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SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

DATE 2001-2008

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1950

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Headquarters Seventh Army  
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2  
G-2 TRANSLATION SECTION

APO 758

U.S. Army

6 Nov 44

FPX/1309

DESENSITIZED

SUBJECT: LUDWIG NEBEL  
alias CARL HAAS, alias LEON NEUMANN, alias "LEO" -  
confessed agent RSHA (Reichssicherheitshauptamt)  
section VI/S.

2 Nov. 1944

RE: Confession.

C O N F E S S I O N

I was forced to tell this story after I, an Alsatian who was born in Switzerland, had accepted work in Germany in 1940 and wanted to escape to France. I am not sorry to have told this story as it was part of my job. On the other hand I am extremely sorry that I didn't tell the complete truth the second time. I could have spared myself a great deal and have wilfully thrown away my temporary advantages. The desire not to appear too unfavorably and the prospect of ultimately saving my life moved me to tell the second story which did not correspond entirely to the truth.

I am now ