane for Europe on 8.10.38.

EWIG, Carl Friedrich
(cover name Theodor)

Vm(BE), Cali, Colombia, 1936. Address: North German Lloyd Agency, Cali, Colombia, Apartado 29.

FECHTER

Vm(BE) Para, Brazil, 1939. Received monthly salary of RM 300. Decorated for special services to the Etappen Dienst in Sept 1942.

FENGLER, Max
Korvetten Kpt.A.D.
(cover name "HEIN")

BE, Haarlem, Holland, 1935. Lufthansa representative in Shiphol. Lived in Haarlem (1936). Leader of NSDAP, Holland.

FETZER,
Kapt. Lt.

Replaced Pohlmann (q.v.) as Hilfs Referent in Ausland IV in Sept 1941. Previously I.M. officer at Toulon and Abwehr Liaison officer with Italian Naval Control Commission. Engaged with other officers and NCOs in despatching agents to U.K. Member of Oberleitstelle Brest.

FINK, "Otto",
Julius Karl Ernst

L/BE Istanbul and Smyrna, 1939. Received salary of RM 300 monthly, 1939. Born in Germany in 1902. Address 1940: Calal. Bayer Caddesi No.14, Smyrna. Holds German passport No.248/43, issued in Istanbul 6.4.43. Commercial attache, German Legation, Teheran, April 1941. In charge of Istanbul office of Deutsche Levante Linie. His exemption from military service requested in March 1943, on grounds that information which he supplied rendered him indispensable. Returned to Germany Aug 1944.

+ FIRMENICHE, P.W.
or F.W.

BE, Duala, Cameroons, 1935. Address: Woermann Line Agency of Douala, Douala, Cameroons, (French W. Africa), (P.O. Box 101)

FLOTO

Assistant BE, Jaca Pessoa, Brazil, 1939.

<p>FRAEB, Kurt (cover name Rafael MILAN)</p>	<p>Vm(BE), Rio Grande de Sul, 1939. Address: C/o Fraeb, Thiessen and Co., Rio Grande de Sul. Born 1897, Rio Grande. 1934, appointed German Vice- Consul. In 1938 was in contact with Commander Niebuhr (q.v.), German Naval Attache for Argentina and Brazil, whom he was to supply with information re movements of Allied ships. Niebuhr provided him with a secret code to communicate with Hans Stoltz (q.v.) in Rio. Arrested 29.3.42 in Porto Alegre.</p>
<p>FRANZ</p>	<p>Vm, Copenhagen, 1939. May be identical with Kp.bz.S. Eduard Franz, Leiter I.M. Ast Copenhagen, 1943. Also in Copenhagen as late as April 1945 and still at large Sept 1945.</p>
<p>FRICKE, Henrique.</p>	<p>Vm(BE), Carthagena, Spain. Recruited by the Etappenorganization in Feb 1941. German Consul at Carthagena. Engaged on naval espionage prior to Civil War. 1938-41, in Mexico working for Siemens. Returned to Germany 1943. Was not expected to return to Carthagena.</p>
<p>FRISIUS, F, Korv.Kapt.</p>	<p>1929-31 was the Referent in Reichswehr Ministerium entrusted with the task of building up the E-dienst. Feb 1933, Navigationsoffizier on cruiser "Leipzig". Was instructed to visit V-men in the Spain Etappe on a voyage in that area.</p>
<p>FRITZE, Hans Julius</p>	<p>L/BE Ahwas, Persia, 1939. Salary, 1939, as L/BE Ahwas, RM 500 monthly. Returned to Germany 28.8.41 and dismissed from Etappenorg. May be identical with Hans Fritze, manager of Nouvelle Iran Express, a German transport firm reported to be engaged in espionage activities on a large scale.</p>
<p>FROHLICH, Dr. George</p>	<p>Vm(BE), Santos, Brazil, 1936, 1939. Received monthly salary of RM 300 in 1939. Address: C/o Theodor Wille and Co. Ltd., Caixa Postal 18, Santos.</p>
<p>von FROREICH, Gunther †</p>	<p>BE, Braila, Roumania. December 1939.</p>
<p>+ GALVAO, M.L.J.</p>	<p>L(BE) Lagos, 1935. Address: Lagos Agency, Woermann Line A.G., P.O. Box 525, Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa.</p>
<p>+ GARTNER, Heinz</p>	<p>BE, East London, South Africa. Salary (1939) RM 300 monthly. Possibly identical with Heinz Gärtner who was sent to Ankara in Oct 1941 by Abw.I.H. under cover of an agent for medicinal preparations.</p>
<p>GAUZAUGE } GANZ(AU)GE } Wilhelm</p>	<p>In 1938 was employed by Edouard Westerick's, Hamburg. He forwarded Etappendienst correspondence, but was not sworn into the organisation. Probably identical with Lt. Willy Ganzauge, VI W1 agent Hamburg 1945, and chairman of Afrikanischen Frucht Compagnie, A.G., Hamburg.</p>
<p>von GEHARDT</p>	<p>Assistant Vm(BE) Santos. Decorated for special services Sept 1942. Formerly employed at the Santos Consulate; with AA (Foreign Office) Berlin, 1942.</p>

GELDERBLOM, Fritz
Dipl.Ing.
L(DE)II, Oslo, 1935.
Address: Oslo, Vildarsgate, 9.

GEISE, Alfred
DE 1935, Spanish Morocco.
Address: Apartado 26, Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.
Reported to have moved to Malaga, Jan 1944, where he was employed by the firm Bodegas Scholtz. Was decorated by Franco for services in Civil War.

GLIMPF, Friedrich
DE, Nanking, 1935.
Leader of Deutscher Nachrichtenburo, Shanghai. Naval officer in 1914-18 war.
On Far Eastern Black List BL/44.
Address: 75, Canton Road, Shanghai.
Engaged in propaganda and espionage on behalf of Germany.
May 1939. Left Shanghai for Europe.
Jan 1940. Returned to Shanghai via Siberia.
Early 1940. Reported to be going to Tokyo to meet Rear Admiral Paul Wencker (Naval Attache to Japan) for whom he collected information.
Sept 1940. Attended conferences at German Embassy, Peking.

GODEFROY
Representative of the Levante Linie, Hamburg. Worked closely with the Etappenorganization in 1936 and afterwards.

GOUDSCHAL, H.
DE, Vigo, Spain, 1938-39.

GRUBER, Gustav
(cover name GEORG)
DE, Bornhölm, 1935.
Address: C/o Ejort Ipsens Musikforlag, Allinge, Bornhölm, Denmark.
Arrested Nov 1938 and imprisoned in connection with Pflug-Hartung (q.v.) case. Expelled from Denmark.

GRUNERT
Kapt.
DE, Monrovia, 1935.
Address: Woermann Line, Monrovia Agency, Monrovia, Liberia, W. Africa.
Received salary of RM 500 monthly as L(DE) Monrovia 1939.
In 1942 believed to be in touch with Abw.I.M. agents in Monrovia.

GUCKES, Dr. Alfred
Assistant DE Istanbul, 1937.
Also Ortsgruppenleiter of NSDAP since 1935.

GUHLER, Ulla or Ulrich
(cover name "LUTZ" or "ULRICH")
Vn(DE) Paknam, Bangkok, 1935-39.
Received salary of RM 300 monthly 1939.
Group leader of the Nazi party at Bangkok. One of the managers of the German firm B.Grimm and Co. In command of a U-Boat 1914-18 war. In 1940 edited propaganda pamphlets which were distributed by the German Legation. In August 1941 was considered by the Nazi Party to be unsuitable and handed over all material to Paschkewitz (q.v.). On Far Eastern Black List - No.BL/120.

GUNTHER, Paul
DE, Rotterdam, 1935.
Address: C/o Messrs. Gernard Kiel p.a. Häger & Schmidt, Duisburg-Ruhrort, Schifferheinstr.4, Rotterdam.
1936 in Rotterdam - C/o Müller and Co.
1937 in Hamburg.

GUNTlach Vn(DE) Brussels, 1938.
A.E.G. representative, Brussels.

HACH, Otto Vn(DE) San Juan, Puerto Rico.
(cover name: Alberto RUIZ) Address: 201 Ochoa Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

HAMMERSCHMIDT, Kurt Vn(DE) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, 1936-37.
(cover name: Norbert Hauswaldt) Representative of Hapag in Caracas, and Hon German Consul.
In 1935 was in La Guaira, and in 1939 was Vn(DE) Caracas. Listed among German Nazis in Caracas, Dec. 1941. Possibly identical with Kurt HAMMERSCHMIDT, Hptm., believed working for Abwehr III; stationed in military unit at Leagnitz, Nachoderstr. 28 (Silesia) in April 1943. May have been in Spain before April 1943.

HAGENMULLER, Inspector Vn(DE) Shanghai and Tokyo, 1939.
(cover name: Ernst Heuer) Inspector of Norddeutsche Lloyd who in October 1939 visited WENNEKER, who recommended his employment as a confidential agent of Navy, suitable to assist the Etappen in Shanghai. Payment to him to be made through a/c of Melchers and Co., Shanghai, by Netherlands Trading Co. or Netherlands Indies Commercial Bank.

HAMPE, Ulrich Etappenagent Antwerp 1938.
Born 12.12.93. Konigsberg.
Director of Siemens, 116 Chanssee de Charleroi, Antwerp.

HANKOW, H. (Kptlt.a.D.) L(DE)II, Stockholm, 1935.
(cover name: GUNNAR) Address: Director Hankow, Skandia Transport A.B., Vasagatan 14/16, Stockholm.
Identical with Hans Gottfried Gustav HANKOW, born 10.5.86. Reported in May 1931 to be a member of the G.I.S. in Sweden.

HARTING BE, Lisbon, 1935. Received salary of RM.300 monthly as BE Lisbon in 1939.
Address: c/o Marcus & Harting Ltd., Reps. of Hamburg S. America Line, Rossio 50, Lisbon.
In June 1941 the firm Marcus and Harting was reported to be working for the commercial side of the Gestapo.

HASSELDIECK, Georg L/BE Valparaiso, 1939. Received salary of RM.300 monthly.
(cover name: Ramon IBANEZ) Address: c/o Agencia del Norddeutscher Lloyd, Casilla 136-V, Valparaiso.
Assistant manager of Compania Transportes Maritimos, detained by Chilean authorities in November 1942 in connection with the discovery of an illegal W/T station located in the warehouse of his firm, but released.

HARBECK, Otto BE Milan 1937-39.
Received salary of RM.300 monthly as BE Milan. Released from service with the Etappen in 1939.

HARDER BE Istanbul, 1937.
Employee of Deutsche Levante Linie.

HARDT, Herbert
Engelbert

Etappen agent, Holland 1939.
Was in Germany at the outbreak of war.
Identical with Direktor Herbert Engelbert HARDT, agent
of I.W. AST Netherlands who visited Spain in February
1943.

HARTEN, Walter
(cover name:
Ferdinand SCHROEDER)

Madras, 1933, 1937. Vm(BE) Agents-number: 1303.
Address: c/o Massey,
Ganz.Hackethal Ltd.,
P.O. Box 60,
Madras.

Born 1892 in Hamburg. After world war I became adviser
to King Amanullah of Afghanistan. 1930 went to India
and worked for Hackethal Wire and Cable Ltd. Returned
to Germany 1939 and in 1941 joined Sonderstab Felmy in
Athens, with rank of Hauptmann der R. Arrested in
Germany May 1945.

* HARTWIG, Wolf

Vm(DE) Freetown 1935/36.
Address: c/o Woermann Line,
Resident Agency for Sierra Leone,
Freetown.

1936 - General agent of Woermann Line - Accra.
Honorary German Consul for Gold Coast.

HARZOG

Vm(DE) New Orleans, U.S.A. 1938.

HASHAGEN, H.D.
(cover name
SAMUEL)

Etappen agent Soerabaja 1935.
Address: 1935 - Bergawanstraat 43,
Soerabaja.

HAUPT

(DE) Patras. Salary 1939 RM.300 monthly.
German propaganda agent in Patras in November 1940.

HECKING

L(DE) Murmansk. Received salary 1939 of RM.500 monthly.

HEILBORN, Paul.

Vm(DE) Rio de Janeiro.
Chief clerk Th. Wille & Co., Rio; in September 1942
decorated by the Etappen organisation for special
services.

HEIDELK, Hans
(cover name
John FOSTER)

Vm(DE) Panama 1935/39.
Address: Apartado 805,
Panama.
Formerly Hopag-Lloyd manager in Cristobal.
Known as chief of G.I.S. in Panama.
Received monthly payment 1939 RM.300. Repatriated on
s.s. "Drottingholm" May 1942.

HEINICHEN, Frg.Kapt.
Eberhardt.
Mil. Ltr.

Lisbon. Appointed Naval Attache Portugal April 1940.
Recalled to Berlin February 1943. Reported to be in
Wilhelmshaven and trying hard to get himself nominated
for a special mission to Turkey.

HELPERICH, Walter

(DE) Genoa, 1936 and 1939. Received salary in 1939 of
RM.300 monthly.
Address: 1936 - Via Maragliano 19 int. 6.,
Genoa.

Probably identical with Otto HELPERICH reported by
S.I.M. in October 1943 to be member of the G.I.S. in
Italy, responsible to Abt. III in Berlin.
Remained in Genoa under orders of Mil.Ltr. Rome after
Italy's entry into war.

<p>HENTSCHEL, Karl (cover name: Margarita (ALCARAZ))</p>	<p>Etappen agent, Puebla, Mexico, 1935. Address: Portal Hidalgo No. 12, Altos, Puebla, Mexico.</p>
<p>HERTMANN</p>	<p>Vm(BE) Salonika 1937.</p>
<p>HERTSLET</p>	<p>Etappen agent, Mexico 1939. Representative of W.R. Davis & Co. Identical with HERTSLET, Chief of the Overseas Dept. of official N.S.D.A.P. Wirtschaftsgruppe, sent on special mission to America in connection with oil concessions and was in Mexico at the outbreak of war.</p>
<p>HEUBEL, Carlos</p>	<p>(BE) Antofagasta, Chile 1936-39. Received salary for 1939 RM.300 monthly. Address: Carlos HEUBEL, Casilla 1, Antofagasta, Chile.</p>
<p>HILLMAN, Rudolf (cover name: Franz KOHLER)</p>	<p>L(BE)I. Tokyo 1936-39. Received salary 1939 of RM.500 monthly. Known as leading Nazi in Japan 1941. Address: c/o Illion & Co., Teikoku Seimei Kan, Tokyo.</p>
<p>+ HIRSEKORN, Dr.H. (cover name: ANDERS)</p>	<p>(BE) Luderitz, S.W. Africa 1935. Address: P.O.Box 24, Luderitz, S.W. Africa.</p>
<p>HEITPASZ, Kapitan</p>	<p>Etappen agent, Magallanes, Chile 1937. Address: Menendez-Behety Societa de Ganadera y Commercial, Magallanes, Chile.</p>
<p>HOCHST, Theo</p>	<p>Director of Engelsch Hollandsche Bank and Handelsmy, the Hague. Private Address: Rystag 29, The Hague. Initiated in the Etappen in January 1937, but not an agent. Born Dusseldorf 13.6.94. Engelsch Hollandsche Bank and Handelsmy known to be under German control. HOCHST was leader of Nazi movement in The Hague.</p>
<p>+ v. HOHNHORST</p>	<p>L(BE) II Tanga and Mombasa 1938. Received salary of RM.300 in 1939 as BE Tanga. Address: German East Africa Line, General Agents, Mombasa, P.O. Box 210. Mombasa, British East Africa. Visited Germany middle August 1938. Repatriated to Germany March 1940.</p>
<p>HUNDELSHAUSEN, Baron Wilhelm von</p>	<p>(BE) San Salvador. Recruited for Etappen Dienst 1939. Former German Consul. Before the war was manager of the Banco Hipotecario but dismissed 6 months after declaration of war.</p>

+ IHLENFELF, Reinhold

Vm(EE) Accra 1935-39.
Received salary of RM.300 monthly as Vm(EE) 1939.
Address: c/o Woermann Line,
Resident agency for the Gold Coast Colony,
Accra, P.O. Box 260.
General agent for the Woermann Line, Accra. Honorary
German Consul for the Gold Coast.

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JAEGER, E.
(cover name
'Fred')

(EE) London, 1935.
Address: c/o Brown and Jenkinson,
17/18 Billiter Street,
London, E.C.3.

JANSEN, Josef
(cover name:
Kent HOWARD)

Vm(EE) Perth, Australia, 1935-36. Agents-nos.:1205,1215.
Address: c/o Mercantile Traders, Ltd.,
43, King Street,
Perth, W.A.

JANSSEN, Christian
(cover name:
Antonio SILVA)

L(EE)II Madrid, 1935.
Received salary as L(EE) Madrid 1939 of RM.500 monthly.
Address: Deposito de Carbones de Tenerife S.A.,
Marques de Cuba 12,
Madrid.

JANSSEN, Friedrich

Vm(EE) Makassar, Celebes Island, N.E.I., 1935.

JECK, Dr.

Referent of Ausland IV from 1936 until 1940 and
possibly after. Responsible for Europe.

JENKE

L(EE)I, Istanbul; salary L(EE)I, Istanbul, RM.500.
monthly, 1939. May be identical with Albert JENKS,
Commercial Counsellor to German Embassy, Turkey,
1939-45, whose wife, Ingeborg, is RIEBENTROP's sister.

JENSEN, Bernhard Emil

(EE), Denmark, 1935.
Address: Villa Aegir,
Søllansgade 50,
Esbjerg, Denmark.
Danish fish exporter. Assisted in November 1938 in
connection with the Pflug-Hartung case. Released
27.4.39. Known to be at Husum, Germany, in 1943.

JESSEN, J.H.
(cover name:
Henry DOUGLAS)

Vm(EE) Hong Kong 1936-39. Monthly salary 1939, RM.300.
Address: J.H. JESSEN,
c/o Jebson and Co.,
P.O. Box 97,
Hong Kong.
Dismissed July 1940.

JOHANSON, Ragnar

Assistant EE Oslo, 1935.
Address: Skippersgate 14,
Oslo, Norway.
In 1942 was employed in the German Naval stores in
Harstad as foreman in charge of issuing tools, etc.
Known to be a quisling.

JOSEFSON, Hildur

Etappen agent, Fjallbakka, Sweden, 1935.

KAYESSEN, Dr.

Head of firm Philipp Holzmann, Berlin.
mation in 1937 for Etappen Dienst.

KEHRMANN, Hans Rulff
(cover name:
Rolf THIEME)

Vm(BE) Kobe, 1935-41. In 1939 received monthly salary of RM.300 as Vm(BE) Kobe.
Address: 1939 - c/o C. Illies & Co.,
P.O. Box 177,
Kobe.

Hamburg-America line agent. Head of shipping department of Illies & Co., Kobe. On 31.1.41 recommended for decoration in recognition of energetic services. Charged with treason and embezzlement 24.2.43 and relieved of his office.

KEMPF, Heinrich

L(BE)II, New York.

Address: Hapag Lloyd,
Pier 86, N.R.,
New York, N.Y.

Repatriated via Siberia in April 1940 and released.

KIEKEBEN

Deputy Vm(BE) Panchal, 1939.

Received monthly salary of RM.300 in 1939.

KIRCHNER, Ernst

Vm(BE) Haifa, 1937.

KIRCHNER, Gotthilf

Vm(BE) Haifa, 1937.

Probably identical with Gottfried KIRCHNER, a Palestinian German W/T operator, who in February 1941 was at the Lehrregiment Brandenburg training school, Berlin.

KIRSCHBAUM, H.
(cover name: "Max")

BE, Dairen, 1935.

Address: Hishikoencho Nr. 3,
Dairen.

NSDAP Area Leader Dairen, address c/o Illien & Co.,
212 Yamagata Dori, P.O. Box 23.
Recommended for K.V.K. 1st class.

* KLAHBE, Ernst
(cover name:
Otto KUSCHEL)

Vm(BE) Bathurst, 1939. Received salary of RM.300 monthly in 1939 as BE Bathurst.

Address: 1937 - P.O. Box 274,
Bathurst,
British Gambia.

Hon. Consul October 1940. Went to Dakar as member of Armistice Commission and was given cover there.

KLEBE, Dr.

BE, Luanda, 1937.

Address: i.Pa. C. Woermann Brock.

KLEIN, Dr. Herbert
(cover name:
Umberto KLEVER)

Deputy BE Santos 1936 and Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1939.

Address: Caixa Postal 484,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

KLEMM

BE, Constanza, 1939.

Received monthly salary of RM.300 in 1939 as BE Constanza.

KLINGENBERG, Ernst
(cover name:
Maximo SOLER)

Vm(BE) 1935, and Deputy L(BE) Madrid, 1939. In 1939

received monthly salary of RM.300 as Deputy L(BE) Madrid. Principal attorney in the firm Baquera, Kuscho and Martin, Alameda 28, Malaga. German agent, address Madrid-General Pardini 114.

KLINKERT

Vn(BE) Santos, Brazil.
Ship's broker at Santos. September 1942 decorated by the Etappen organisation for special services.
Address: Rua Juao Eboli 58, Santos. Connected with Becker's intelligence network.

KOCH (Konsul)

Vn(BE) Magallanes, Chile, 1937.
Address: Stubenrauch & Co.,
Magallanes,
Chile.

KORBER, Wolfgang

Vn(BE) Brussels, 1938.
Born 17.3.08. Director of D.N.B. Swiss subject previously departed from Paris. Leiter of Abw.II, Brussels.
Address: 13 Rue Paul,
Lauters.

KORFF, Adelbert, Dr.
(cover name:
Adolf KLINGEMANN)

L(BE)I, Shanghai, 1936-39,
In 1939 received monthly salary of RM.500 as L(BE)I, Shanghai.
Address: i.Fa. Melchers & Co.
P.O. Box 1004,
Shanghai.
1936 - 210 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai.
13.2.40: Senior partner of Melchers, Shanghai.
Believed to be conducting secret activities for German Government. Had secret account in company's books through which large sums were paid out without accompanying vouchers.

KOWALDT

Vn(BE) Walfishbay, 1937.
Representative of Deutsch Amerika Line. Member of Woermann Line Agency.

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KROEPSCH, Kurt

Etappen agent, Moscow.
Assistant of Naval Attache, Moscow.

KROHN

Hamburg. Initiated in the Etappen in January 1937, but not an agent.

KROLLE

Vn, Rotterdam.
Dutch. N.D.L. representative with Muller & Co.

KRUGER

Vn(BE) Thessalonika.
In 1939 received monthly salary of RM.300 as Vn(BE) Thessalonika.

Gottfried

KRUGER, Korv. Kptn.

Head of Etappen organisation when it was first set up in 1931 as Gr.VB of Ant. Aus/Abw. Was replaced by STOEPHASIUS in May 1937. Stayed at Grand Hotel, Oslo, March 1945.

KUEBEL, Carlos

Vn(BE) Antofagasta.

LABOD, Friedrich

Vn(BE) at Messina.
Representative of Deutsch Levant Linie before the war. December 1941 reported to be connected with espionage, using consular cover at Adana.

LAMPE

BE Ludowitz Bay 1937.

LANGENHEIM, Heinrich Vm(BE) at Tetuan, Spanish Morocco in 1939 with salary of RM.300 monthly. Transferred to Abw.IM in November 1941 and worked for IM in Tangier operating under cover of German Armistice Commission and controlled by Ast. Wiesbaden. Expelled from Spanish Morocco as a result of British pressure in 1944 and went to Spain as a member of KMD Spain. Was interned by the Spanish authorities in Caldes de Malavella, but later released and sent to Malaga. Speaks Arabic.

LASSEN, A. Etappen agent in Copenhagen. Possibly identical with LASSEN, an officer of Ast. Copenhagen in 1942.

LAUSEN L(BE) Denmark. Probably an alias of PFLUCK-HARTUNG.

LEIDENBERG Deputy BE Lourenco Marques 1938-39 with salary of RM. 300 monthly. Partner in Georg SCHROEDER and LEIDENBERG and representative of BAYER Chemicals. Identical with Justus Christian LEIDENBERG a leading nazi in Lourenco Marques, said to be connected with Abwehr W/T work in 1942. Reported in March 1944 to be carrying on a clandestine mail service between Lourenco Marques and Portugal by means of couriers on Portuguese ships.

+ LEPPIN, Max L(BE) Egypt 1925. Born 1891.
(cover name: Address: German Coal Depot (Dekade),
Fritz HANSEN) Port Said,
P.O. Box 261.
As acting German Consul had close liaison with Italian and Japanese consular representatives between 1936 and 1939. Returned to Germany on 16th July 1939, but is scheduled for repatriation from Egypt in British Embassy list published in October 1944, so may subsequently have returned to Egypt.

LIECKFELDT, Arno BE, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 1936.
Address: Caixa postal 234,
Porto Alegre.
A retired naval officer and manager of the Porto Alegre office of Tubas MANNESMANN, he was arrested by the Brazilian police in 1942 as an undesirable alien. The question of his repatriation came up in February 1944 and although he was believed to have been involved in espionage activities, nothing could be proved against him. He was however repatriated in 1944.

LIEZMANN, Kapt.z.S. Mil. Ltr. Tokyo 1939.
(cover name: Was naval attache in Tokyo until his return to Germany
Hubert BODENBACH) in the summer of 1940.

LINDENBERG, Kurt L(BE)II, Colon, Panama Canal Zone in 1937.
(cover name: Address: c/o Hapag-Lloyd,
John BAXTER) Panama Canal Agency,
P.O. Box 5067,
Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Acting German consul and reported head of the G.I.S. in Panama, May 1939.

LINDNER, Dr.	L(EE) Genoa. Was German Consul-General in Genoa and remained under orders of the Mil. Ltr.; Rome after Italy entered the war.
LOWISCH, Kapt.z.S.	Mil. Ltr., Rome. Naval attache in June 1939.
MAHNKE, Walter (cover name: Ludwig THOMSEN)	V-n(EE) Curacao 1939, with monthly salary of RM.300. Address: c/o Fritz Fuhrop & Co., Apartado 639, Barranquilla. Dismissed in February 1940.
MAHR, Kurt Konrad (cover name: Herbert STOCKLER)	V-n(EE) Antwerp. Born 12.1.84. Inspector with Hapag.
MANSING	EE, New York, 1936. Probably identical with Friedrich Carl MENSING (q.v.)
MARGGRAFF, Joachim (cover name: Juan SCHMID)	EE Bogota 1939 with salary of RM.300 monthly. Formerly German Consul in Bogota and secretary of the Nazi party in Colombia. Repatriated on the s.s. "Drottingholm" July 1942.
MARTENS, Thilo (cover name: Guillermo SANCHEZ)	L(EE) Buenos Aires 1926/7. Address: Calle 25 de Mayo Nr. 267, Buenos Aires. A prominent member of the German colony in Argentine and agent for Norddeutscher Lloyd. Arrested in 1942 on charge of espionage, but soon released. Arrested again in 1944. Was in charge of the welfare of Graf Spee internees in Argentine.
MARWITZ, Kontreadmiral von der	Naval Attache, Istanbul 1939-45. Controlled I.M. activities in Istanbul and was asked to take over K.O.N.O. after LEVERKUEHNS dismissal, but immediately afterwards was ordered by Admiralty to give up direct connection with Abwehr as prejudicial to his status as Naval Attache. Due to leave Turkey in February 1945 with other German diplomats, but was granted permission to remain.
MASCHKE, Kptn.	Hapag representative in Hamburg. Initiated in the Etappen in January, 1937, but not an agent!
MATHIESSEN, Walter	V-n(EE) Curacao. Dismissed February 1940.
MATHEY, Eugen (cover name: John ANDERSON)	L(EE) Sydney, Australia 1934-9. Agents-nos.: 1203, 1213. Address: c/o Gilchrist, Watt & Sanderson Ltd., P.O. Box 513a, 5 O'Connell St., Sydney. Was in Germany at outbreak of war.
MAURER, Emil	V-n(EE) New York. Address: Hapag Lloyd, Pier 86 N.R., New York.

MAYRHOFER, Kptlt.a.D.
Richard
(cover name:
Josef MAHRINE)

Mil.Ltr. and L(BE) I Madrid 1935.
Address: Fernanflor 6,
Madrid.

MEHMEL, Friedrich
(cover name:
BRACHFELD)

L(BE) Beira 1935-7 with salary of RM.500 monthly.
Address: German East Africa Line,
General Agents,
P.O. Box 279,
Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

Born at Minden 7.4.89. Manager of German East Africa Line Agency and leading member of German community. Suspected that his office was centre of German intelligence activity and in September 1943 was seen observing British shipping through binoculars. On Black List.

MEIER, Otto

V-m(BE) Rio de Janeiro. Recruited July 1941 and became Deputy L(BE) in 1942. Arrested by the Brazilian authorities in March 1942 and said to be a very active member of the Etappen. Possibly identical with Hans Otto MEIER, who was recruited in Rio by Abwehr II in 1941.

MENSING, Friedrich Carl
(cover name:
Fritz LEMKE)

Before U.S.A. entered the war, was passenger agent and manager of San Francisco branch of Hamburg-Amerika Line with H.Q. at North German Lloyd office, 233 Post Street, San Francisco. Is American citizen, born in Germany and reported to be real head of Nazi party in U.S.A. Also suspected of being connected with the Gestapo, and he was greatly interested in matters affecting German seamen. No connection with MENSING & Co. of Curacao. Still in America in 1945.

MERTENS, Herbert

W/T operator working for the Etappenorganisation in Teneriffe (no date).

+

MEVES, Carston

L(BE)II Istanbul 1937.
Born Rendsburg 1856, was head of the A.O. in Istanbul and director of the German Levant Linie 1937-39. Hon. V-man of S.D. Istanbul. Left in 1941 to become Captain of the port of Odessa. Later held post of Director-General of the Danube Shipping Co., Budapest.

MEYER, H.D.
(cover name:
Ricardo URMENETA)

Member of the Etappendienst at Ver Cruz, Mexico, 1935.

MEYER-DOHNER, Freg.-Kapt. Mil.Ltr., San Sebastian.
@ DOENITZ

Naval Attache, San Sebastian June 1939.
Born c.1900. Retired from Navy as Commander shortly before the war. Promoted Captain on retired list May 1940. Described as energetic and capable with a flair for espionage. Controlled sabotage organisation in Madrid for placing bombs in British and Allied ships. In January 1946 believed to be connected with the Werewolf organisation.

1937 -

MLADEK, Hans

L(BE) Durban/1939 with salary of RM.500 monthly.

MOHRSTEDT, Alfred

Chief clerk and agency representative of Th. WILLE & Co., Rio de Janeiro. Decorated in September 1942 for special services to the Etappenorganisation.

MOELLER, Hans
(cover name:
Kurt WARENTROP)

V-m(DE) Barranquilla, Colombia 1936-39.
Hapag-Lloyd representative.
Address: c/o Fritz Fuhrop & Co.,
Barranquilla,
Apartado 639.

Intercepted letter in March 1943 showed that he was working for the Germans during the war.

MOLLER, Rudolf

Partner in Berringer & Co., Para, Brazil. Decorated in 1942 for special services to the Etappenorganisation. Was in Hamburg in 1942 at Neuberstr. 53. Possibly identical with Rudolf MOELLER, Vice-Consul Madrid in March 1945 and Leiter I.M. KDM Spain.

MORGNER, Rudolf @
BALBO @ VALENTINO
A LEVANTINO

Assistant V-m(DE) Sao Paulo.
Formerly employed at the Consulate-General, Sao Paulo: was head of Nazi party in Sao Paulo and von COSSEL's deputy for all Brazil. Was decorated in September 1944 for special services to the Etappenorganisation. Repatriated from Brazil with other diplomats in May 1942 and was transferred to OKW/Abw. III. Assigned to Lisbon and arrived in Portugal with his family in September 1942 to take up post as clerk in the German Legation. Became most active member of Lisbon Abwehr, receiving reports each morning on shipping movements from observers placed opposite Gibraltar and from workmen entering the port. Also responsible for training agents of K.O. Portugal. On list of Germans to be repatriated from Portugal, but disappeared on 19th November 1945.

Born Hamburg 1.5.07, domiciled Berlin, height 1.75-1.80m, slim, smart appearance, cleanshaven, dark hair going grey, holds German passport 209/44 issued August 18th 1944.

Address in Lisbon: (1) Rue Joaquin Antonio de Aguiar 35, 3^o Left.

(2) Avenida Ressaio Garcia 8-2.

MOSELER, Adolf Paul
(cover name:
Paul HORN)

BE Deli, Sumatra 1939 with salary of RM.300 monthly.
Address: (1937) c/o Harrison, Crossfields Ltd.,
Deli, Sumatra.

(1939) O.K. Tandjong Kassen Est. Post Tebing,
Tinggi/N.E.I.

Released from service when Holland was invaded by Germany.

MOUTHS

V-m(DE) Lisbon 1937.

Born Essen 13.3.99. Identical with Ferdinand Fritz Wilhelm MOUTHS, before the war manager of the Hotel Atlantico, Lisbon. Sent to Madrid in December 1940 as HIMMLER's personal representative at the German Embassy. Buying agent for H.W.K. (blockade breaking section of the Abwehr) in Madrid, later suspected of working for the S.D. Reported to be back in Lisbon in March 1945.

MULLER, Carlos H. (cover name: Kurt HEINEMANN)	V-n(BE) Funchal 1935-39, with salary of RM.300 monthly. Address: i.Pa. Sociedade Insulana de Transportes Maritimos Ltda., Funchal, Madeira Island.
MULLER, Friedrich	V-n(BE) Ouracao 1935.
MULLER, Fritz	L(BE) Lagos 1937. General agent for Woermann Linie in Nigeria.
MULLER, Hans	BE Beira 1938.
MULLER, Karl (Dipl.Ing.) (cover name: OLLE)	BE 1935 in Sweden. Identical with Karl Adolf MUELLER, arrested by Narvik police in January 1940 on espionage charge of obtaining shipping information.
MUNOCH, Hans	V-n(BE) Livorno, Italy 1936. Address: Via Mentana 4-I, Livorno.
MUNZERT, Dr. Hans (cover name: BJALMAR)	BE 1935 in Göteborg, Sweden. Leader of Göteborg group of NSDAP 1938-43. Head of the Commercial Department of the German Consulate- General, which position he is believed to use as cover for intelligence activities in Göteborg. Recommended for repatriation 12.6.45. Address: Oliveddsgatan 13, Göteborg.
MUTH, Hans (cover name: Ernesto)	BE Rio de Janeiro 1939 with monthly salary of RM. 300. Taught in the Brazilian Army technical school and was an expert on radio telegraphy. Reported to be associated with the Telefunken Co. of Rio de Janeiro. Arrested by the Brazilian authorities as a German agent in March 1942.
MYLORD	Deputy BE Botha-Victoria, West Africa, with salary of RM.300 monthly.
NEVERMANN	V-n(BE) Ancud, Chile. Identical with S.S. Sturmann NEVERMANN, attached to the Waffer S.S. in 1944.
NIEBUHR, Kapt.z.S. Dietrich Mil. Ltr. Buenos Aires 1939. (cover name: Guillermo CABANA)	Naval Attache and chief Abwehr agent in Buenos Aires since 1936. Expelled from Argentine on espionage charge early in 1943. Became head of A.G. AUSLAND III in succession to STOEPPASIUS in June 1943 and was transferred to Zagreb as head of naval liaison staff in 1944. Arrested June 1945.
+ NIEMANN, Walter	L/BE Lagos, Nigeria 1936-39 with monthly salary of RM.500. Born c. 1904. Agent of Woermann Line.
NOLTE, Heinz (cover name: Gustav)	BE, 1935. Address: Adolf Fredorikagatan 10, Malmö, Sweden.

OEHRENS, Alfred	Deputy V-n (DE) Las Palmas 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300. Assostant manager of the Woehrmann Line, Las Palmas. Probably an Abwehr II agent until 1945.
OFFERSEN, Karl (cover name: Peter WONG)	V-n(DE) Canton 1939, with monthly salary of RM.300. Address: c/o Jebson and Co. Canton.
OHLE, Otto	V-n(DE) Macassar, N.E. Indies 1939.
OTTO, Kerr	V-n(DE) Manila (no date given).
PAGELS, Albert	Magallanes, Chile, 1937,
PAHL, Alfred (cover name: Dietrich PAULSEN)	V-n(DE) Kobe 1935-39 with monthly salary of RM.300. Address in 1939: P.O. Box Sannouiya 88, Kobe. Released from the Etappenorganisation in 1941.
PANSING, Paul (cover name: Fritz RASOR)	V-n(DE) Dairen 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300. Address: c/o O.H. Anz and Co., Yamagatadori 212, Dairen.
PARLOW	V-n(DE) Punto Arenas, Chile (no date given).
PASCHEN, Ernst (cover name: Ludwig GRAF)	DE Fortaleza (Ceara), Brazil. Address: c/o Berringer & Co., Caixa Postal 44, Fortaleza (Ceara). An ardent Nazi and said to be the chief Nazi propagandist in his district. V-n(DE) in September 1942, when he was decorated for special services to the Etappehorganisation.
PASCHKEWITZ, Hans (cover name: Johannes LUTZE)	V-n(DE) Bangkok in 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300 Address: c/o Windsor & Co., Bangkok, Siam.
PAYSEN, Detlef (cover name: John)	DE Anapala, Honduras 1935-39 with monthly salary of RM.300. Address: i. Fa. Teodoro Kohncke & Erich Paysen, Anapala, Honduras. In 1940 was assistant to Robert NOTZ, Nazi leader in Honduras. A former German naval officer, consular agent and director of the branch of Casa KONKE (? KOHNCKE) at Anapala.
PERSSON-HENNING, Ivar (cover name: Arthur)	DE Helsingborg, Sweden. Address: Södra Storegatan 45, Helsingborg, Sweden. Born 1876. German Consul at Helsingborg since 1911. Well-known as an ardent Nazi propagandist and suspected in 1944 of being a German agent.
* PETERS, W. (cover name: Samuel)	V-n(DE- Soerabaja with monthly salary in 1939 of RM. 300. Address: c/o Wm. H. Muller & Co., N.V., Kembang Djepoen, Soerabaja. Released from service when Holland was invaded by Germans.

PETERSEN, Johannes
(cover name:
Edouard MILNET)

V-m(DE) Port-au-Prince 1935. Promoted L/DE of Etappe Grosse Antilles 1938-39. Representative of Hapag and Horn Line and chief Nazi in Haiti. In 1938 received large sums of money from abroad, demanding cash payment in 1000 and 500 dollar bills. Made frequent trips by air to other parts of W. Indies on which he was suspected of distributing large sums of money.

PETZOLD, William

DE San Salvador 1939.
Hapag Lloyd agent.

PFLUCK-HARTUNG @ LAUSEN
(cover name: HOLST)

Korv. Kapt. (E), Mil. Ltr. and L(DE)I Copenhagen 1935-39. Born 17.6.89 in Basle. Former editor of Berliner Boersen-Zeitung. Sentenced by the Danes on espionage charge in January 1939, but released when Germans invaded Denmark. Head of KMD Stelle Bordeaux 1942-44 and possibly also worked as a Referent in A.E. Ausland III during this period. Captured by the Americans 1944 and interned in U.S.A.

PILLING, Arnold
(cover name:
Arno GULLERANSSON)

L(DE)II Oslo 1935-36.
Address: Postbox 908, or
Vettakollen,
Oslo.

+ POHLMANN, Kapt. A.R.

Assistant Referent of Abt. Aus IV 1936-41.
Head of Etappe Bordeaux June 1941.

+

POSER, Captain

V-m(DE) Para, Brazil.
Representative of Nord Deutscher Lloyd.

+

PRACHT

V-m(DE) Tientsin.
Left the Etappenorganisation in 1940.

PRIEGER, Dr. Otto Ernst
Walter
(cover name:
Willy SEIDEL)

DE Osaka, L(DE) Kobe.
Succeeded BEILSTEDT (q.v.) as DE in Kobe in 1940 and was transferred to Yokohama in 1941. Possibly identical with Dr. Walter PRIEGER, agent of Ast Hamburg in Spain 1942-46, who was repatriated on 8.2.46.

PRUESSING, Edmund Bruno
von
(cover name: Erik)

L(DE) Helsinki 1935.
Born 18.9.84 at Viborg. Russian, naturalised Finn. Roumanian consul in Helsinki since 1925 and managing director of shipping firm Axel Holmskafen. Suspected German agent, reported to be in Stockholm end of 1944.

RAHN, Wilhelm

L/DE Santa Cruz, Teneriffe 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300. Born 16.12.1897. Manager of Ahlers bank in Teneriffe. Active party member. Spent much money entertaining Spanish naval personnel and obtained information on Allied shipping from them. Known as head of Teneriffe sub-office, dealing with the secret funds of the Naval Attache in Spain and concerned with submarine provisioning since 1941, when he was decorated for special services to the Etappenorganisation. Also employed by IM K.O. Spain. Still in Teneriffe February 1946.

RAHNERT, Alfred (cover name: Norbert HAUSWALDT)	V-m(IE) Caracas 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300 Vice-Consul in Caracas and employee of Hamburg Amerika Line. Regarded as a suspect Nazi and after departure of the German diplomatic mission in January 1942, was taken into custody by the Venezuelan police.
+ RASSMUS, Karl Rudolf (cover name: Oswald and Egger)	BE Calcutta 1935-39. Commercial attache at the German consulate for many years until the outbreak of war and was thought to have carried out commercial espionage. 1941-44 commercial attache in Kabul, where he carried out intelligence activities. Returned to Germany April 1944.
RAUTENBERG, Hans (cover name: Joao SANTOS)	V-m(BE) Bahia, Brazil 1937-39 with monthly salary of RM.300. Arrested by the Brazilian authorities in March 1942. Decorated in September 1942 for special services to the Etappenorganisation.
REDECKER, Kurt Friedrich Karl Berthold	V-m(BE) Buenaventura, Colombia. Born 10.8.99 in Hamburg. Manager in Bogota of Trans- mares (Hamburg-Amerika). Was to be expelled in February 1944, but denied intelligence activities in interrogation.
REMPFIS, Friedrich (cover name: VERMEULEN)	Connected with the Etappenorganisation in 1935, but not sworn in and not concerned with secret material. A former naval officer, he was engaged in 1939 in naval espionage in Rotterdam under Korv. Kapt. von BESTHORN and was known to the Dutch as an Abwehr agent. Address: Den Haag, Duinweg 25, or N.V. Sunda Comp., Rotterdam, P.O. Box 1189.
REUNERT, Gert	BE Walvischbay, South Africa, 1939, with monthly salary of RM.300. Aged about 40 (1946). Brother of:-
+ REUNERT, Karl (cover name: Clive)	L(HE)I Mombasa 1939 with monthly salary of RM.500. Representative of German East Africa Line in Mombasa. Repatriated to Germany February 1940.
ROGGENBUCK, Siegfried	BE Smyrna 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300. Born c.1893. Married, no children. Has been in Smyrna since 1934 and Director of the Deutsche Orientbank since 1937. Strongly pro-Nazi. Address: (1944) 733 Inönü Caddesi, Smyrna. Released from the Etappenorganisation in April 1941 owing to unsuitability.
ROHLSSEN, Gustav	L(HE) Port-au-Prince, Haiti with monthly salary in 1939 of RM.500. Representative in Haiti of Hamburg-Amerika Line. Arrested by the Americans end of 1941.
ROEMER, Ernst	V-m(BE) Cape Town 1937. Head of the Passenger Department of the D.A.L. in Cape Town. February 1938: Had recently died.

ROTH, Georg (cover name: Jorge)	Worked for the Etappenorganisation in Pernambuco, Brazil in 1939. Address: (1939) Caixa Postal 186, Recife-Pernambuco. Member of firm G. Roth & Cia. Reported in April 1942 to be an active Nazi still at liberty.
RUBACH, Paul (cover name: B.E. GRAY)	V-m(BE) Tampico, Mexico 1935 with monthly salary in 1939 of RM.300. Manager of Heyman-Eversbusch & Co., Tampico. Arrested by the Mexican police in April 1942 and deported to Germany. Posted as IM agent to K.O. Spain in January 1943 where he worked under cover of job with Baguero. Arrested 8.6.45.
RUEGGEBERG, Kpllt.	Worked for the Etappenorganisation in Cadiz (no date given).
RUPPEL, Ernie	BE Dar-es-Salaam 1938.
SALSTROM	Director of Verein Hamburg Assekuradeure, Hamburg. Although not an agent, was initiated into the Etappenorganisation in January 1937.
SAUERMAN	V-m(BE) Las Palmas. First recruited 1942.
SAUR, Karl	Partner in Franz Cohnitz & Co., coal importers in Rio. Decorated September 1942 for special services to the Etappenorganisation.
SCHAEFER, David Ernst	V-m Copenhagen. Correspondent of the Voelkischer Beobachter and assistant German Press Attache in Copenhagen 1940. Connected with PFLUCK-HARTUNG (q.v.). Arrested November 1945.
+	
SCHARPP, Walter (cover name: John BAXTER)	L(BE)I Colon, Panama Canal Zone 1935-37. Born Hamburg 24.6.98. Hapag employee in Panama, he was expelled for espionage in 1938 and transferred to Chile, arriving in Valparaiso April 1938. Kept watch on German ships in Chilean ports, collected maritime information and statistics of imports and exports. Reported in May 1941 to be en route for Yokohama.
SCHAEFFEL, Helmut	BE Volos, Greece, with monthly salary in 1939 of RM. 300. Representative of the firm Scheffel and Schmidt. German consul at Volos and leader of the local German community.
SCHELL, A.C.	V-m(BE) San Jose, Costa Rica. Hapag-Lloyd agent in Costa Rica and Panama. Interned in U.S.A. in 1942.
SCHLOSSER	Connected with the Etappenorganisation 1935, but not under oath or concerned with secret material. Inspector of Levant Linie in Rotterdam.
SCHLUEPMANN, Werner	Assistant BE Parahyba, Brazil, 1939. German Vice-Consul Parahyba 1941.
SCHMIDT, Max (cover name: Moritz)	V-m(BE) Valparaiso 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300. Returned to Germany April 1941 and was put at disposal of OKM/NPA.

SCHMIDT, Theodor Assistant BE Stavanger 1935.
Address: i.Pa. Sildolje Fabrikernes Talgzentrale,
Lydersagens 23,
Stavanger, Norway.

SCHMIDT, Walter A.J. V-m(BE) Port Limon, Costa Rica and later Cristobal.
(cover name: Naval Reserve Officer. Resigned on grounds of ill-
Ulrico FEDERMANN) health 1941.

SCHMIDT, Wilhelm V-m(BE) Punta Arenas, Chile 1937-39.
(cover name: Hon. German Consul, Punta Arenas.
Juan HARTENECK) Address: c/o Gildemeister Co.,
Casilla 457,
Punta Arenas.

SCHMITZ, Karl V-m(BE) Tientsin 1939.
A reserve intelligence agent for the Etappenorgani-
sation at Chefoo in 1940. A notorious drunkard.
Was engaged in intelligence work in Chefoo during
the 1914-18 war.

* SCHMOLINSKE, Korr, Kapt. Referent in Abt. Ausland IV 1938. Responsible for
the wireless service.

SCHNEIDER, Dr. Rudolf G. BE Bombay 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300.
(cover name: Address: AEG India El. Co., Ltd.,
Harry SMITH) Ballace Estate,
Construction House,
Bombay.

SCHNEEWIND, Paul BE Padang, 1939, with monthly salary of RM.300.
(cover name: German Consul, Padang. Was released from service
Jan DIERCKSEN) when Holland was invaded by Germany. In July 1941
the Dutch East Indies authorities requested safe
conduct for him through the Pacific and he was due
to leave for Japan on 11.7.41.

SCHNEIDEWIND, Kvt.Kapt. Leiter Gruppe II Nest Brest 1940. Referent in Abt.
@ Dr. SCHNEIDER. Ausland III October 1942. Born 1900.

SCHOLZE, Kapt.Franz L(BE) Los Angeles 1938.
Probably identical with Capt. Franz SCHULZE,
representative in San Francisco of Hapag and Sudden
and Christenson. Arrived in New York from Bremen
23.12.34. and applied for naturalisation 18.4.35.
Suspected German agent as he did no business for
Hapag, but used office, which adjoined that of the
British Consulate-General, as cover for pro-Nazi
activities. Connected with the Reichsdeutsche
Vereinigung and had much correspondence with
individuals in Germany. Believed to send information
on Pacific Coast shipping to Germany in 1941, and to
receive in return Nazi propaganda material for dis-
tribution.

SCHOPKA, Julius Connected with the Etappenorganisation in Iceland
(cover name: 1935-37.
John, Johnson) A former lieutenant in the German Navy and German
Consul in Reykjavik. Connected with Firma Einarson,
Finck & Siemen, building contractors and sanitary
engineers. A naturalised Iclander.

SCHREIBER, Korv. Kapt.

V-m(BE) Oslo October 1939.

Presumed to be assistant to the German naval attache and was received in audience by the King of Norway in December 1939. Was active in espionage work against Great Britain and was openly collaborating with known members of the G.I.S.

E
SCHREIBER, Erich

Deputy L(BE) Lobito 1938 with monthly salary of RM. 300. Aged about 40, is agent of Deutsch-Afrika and Woermann Line and unofficial German consul in Lobito. Is principal German intelligence agent in Lobito and before the war operated a clandestine wireless transmitter from the Deutsch Afrika Line building.

SCHROEDER, Georg

BE Lourenco Marques 1937-39.

Director of Georg Schroeder and Leidenberg, Lourenco Marques. Believed to have been in Germany in 1941 when letter was intercepted addressed to him c/o Philippi and Co., Hamburg.

SCHROEDER, Ludwig
(cover name:
Jack BRIGHTON)

BE Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, 1939.

Agent of Deutsch-Ostafrika Line. Returned to Germany October 1939.

SCHRODER or SCHROEDER,
Otto,
(cover name:
FLORASUL)

BE Horta, Azores 1935-39 with monthly salary of RM. 300. A cable expert and for 30 years superintendent at Horta of the Deutsche Atlantische Telegraphen Co. In 1940 was transmitting shipping information to Berlin by wireless. Received money for ships' crews via Lisbon. In Lisbon 1943-44 working with AEG.

SCHULDT, Hans
(cover name:
Ulrich COTTA)

L(BE) Rio de Janeiro 1939 with salary of RM. 300. Partner in firm Hermann Stoltz & Cia until February 1941, when he returned to Germany. Probably identical with Hans SCHULDT who was assistant to the German Naval Attache in Lisbon in 1944 and one of the principal collaborators of Rudolf BORNHOFF. Due for repatriation to Germany in February 1946, but obtained a permit to return from the Portuguese Government as a "commercial agent".

SCHULZE-BOEING, Otto

Hon. German Consul in Antofagasta. Born Breslau 4.4.02. He arrived in Chile from Bolivia in July 1929 and worked as northern representative for Kulenkampf, Knoop & Co. Established a maritime espionage service in N. Chile under direction of Ludwig von BOHLEN and transmitted shipping information to the German Embassy. Was succeeded by Guillermo HELLERMANN and was repatriated to Germany in November 1943.

SCHULTZ-HAUSMANN,
Friedrich
(cover name:
Ramon IBANEZ)

L(BE) Valparaiso 1936-41.

Norddeutscher Lloyd representative in Valparaiso. Appointed assistant commercial attache at German Embassy in March 1941. Tried on espionage charge in August 1941 and fled to Argentine, where he became manager of Bromberg and Co., Buenos Aires. Committed suicide in prison December 1945.

SCHUMANN, Herbert

V-m(BE) Monrovia. In 1939 deputy L(BE) with salary of RM. 300 monthly. Returned to Germany November 1939.

SCHWAB, Alberto @ SPENCER Assistant BE, Rio de Janeiro.
Born Sao Paulo 1898. Educated in Germany and returned to Brazil in 1923. Was a shipping clerk in firm Theodor Wille & Co., Rio. Recruited by German naval attache in 1940 and supplied shipping information to Germans which he obtained from a Brazilian customs official. Reported to be an agent of the Carl MUEGGE group and connected with well-known German agents Nils Christensen and Jose Ferreire DIAS. Decorated for special services to the Etappenorganisation September 1942.

SEEBURG, Gerhard
(cover name:
Carlos FONSECA)
V-m(BE) Cartagena, Spain, 1935.
Address: Deposito de Carbones de Tenerife S.A.,
Muelle de Santa Lucia,
Cartagena.

SELKE, Ewald
(cover name:
Ewald STAHLBUSCH)
BE Santos, Brazil 1936-39 with monthly salary of RM.300.
Address: c/o Banco Alemao, Transatlantico,
Caixa Postal 181,
Santos.

SIEH, Kurt
V-m(BE) Antwerp (no date given)
Possibly identical with Herr SIEH, an associate of Kurt JOHANNSEN of Hamburg in 1937.

+ SIEPKEN, Louis Theodor
(cover name:
Theodor PAHL)
BE Mombasa 1936-38.
One of the oldest of Abt. Ausland IV and considered a very good intelligence agent. Later went to China to work for the Abwehr.

SIEVERT, Hans Heinrich
(cover name:
Alberto NICOL)
V-m(BE) Recife, Brazil 1939.
A naturalised Brazilian, 40 years old, manager of Hermann Stoltz & Cia., Recife. A pleasant type, very intelligent, speaks fluent English and is one of the most active Nazis in Brazil. An associate of Walter GRAPERTIN and Herbert Julius von HEYER, who approached him with plan for setting up W/T station in Recife in 1942. Arrested in April 1942, when plan of a new airport at Natal was found in his possession.

SINZ
BE Milan 1939 with salary of RM.300 monthly.

SIPPELL, W.V.
Connected with the Etappenorganisation at The Hague in 1935, but not sworn in or concerned with secret material. Possibly identical with Rittmeister Dr. SIPPEL in A.G. Ausland Abt.IIA August 1943.

SPETH, Dr.
V-m(BE) Persia 1937.

SPIELMANN
V-m(BE) Manila (no date given).
Transferred to Shanghai August 1941.

STEFFAN, Kontre Admiral
Otto Werner
(cover name:
Axel TORSTENSON)
Mil. Ltr. and L(BE)I Stockholm 1935.
German naval attache in Stockholm 1939. Compromised and forced to leave the country in April 1940. Reported to be in Gdynia in February 1941. On C.S.W. Black List.

STEGMEYER, Wilhelm Asst. V-m(BE) Bahia (no date given).
In Wurtemberg in September 1942 when he was
decorated by the Etappenorganisation for special
services.

STEINEN, Carlos von der German Consul in Recife. (See also below).

STEINEN, Carl Hans von Son of Carlos von der STEINEN and V-m(BE) at
der Pernambuco. An agent of Nils Christensen, who
reported allied ship movements in Recife. Involved
in espionage trial in July 1942, when both father and
son requested repatriation, but it was recommended
that they be interned. Deported from Brazil March
1944 in exchange agreement between Brazilian and
German governments, although described as a naturalised
Brazilian, having admitted he carried out espionage
work on behalf of the Germans.

Werner
STOEPPASIUS, Kapt.z.See Gruppenleiter OKW/Amt Ausland from 1937-43 and as such
was head of the Etappenorganisation. Succeeded by
NIEBUHR (q.v.) and became Siekkommandant Nord Holland.
Arrested June 1945.

STOLTZ, George Hermann Asst. V-m(BE) Rio de Janeiro 1939.
Listed as a partner in Hermann STOLTZ & Cia. in
February 1941 and was involved with Hans STOLTZ (q.v.)
in German espionage. Decorated for special services
to the Etappenorganisation in September 1942.

STOLTZ, Hans Rudolf L(BE)I Laguna, Rio de Janeiro 1936.
(cover name: Born c.1914, a Brazilian national and son of Hermann
Ulrich COTTA) STOLTZ, he did his military training in Germany and
in May 1941 was employed at German Embassy as
secretary to the Military Attache, General MEDEMFOHR.
With other members of the firm Hermann STOLTZ & Cia.
was implicated in German espionage in Brazil.

STROHM, Carl Asst. BE Zamboanga, Philippines, 1939.

STUHLBREIER L(BE) Mozanbique 1938.
Member of firm H. Gorman & Co.

STUEWE, Wilhelm Ernest V-m(BE) Laxoes Porto 1939 with monthly salary of RM.
Jr. 300. A prominent Nazi and son of the German consul
in Oporto. Head of the German shipping intelligence
and member of firm W. Stuewe & Co. Still in Oporto
September 1945.

THEUERKAUF, Hans V-m(BE) Tientsin 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300.
(cover name: One of the three principals in the firm Melchers & Co.,
Joachim THURMANN) Tientsin, where he has been in charge of the main
office since 1928. Aged about 45, tall and of strong
personality. Had travelled very extensively in China
and was in touch with the most influential circles
in China. Was placed at the disposal of the War
Bureau (Abw.Abt I) - presumably K.O. China - in June
1942 and relinquished his duties as agent for the
Naval Intelligence.

THUN, Johann von V-m(BE) Las Palmas (no date given).

TONNIES, Gustav

Asst.BE Mozambique 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300. Born 30.3.06. Member of William Philippi & Co., agents for D.O.A.L. in Mozambique. Arrested by Portuguese authorities in 1940 and spent two years in prison for assisting escape of German ships from Lourenco Marques in October 1939. Scheduled for repatriation to Germany at the request of the Portuguese authorities in July 1944, but arrangements still not completed in March 1945.

TRUEE, C.

BE Shanghai 1935.

(cover name: Johannes) Address: 401 Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai.

UEELE, Otto @ KUNTZE

V-m(BE) Santos.

A naturalised Brazilian. Partner in the firm Theodor Wille & Co., and honorary German vice-consul in Santos. Financed the journal "Diario Allemas" published in Sao Paulo. One of the leaders of German espionage in South America since the Great War, receiving orders from Dr. H. DIETRICHSEN, president of the firm Theodor Wille in Germany. Implicated as German agent by Nils CHRISTENSEN @ Josef STARZICZNY, was tried by the security tribunal in October 1943 and sentenced to eight years imprisonment. Released early in August 1945.

+

UNZ, Eugen

V-m(BE) Smyrna, Turkey.

Representative of Tutkanil, Smyrna and Bayer until 1942, when he joined the army. Left Turkey in July 1942 and was forbidden to return by the Turkish authorities. Joined Brandenburg Div. as Turkish interpreter and was posted to Abwehrtupp 250 at Salonika in July 1943, specifically for an expedition against ELAS. Believed to have been connected with the SPAATZ stay-behind organisation in January 1945, when he was concerned with the training of Circassian saboteurs. In Austria in March 1945 as a Gefreiter still with FAT 250. A clever experienced man, very cautious in everything. Speaks French, Turkish and Greek. Height c.1.74m., slim, blond hair, light eyes, age c.40.

URANIKAS, Theodosius

A Greek, connected with the Etappenorganisation in Athens 1938-39.

USLAR, Armin von
(cover name: Alex)

Etappen representative Bahia, Brazil, 1936-37. Aged c.35, height 1.82 m. Connected with North German Lloyd Steamship Line in Havana and believed to be the coordination of the German espionage service in Cuba in February 1940. Returned to Germany in 1940 via Japan and Russia. Later connected with Prince HOHENLOHE in Abt.III of the OKM.

VERMEHREN, Kapt.z.S.
Werner

A member of the Etappenorganisation since 1933 and Referent IVa Abt. Ausland i.e. deputy head of the organisation 1935-41, with responsibility for the Spain, Mediterranean and Africa Etappen. Working in Spain for a short time in September 1940 and was appointed by General FRANCO to be a Chevalier of the Imperial Order in September 1941. Was lent to Abwehr II for a special mission in May 1941 and was congratulated for the success with which he carried it out. Went to Tokyo on promotion to Kapt. z.S. about the middle of 1942.

VIEFHAUS, E.F.W.
(cover name:
Edgar KUNITZ) BE Batavia 1935-39 with salary of RM.300 monthly.
Released from service when Holland was invaded by
Germany.

VINNEN, Ulrich V-m(BE) Yokohama.
Born 10.9.03. Decorated for special services to the
Etappenorganisation in June 1941.

VOGEL, Walter.
(cover name:
Walter OLDIUS) V-m(BE) Las Palmas 1935-39 with monthly salary of RM.
300. Representative of Edward Oetling of Casa Woermann,
Las Palmas. Born c.1898 and has lived in Las Palmas
since the Great War. His business premises were used
as a contact address for an agent of Ost Hamburg in
August 1941. Identical with Walter VOGEL, reported to
be on the staff of the Gestapo at the German school at
Las Palmas in October 1944.

VOGEL, Dr. Werner BE Shanghai, 1935.
(cover name: Henry) Address: 28 Route de Grouchy, Shanghai.

VOIGT, Hans Dieter BE Korsör, Denmark, 1935.

VOLLMER, Erwin V-m(BE) Cadiz.
Shipping representative and secretary to the German
consul in Cadiz. In possession of a W/T transmitter
1943.

WAGENER BE Burgos, Spain 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300.

WAHLERT, Korv.Kapt. Born in Schleswig 3.5.92. Succeeded STEFFAN as Naval
Paul von Attache in Stockholm early 1940. In December 1939
became Referent in Attache Abteilung, Berlin, under
Kapt. z.S. MIROW and was concerned with handling of
German naval attache in Washington, Tokyo, Madrid,
Lisbon and Rome. Arrest in Luebeck 29.9.45 and
interrogated at CSDIC/WEA(BAOR)

WALTHER V-m(BE) Piraeus 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300.

WASSNER, Kapt.z.S. Mil. Ltr. and Naval Attache in London 1936.

WEHLITZ, Karl Heinz V-m(BE) Kobe 1941.

WEHNER, Ernst BE Lima, Peru 1936-39 with monthly salary of RM.300.
(cover name: Born c.1895. Vice-president of German Chamber of
Erich KNOCH) Commerce in Lima. Deported from Peru April 1942.

WEILLNER, Johannes V-m(BE) Barcelona 1936-39 with monthly salary of RM.300
Representative of Dekade in Barcelona.

WELMAN, Ernst V-m(BE) Lisbon 1935-39 with salary of RM.500 monthly.
(cover name: Rodriguez Born Horst 27.4.01. Consular official, Lisbon.
PACHECO, Felix KROEGER) Director of S.I.T.M.A. and head of offices of
Hamburg-Amerika Line and Deutsche Kohlen Dept. in
Lisbon. Reported to have assisted HEINICHEN, at one
time naval attache in Lisbon, in espionage work.
Address: Sociedade Insulana de Transportes Maritimos Ltda.,
Praça Duque de Terceira 24 II,
Lisbon.

WENGOBORSKI

L(BE) North Persian Gulf, 1937.
Possibly identical with O/Lt.z.S. WENGEOBORSKI, born 1904. Abwehr II officer and former merchant navy captain, who lived in Bremen and was an expert on Turkey. In Mytilene 1942-43 as temporary Leiter, obtaining information about allied and Turkish espionage. In Trieste December 1943 - April 1944. Since end of March 1945 O.C. F.A.T.254 in Italy.

WENNEKER, Admiral Paul

Mil. Ltr. of Etappenorganisation in the Far East. Naval Attache in Tokyo 1933-45.

WESTERICH, Eduard

Grosse Backerstr. 18-20, Hamburg.
Used as a cover address for the Etappenorganisation.

WIEDEMANN, Christian

Born 1906. Arrested with his father, Heinrich WIEDEMANN, in connection with the PFLUCK-HARTUNG case in Denmark in 1938 and sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment.

WIEDEMANN, Heinrich

Friedrich Johann
(cover name: PEDERSEN)

BE Denmark 1937.
Born 29.3.73. Joined the Etappenorganisation in 1935, but was not sworn in. Was trained as a W/T operator, Arrested with his son Christian in connection with the PFLUCK-HARTUNG case in 1938 and sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment.

WIEHR, Richard

V-m(BE) Magallanes, Chile 1937.

WIESNER

V-m(BE) Santos 1937.
Possibly identical with Wilhelm WIESNER, a Berlin lawyer who went to Brazil in 1939 together with Regierungsrat KREBS from the R.W.M. On outbreak of war he worked in the telegram dept. of the German Embassy and was later transferred to the German Consulate-General in Sao Paulo. Married in Rio in 1942 and returned to Germany in September 1942, where he obtained a post in the juridical dept. of the Foreign Office. Was in close contact in Brazil with Gustav GLOCK and ENGUNG.

WIGAND, Paul

(cover name:
Bruno SEIFERLING)

L(BE) Tokyo 1935-39, with monthly salary of RM.300. Employed by Illies & Co., Teikoku Seimei Kan, Tokyo. An army lieutenant in 1914, he was an observer (BE) at Kobe in 1939 and succeeded HILLMANN as L(BE) in Tokyo in August 1939, using cover of Assistant to the Naval Attache with rank of Lt. z.S. Mentioned for good work in March 1940. Made a number of visits to Shanghai, where he consulted with Werner SCHUELER and Dr. KOREFF.

WILD, Ernst

(cover name:
Egon MUSCHWITZ)

V-m(BE) Gallie, Ceylon 1936-39 with monthly salary of RM.300.
Address: c/o Hanseatic Trading Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 385,
Colombo.

WILKENS, Friedrich
Wilhelm

V-m(BE) Rio Grande, Brazil 1940-42.
Born in Bremen 1.4.03. Came to Buenos Aires in 1921 as representative of North German Lloyd Agency and later became agent of Hamburg S. America Steamship Co. in Rio Grande. Admitted working for the Germans and was interned 8.5.42. Decorated for special services to the Etappenorganisation in 1942.

WILLERICH	BE Genoa 1938. Employed in Rob. M. Sloman Jr. Soc. Mar. which represented all big Genoa shipping firms.
+ WINCKELMANN, Gustav (cover name: Ferdinand)	L(BE) Durban 1935. Replaced in 1937 by MLADEK, but later returned to South Africa as an independent BE and representative of the D.A.L. Shipping Co.
WITT, Bruno	BE Bergen 1936. Address: Strandgate 20, Bergen, Norway. Reported as a Norwegian Gestapo agent in September 1940.
WITTHOFT-EMDEN, Vice- Admiral	Naval Attache and Mil. Ltr. Washington 1939.
WOEHLER, Dr.	BE Mazatlan, Mexico 1939 with monthly salary of RM.300.
WOKER, Theodor (cover name: Jonny)	L(BE) Walvis Bay, S.W. Africa 1934-38. Agents-number: 333. Born c.1890. Agent for the Woermann Line and director of Maertius and Woker, forwarding agents.
WOLFFERTS, Karl Adolph Hugo	BE Recife. Agent of Albrecht Gustav ENGELS @ Alfredo, also associated with KEMPTER and von HEYER in clandestine W/T operations. Arrested April 1942.
WULFF, August (cover name: Alexander BERG)	BE Riga, Latvia 1935. Address: c/o Loß & Co., Riga, Gildes, Lauk 4, Latvia.
WULLENWEBER	V-m Copenhagen (no date given).
ZAPPE, Erich	BE Beira 1938, Deputy L(BE) 1939. Monthly salary as deputy L(BE) RM.300. Former W/T operator and officer of the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie. In charge of D.O.A.L. rowboats and lighters in February 1942 and was very friendly with American shipmasters. Posted to IM K.O. Portugal in July 1944 to work in Carcais, reporting shipping movements and recruiting agents. Description: b.c.1888, 5' 5" tall, 175 lbs, bald blue eyes.
ZEDLITZ, Graf	Representative of the Etappenorganisation in Brussels 1938. Possibly identical with Graf Friedrich Karl ZEDLITZ, important Nazi agent in Brazil, who arrived in Rio de Janeiro from Berlin in March 1941.
ZEIGNER, Paul (cover name: Karl KLEIN)	BE Milan and Genoa 1935. Representative of the German office of Information in Milan. 1933 - Agents-number: 440.
ZEMLIN, Hans (cover name: Heinz)	V-m(BE) Dar-es-Salam 1935. / L(BE) Lobito, Portuguese West Africa 1936-39. Representative of German East Africa Line in Dar-es-Salam and of Woermann Line in Lobito, where he replaced ACKERMANN. Arrested at Duala by the British on the outbreak of war whilst on a tour of inspection and was interned in Jamaica. Now applying to return to Portuguese West Africa.

ZIEGLER, Kurt

Assistant BE Trondheim 1935.

Address: i.Fa. Hartmann & Co.,
Charlottenlund,
Trondheim.

Possibly identical with Kurt Helm ZIEGLER, son of the German Consul in Trondheim, born in Norway c.1910 and educated in Trondheim. Returned to Norway from Germany in April 1940 as a member of the Gestapo and obtained information from the Norwegians, having posed as one of them. Left Norway in July 1941.

ZIMMERMANN, Thomas
or Theodor.

BE Port Sudan 1939.

Interned and repatriated in December 1939.

ZSCHIMMER, Wilhelm

V-12(BE) Tokyo 1939.

Add = Addition to List.

AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX I

ACKERMANN, J. (cover name Hans HERMBERG)	Vm(BE) Lobito 1935 with agents-number 323. Address: c/o Woermann Linie, Lobito, S.W. Africa. <u>Was to return to Germany summer 1936.</u>
ALLEWELDT, Erich (cover name Tin Southward)	<u>Oct. '34 and '35: BE Vancouver, Canada. Agents-number 1602</u> <u>Farmer. Partner insurance company. Address: 3983 West</u> <u>20th Ave., Vancouver. Last contact 1936.</u> <u>March 1938: Korv.Kpt.(E) in OKM/A III.</u>
BECKER, Kapt. Lt.	Asst. Referent Aus. IV 1939 - Sept. '41. Made trip to Tokyo March 1941. Appointed assistant to <u>Korv. Kpt. Pohlmann</u> at Etappe Bordeaux, Sept. 1941.
BECKURTS, Heinz, Kapt.Lt.A-D	L/BE, Windhuk, S.W. Africa 1939 and 1941. Received salary of RM 500 monthly as L/BE I, Windhuk, in 1939. <u>Director of Täuber and Corssen. Aged c.55 (1946). Married.</u>
Add. (BELLSTEDT, Norbert (cover name Harald - 1933)	Nov.1931: Lt.z.S.a.D. Agent in Durban, S. Africa. Address: P.O. Box 1559 Durban. Oct. '33: German honorary Consul. Wool wholesaler. Leiter Etappe S. Africa.
BELOW, Waldemar (cover name: Wallis)	Vm(BE) Alexandria 1936-37. (Dec.1939: going to Agram as <u>representative of German firm and to be used as BE</u>) Head of firm Wald.Below,.....
Add. (DIETEL, Werner Freg.Kapt.	Referent in Abwehr-Abteilung, later in Abt. Ausland, section controlling the Etappenorganisation, as from 1.4.35. Responsible for Uebersee-Etappe (Americas and Far East) and specialist for all shipping matters. P/W in U.S.A. 1945.
EHRHARDT, Helmuth (cover name ROBERT)	BE, Botha Victoria, 1934, 1935 and 1939. Received salary of RM 300 monthly. Address: West Africa Planting Co., Victoria, Botha-Victoria, Cameroon, W. Africa. <u>Agents-number: 301 (in 1935)</u>
FIRMENICH, P.W. or F.W.	BE, Duala, Cameroons 1934 and 1935. <u>Agents-number: 303.</u> Address: Woermann Line Agency of Douala, Douala, Cameroons, (French W. Africa), (P.O. Box 101). <u>Sept. 1939: In Germany.</u>
Add. (FRIESTUECK, Rudolf (cover name: Rudi)	Nov.1932: Leiter Etappe Singapore. Address: 124 Robinson Road, Singapore. Employed in firm Lohmann & Co. Fähnrich z.S. a.D. 1934 and 1935: Vm(BE) Singapore. <u>Agents-number 1604.</u> Sept.1939: Vm(BE) Singapore, to be paid salary RM 300 monthly.
Add. (GAERTNER, F. (cover name: Wilhelm)	Oct. 1934: BE East London, South Africa. Address: 12 Allenby Road, Selborne, East London, S. Africa. <u>7id/w</u> Heinz GAERTNER below.
GAERTNER, Heinz	BE, East London, South Africa.....
GALVAO, M.L.J.	<u>Vm(BE) Lagos Oct. 1934. L(BE) Lagos, 1935. Agents-number</u> <u>304.</u> Address: Lagos Agency, Woermann Line A.G., P.O. Box 525, Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa.

HARTWIG, Wolf	Vn(BE) Freetown 1935/36. <u>Agents-number: 310.</u> Address: c/o Woermann Line, Resident Agency for Sierra Leone, Freetown. 1936 - General agent of Woermann Line - Accra. <u>Then</u> <u>c.60 years old. Born in Düsseldorf.</u> Honorary German Consul for Gold Coast.
HIRSEKORN, Dr. Hans (cover names: ANDERS; Max Cohn, 1932; Max CONRAD, 1934)	(BE) Lüderitz, S.W. Africa 1931 - 1935. <u>Agents-number:</u> <u>328 (in 1935).</u> Address: P.O. Box 24, Lüderitz, S.W. Africa.
v. HOHNHORST, Jürgen	L(BE) II Tanga and Mombasa 1938. <u>Agents-number: 368.</u> Received salary.....Germany March 1940. Was Ortsgruppenleiter of NSDAP, Tanga. Aged c.40 (1946).
IHLENFELD, Reinhold	Vn(BE) Accra 1935-39. <u>Agents-number: 307.</u> <u>Was to receive salary of RM.300 monthly as Vn(BE)</u> <u>Capetown (Sept. 1939)</u> Address:.....for the Gold Coast.
Add. { JACOBS, Diedrich (cover names: Charly and PARKER)	L(BE) England Arpil 1936 - March 1939. <u>Agents-number: W</u> <u>536. Later Abw. I M agent, who did not operate.</u> Naturalised British in Pretoria, February 1936.
KLAUBE, Ernst (cover name: Otto KUSCHEL)	Vn(BE) Bathurst, 1935 - 1939. <u>Agents-number: 385.</u> Received salary of RM.300 monthly in 1939 as BE Bathurst. <u>Lufthansa employee.</u> Address:was given cover there.
Add. { KRAATZ, Joachim Hans	Sept. 1928: Weltnachrichtendienst (Abw.Vb) agent, Cairo. Address: 1 rue Cattaqui Pacha "Rokoko", Cairo, Egypt.
Add. { KUEPPER, F. (cover name: Fritz)	Sept. 1928: Weltnachrichtendienst (Abw.Vb) agent, Cape Town. Served in German army up to 1925. Rank Oberst.a.D. 1930 - 32: Etappendienst agent in Cape Town. Employed in firm Poppe, Schunhoff & Guttery (wool company), P.O. Box 132, Cape Town, S. Africa.
LEPPIN, Max (cover name: Fritz HANSEN)	L(BE) Egypt 1935. <u>Agents-numbers: 401, 411 and 421.</u> Born 1891. Address:have returned to Egypt.
Add. { MERTGEN, E. (cover name John ANDERSON)	October 1933: Etappendienst agent Sydney. Presumably succeeded by Eugen MATHY. Australian representative of Norddeutscher-Lloyd. Address: 10 Killara Avenue, Killara, New South Wales.
NIEMANN, Walter	L/BE Lagos, Nigeria 1936-39 with monthly salary of RM. 500. Born c. 1904. Agent of Woermann Line. <u>November 1939: Had returned to Germany; released by</u> <u>French owing to letter of safe conduct from British</u>
Add. { PESCHEL (cover name: STEINACKER)	1934: BE in Oldeani, Tanganyika. Address: c/o Frau Raab- Roese.

<p>POEHLMANN, Korv.Kpt. A.R.</p>	<p><u>Hilfsreferent IVa-H in Abt.Ausl. Gruppe IV,</u> <u>controlling the Etappenorganisation May 1940 - June</u> <u>1941. June 1941 posted to Bordeaux as head of Marine-</u> <u>Etappe Bordeaux.</u></p>
<p>Add.(POEHLMANN, Reg. Ob. Insp.</p>	<p>Head of registry sub-section in the Abwehr-Abteilung, later Abt. Ausland, section controlling the Etappen- organisation 1936 - 1943.</p>
<p>Add. { POTZEU, Ottomar or Othmar</p>	<p>1938-39: BE in Suez. Austrian born in Graz. Aged about 52 (in 1946). Employee of British Coal Mining Depot.</p>
<p>RASSMUS, Karl Rudolf (cover name: <u>Oswald Egger</u>)</p>	<p>BE Calcutta <u>1934-39. Agents-number: 1302.</u> Commercial attache at the German consulate for many years until the outbreak of war and was thought to have carried out commercial espionage. Was in Germany <u>in Sept. 1939. 1941-44 commercial attache in Kabul,</u> <u>where he carried out intelligence activities.</u> Returned to Germany April 1944.</p>
<p>REUNERT, Karl or Klaus (cover name: Clive)</p>	<p>L(BE)I Mombasa <u>1933-1939</u> with monthly salary of RM. 500. <u>Agents-numbers: 325, 335, 345.</u> Representative of German East Africa Line in Mombasa. Repatriated to Germany February 1940.</p>
<p>Add. { SCHAREFF, Fritz (cover name: Otto SCHMIDT)</p>	<p>October 1934: BE in England. Address: c/o German Consulate, Royal Mail Buildings, Southampton.</p>
<p>SCHMOLINSKE, Otto, Korr. Kapt.</p>	<p>Referent in Abt. Ausland IV <u>1937 - Nov. 1939.</u> Responsible for the wireless service, <u>Ref.IVf.</u></p>
<p>SIEFKEN, Louis Theodor (cover name: Theodor PAHL)</p>	<p>Vm(BE) Mombasa <u>1930 - 38. Agents-number: 347.</u> <u>Aged c.50 years (1946).</u> <u>Employed (1932 - 38): East African Travellers</u> <u>Information Bureau.</u> One of the oldest of Abt. Ausl. IV and considered a very good intelligence agent. Later went to China to work for the Abwehr.</p>
<p>Add.(ULIT, Kptlt.</p>	<p>Referent IV f (from Jan 1941 IV n) in Abt. Ausl. Gruppe IV. November 1939 as successor to Korv.Kpt. Otto SCHMOLINSKE, responsible for wireless matters.</p>
<p>WENCKELMANN, Gustav. (cover name: Ferdinand)</p>	<p>L(BE) Durban 1935. <u>Agents-numbers: 427, 317, 341.</u> Replaced in 1937 by MLADEK, but later returned to South Africa as an independent BE and representative of the D.A.L. Shipping Co.</p>

APPENDIX II

(Translation)

GUIDE FOR COLLABORATION WITH THE V-MEN OF THE ETAPPENORGANISATION

(Instructions A)

Dated Berlin 6.6.36
Issued by the Supreme Commander
of the Kriegsmarine - RAEDER.

Chapter I - General

1. The following are equipped with this document:-

O.K.M.	Battleships
B.d.A.	Panzerschiffe
B.d.P.	Heavy cruisers
F.d.T.	Cruisers
F.d.U.	Marineattachés
Flottenkommando.	

and other staffs afloat, ships and boats, only when they have received Etappen equipment for voyages in foreign waters.

2. This document 'A' contains an introduction into the nature and methods of the Etappenorganisation. It is designed to supply Commanders abroad with an introduction into the methods of collaboration with the Etappe and to give them an insight into the military effectiveness of the Etappe.

3. The Commander will only be able to extract from the Etappe the maximum efficiency in time of war if he has intimate knowledge of the directions laid down for such work, combined with a comprehensive and intelligent understanding of the whole BE (Berichterstatter)- and Vm (Versorgungsmann)- Service.

Chapter II - Fundamentals of the Etappen Service

(1) Organisation

A. Characteristics

5. The Etappenorganisation is based on reliable Reichsdeutsche living abroad who are in a commercial and independent position and who show particular aptitude for the Etappen Service. They should also be men whose professional position gives them cover for the carrying out of the diverse duties of this Service.

6. The Organisation covers the whole world, with particular regard for the countries likely to remain neutral in the event of war.

7. The Etappenorganisation will be called into action in the event of war or on special orders at a time of crisis. In time of peace, it will be carefully cherished and kept strictly secret.

Only those immediately connected with the work of the Etappen Service shall have any knowledge of it.

8. All V-men of the Etappe are equipped with secret material (instructions, lists of addresses, cypher keys, etc.) In time of peace this equipment will be kept in a special steel cupboard, on extra-

/territorial

territorial premises belonging to the local representative of the German Foreign Office. Occasional inspection of these documents may only be made by the V-man within the premises of the Embassy, Legation, etc.

In wartime the material will be handed out to the V-man in so far as his activities necessitate his having it.

The equipment of warships in foreign waters consists of:-

- a) Instructions A.
- b) E.V. (Etappenvorschrift)
- c) Cypher keys
- d) List A.
- e) List B. (General List B)

9. The chiefs of the diplomatic missions are generally informed about the Organisation and the V-men operating in their area. They are expected to support the activities of the V-men, in accordance with the agreements made with the Auswärtiges Amt (See Appendix III).

10. As far as concerns the behaviour of V-men in war and peace, the following fundamental rule applies:-

Strictest secrecy and the greatest restraint in time of peace.
Greatest activity and the relentless prosecution of their duties in time of war.

B. Duties

- 11. a) Collection and assessment of military, political and economic information of importance, and its transmission to Germany, or else to the nearest German warship or merchant vessel.
- b) Supplying all German warships in foreign waters with fuel, supplies and food.
- c) Hindering the enemy supply and information services by influencing local authorities, firms and the Press.
- d) Supporting German war economy in so far as this can be carried out without endangering tasks a) and b).

C. Personnel of the Etappe

12. All persons recruited for and employed by the Etappenorganisation, i.e. all EE, Vm(EE) and L(EE), will be referred to hereafter under the collective title of Vertrauensleute of the Etappe.

13. Berichterstatter (reporters) - EE.

The reporters supply the EE Service of the Etappe and are merely a means of collecting and transmitting information. They will be placed in the larger ports, centres of communications, and places of political importance, even if these are not on the coast; and through their occupation (merchant shipping representative, export merchant, pilot, etc.) they will be in a position to obtain a clear picture of marine traffic and commerce in their locality.

The most important of them are equipped with disguised short-wave transmitters.

14. Versorgungsmänner (supply men) - Vm(EE).

These are primarily engaged in the supply service of the Etappe but are required simultaneously to be responsible for the EE service in their territory.

They are located at ports which serve them as supply bases, and will generally be the chief representative of the German shipping agencies or the owners or representatives of foreign branches of large German firms.

15. Etappenleiter (Head of the Etappe) - L(BE)

A number of BE and Vm(BE) are placed in each Etappe under the control of an L(BE) who will be responsible for the running of the Etappe in time of war.

In countries where it is anticipated that there may be heavy demands on the Etappe, there will be special military chiefs (Mil.Ltr.), generally the Naval Attaches. For each Mil.Ltr., the R.K.M. will supply special instructions concerning the creation, organisation and conduct of the Etappe.

Similarly a Sondervereinbarung (Special Agreement) is made with all V-men in the Etappe. This Agreement lays down all their names, cover names, contacts, as well as their local duties; and these Special Agreements are, in peacetime, lodged with secret equipment in extra-territorial premises.

16. Every commander in foreign waters is, in time of war, and so far as military duties demand, permitted to recruit new V-men and to supplant those who are not equal to their task with fresh agents. Naval Attaches, who are responsible for the military control of an Etappe, have the same competence. The names of newly recruited V-men, together with their cover names and cover addresses, as well as the names of any dismissed V-men, are to be sent to the R.K.M. as soon as possible.

(2) Estimation of the efficiency of the Etappe

A. General

17. In estimating the military efficiency of the Etappe with particular regard to the amount of reliable work it can carry out, a special criterion must be used.

Each commander who in time of war applies to the Etappe for assistance, must be clearly cognisant of the nature of the organisation, its inevitable deficiencies and the great difficulties with which the V-men have to cope in foreign countries; failing this, he may set his expectations of the organisation too high, and will therefore be inclined, at the slightest failure, to draw false conclusions as to the total effectiveness of the Etappe.

18. It is therefore advisable to make allowances in advance for delays and even failures in carrying out his requests, and he should arrange his requirements accordingly, (i.e. by applying to two sources simultaneously and obtaining confirmation of results independently, etc.)

D. The BE Service.

19. The V-men of the Etappe are faced with a many-sided and complicated problem in the carrying out of their duties, which require of them good WT knowledge, a profound knowledge of local conditions, and exact information about the many possibilities for the transmission of information.

The BE Service demands from its BE men a high degree of skill and ingenuity and often the whole-time service of the individual.

(There follow various paragraphs outlining the means of communication and how these are to be used skilfully - V-men are recommended to use the organisation of Amateur Radio Broadcasters, to which many German amateurs abroad belong; also five paragraphs covering the duties of "Supply Men" - fuel, money, etc.)

65. The Etappe is an organisation which has been built up in peacetime, with care and close attention to details, for the purpose of assisting the Fatherland's war potentials in time of war. The duties of the Etappe imply a high degree of responsibility. On the successful work and support of the Etappe depends not least the safety of ships and crews.

APPENDIX III

(Translation)

Agreement between the Reichskriegsministerium and the Auswärtiges Amt with regard to assistance to the Navy in peace and in war by means of Reichs representatives abroad.

Among the general duties of representatives of the German Reich abroad is that of supplying assistance and support to the ships of the Kriegsmarine and their crews in peace as well as in war. In this connection the Reichs representatives must naturally take into consideration the fact that they may come into conflict neither with the laws of the country they are in nor with the fundamentals of international law. It must be left to the official, political and patriotic sense of responsibility of the individual Reichs representative to decide, according to the particular circumstances of his how far he can exceed the terms of the following Special Agreement in supporting the Kriegsmarine and in carrying out any wishes of the O.K.M. or of the Kriegsmarine commanders who happen to be in the waters of the Etappe in question. But it is absolutely forbidden for the Reichs representative himself or for one of the officials under him to assume the functions of a reporter or leader of the Etappen Organisation of the Kriegsmarine. In addition, in peace as well as in war, the Reichs representative must not participate in the information service of the Kriegsmarine abroad to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary.

In discussions between the A.A. and the R.K.M. the following Special Agreements have specifically been made:-

A. In Peace

1. The Reichs representatives will place their offices at the disposal of the Etappenorganisation for the storage of secret documents and material.
2. Since, in time of war, the Kriegsmarine will no longer have warships stationed abroad, the Reichs representatives will support the Kriegsmarine in the creation of an Etappenorganisation, and particularly in the selection of suitable personnel.
3. The heads of the Reichs representatives abroad are in duty bound to treat as most secret all information that may come into their hands with regard to the Naval Information Service; particularly the Reichs representatives are forbidden to refer in any way to their connection with this Organisation, in their communication with the A.A. or with other diplomatic establishments.
4. The question of the Reichs representative reporting the movements of German and foreign warships within the zone of his competence is laid down by the directives of the A.A. members
5. The Auswärtiges Amt and the Reichs representatives place at the disposal of the Kriegsmarine their own facilities for using diplomatic couriers for the purpose of carrying secret letters back to Germany.

B. In War

6. The arrangements laid down in paragraphs 1-5 are valid in time of war, and to an even greater extent than in time of peace.

Berlin, 21 May 1935

1. On behalf of the
Reichskriegsministerium

sgd. CANARIS,
Rear Admiral and
Chief of the Abwehrabteilung

2. On behalf of the
Auswärtiges Amt

sgd. von KELLER,
Ambassador

3. On behalf of the
Kriegsmarine

sgd. GUSE,
Rear Admiral and
Chief of the Kommandoamtos.

APPENDIX IV

The organisation of the section controlling the Etappendienst in relation to the German Intelligence Service

In April 1928 the Abwehr-Abteilung was divided into "Sektionen" which, on 8.5.28, were renamed "Gruppen", thus:-

Chef-Büro
Registratur
Kasse

Sektion I

- a - West
- b - East
- c - Technique
- d - Archive

Sektion II

Reg.
Cypher Section
coding and decoding

Sektion III

- a - C.E., Army
- b - C.E., Navy
- c - C.E., civil
- d - investigation
- s - security
- k - index

Gruppe V (or Gruppe Marine)

- a - geheimer Meldedienst
- b - Weltnachrichtendienst

Various organisational changes were made in the other Gruppen of Abwehr-Abteilung during its expansion from 1928 to 1938, and by 1936 Gruppe VI had been added for Air espionage (Luftnachrichtendienst). Gruppe V remained with its two Referaten (a) and (b) (with the addition in 1935 - 1936 of V(c) apparently for financial matters, V(j) card index section, and V(k) for registry work) until the end of September 1936. On 1.10.36 Referat V(b) - the Referat controlling the Etappendienst which had replaced the Weltnachrichtendienst - became Gruppe IV of the Abwehr-Abteilung and Referat V(a), Gruppe V.

In 1938 the Abwehr-Abteilung and the Abteilung Ausland of the OKW were placed jointly under the single control of Amtsgruppe Auslandsnachrichten und Abwehr with CANARIS as head of the Amtsgruppe and of the Abwehr division, and with BUECKNER as head of the Abteilung Ausland. And on 1.6.38 the Etappenorganisation was taken out of the Abwehr and put into Abteilung Ausland, Gruppe IX. The text of the German note on this subject is as follows:-

"Am 1.6.38 wurde infolge einer Organisationsänderung innerhalb des OKW die bis dahin als Gruppe IV der damaligen Abwehr Abteilung zugeteilte Leitung der Etappenorganisation als Gruppe IX der Abteilung Ausland in der Amtsgruppe Auslandsnachrichten/Abwehr eingegliedert."

The reason for this move is not given in the captured documents examined. A fairly reasonable explanation might be: that it was considered undesirable for an organisation of this nature - which, as shown in the report, also directly served the German Navy, received instructions from the Naval Command and was thus, and because of its widespread business and shipping contacts, necessarily known in some detail to numbers of persons, and which depended to a considerable extent on Auswärtiges Amt facilities for communications etc. - to remain a direct part of the Abwehr proper. The change was, however, opposed by the individual officers of Gruppe IV who pointed out the advantages to their intelligence work of remaining within the Abwehr.

Between 14.11.38 and 19.11.38 the Etappenorganisation was transferred from Gruppe IX to Gruppe IV of Abteilung Ausland.

In the Autumn of 1942, when Abteilung Ausland became an Amtsgruppe (Amtsgruppe Auslandsnachrichten und Abwehr had been promoted to Amt Auslandsnachrichten und Abwehr in November 1939) and its sections were changed from Gruppen into Abteilungen, the Etappenorganisation was moved into Abteilung III of Amtsgruppe Ausland.

On the dissolution of Amt Auslandsnachrichten/Abwehr in July 1944, the Etappenorganisation went back to the OKM.

The officers known to have been employed in the section responsible for the Etappendienst are:-

1928	Abw.Referent Vb	: Adm.Rat STAMMER
1929	" " "	: Korv.Kpt.PATZIG (later Gruppenleiter V & subsequently Chef Abw.Abt.)
?Jan.31 - c.Nov.31	" " "	: Kptlt.F.FRISIUS (later, with rank Korv.Kpt., Navigation Officer of the cruiser "Leipzig")
Nov.31 - Sept.33	" " "	: Kptlt. Otto SCHULZ
Oct.33 - Spring 37 (from 1.10.36	Gruppenleiter IV	: Kptlt. Gottfried KRUEGER (later Korv.Kpt.)
c.May 37 - June 38	Gruppenleiter IV	: Kpt.z.S.Werner STORCHASUS
June 38 - Nov. 38	Abt.Ausl.Gr.L.IX	
Nov. 38 - Oct. 42	Abt.Ausl.Gr.L.IV	
Oct. 42 - June 43	Ag.Ausl.Abt.Chef III	
June 43 +	Ag.Ausl.Abt.Chef III	: Kpt.z.S. Diedrich NIEBUHR

From 1934 assistant officers were taken into Referat Vb, and in June 1935 the section was sub-divided thus:-

- Vb1 : Korv.Kpt.(E) Werner VERMEHREN, who joined in about March 1934, was responsible for Uebersee-Etappen Africa, N.E.Atlantic, Mediterranean; specialist officer for all means of communication (W/T, cable, telegram, letter-post), development of wireless apparatus, wireless instruction; specialist for all codes; deputy for Vb and Vb2
- Vb2 : Kptlt.(E) Werner DIETEL, who joined in about February 1935 with official posting as from 1.4.35, was: responsible for Etappen North and South America, Uebersee (East Asia, Australia, India); specialist for all shipping company matters, supply questions, equipment, shipping, chartering; specialist for instruction to merchant ships' captains; deputy for Vb1 and Vb3
- Vb3 : Kptlt.(E) Dr. JECK, who had joined as Vb2 in about August 1934, was: responsible for Nah-Etappe, Baltic States, Scandinavia, England, Iceland, Holland; specialist for all economic and legal matters; responsible for cover addresses; deputy for Vb2

The section used the Gruppe V carding and registry sections, Vk and Vj, under - from about March 1936 - Herr DERP.

The organisation of Gruppe IV as from 1.10.36 was as follows:-

- Gruppenleiter : Korv.Kpt. KRUEGER, head of the Etappendienst and responsible for policy, personnel, liaison with OKM and with the other Gruppen of Abw.Abt.(Succeeded by STOEPHASIUS)
- Referat IV a : VERMEHREN, with duties as for Vb1 above. In February 1937 he presumably handed over the wireless work to IVf, see below.
- " IV b : DIETEL, with duties as for Vb2 above.
- " IV c : Dr. JECK, with duties as for Vb3 above. Replaced in May 1940 by Horst v. PFLUCK-HARTTUNG.
- " IV k : Horst DERP, card index section and telegram service.
- Registrar : Reg.Insp. POHLMANN, Receipt section, registry section for files and letter book, petty cash.

In February 1937 the Referat IV f was added (the symbol being changed in January 1941 to IV n) under Korv.Kpt.(Ing) Otto SCHMOLINSKE, who was succeeded in November 1939 by Kptlt. ULIT. This Referat was made responsible for the Etappenfunkdienst (the Etappen wireless service), for the training of V-Leute in operating and maintenance; installation of apparatus abroad, trial transmissions; technical developments, all instructions as to wave lengths etc.; reception stations in Germany, instruction of personnel; examination of suitable amateurs from the German Amateur Transmitting Service (D.A.S.D.) and use of their connections with the International Amateur and Transmitting Service for the inconspicuous obtaining of information from abroad.

In the final organisation of the Etappendienst (1938), IVa was responsible for the Fern-Etappe; IVb for the Ueberssee-Etappe; and IVc for the Nah-Etappe.

The same sub-section symbols (a, b, c etc.) were used while the section was Gruppe IX in Abt. Ausland and again after it had reverted to the number IV, in Abt. Ausland.

On the outbreak of war assistant officers (Hilfsreferenten) were attached to the sub-sections, thus:-

- IVa - H : Horst v. PFLUCK-HARTTUNG, who in May 1940 took Dr. JECK's place as IVc, and was succeeded as IVa-H by: Kptlt. d.R. POHLMANN, who was finally posted in June 1941 with the rank Korv.Kpt. d.R. to Marine-Etappe Bordeaux, and succeeded as IVa-H in July 1941 (official posting September 1941) by: Kptlt. FETZER.
- IVb - H : Kptlt. d.R. BECKER, who was posted to Bordeaux in September 1941, and who by the end of 1941 had not been replaced.
- IVc - H : Officer's name not given, the initial letter: C.
- IVk - H : Name not given.

The division of work of Ag.Ausland Abt.III is not known, but a telephone directory of 15.8.43 shows the following organisation and officers:-

Abt. Chef	: NIEBUHR, Kapt.z.S.	Bürooffizier	: RAEUBER, K.Kapt.
	<u>Gruppe A</u>		
Gr.Leiter A		A 1	: HAEHN, Sf. (Kptlt.)
u.Referent A	: DIETEL, F.Kapt.	A 2	: HINSCH, Sf. (Kptlt.)
	<u>Gruppe B</u>		
Gr.Leiter B		B 1	: RAEUBER, K.Kapt.
u.Referent B	: SCHNEIDEWIND, F.Kapt.	Reg.Leiter	: POHLMANN, Reg. Ob. Insp.
			: BORK, Ang. stellter
	<u>Gruppe C</u>		
Gr.Leiter C		C 1	: ASCHINGER, Hptm.
u.Referent C	: ULIT, Kaptlt.	C 2	: DERP, Sf. (t.M.A.)
		C 3	: TIMM, Sf. (t.M.N.)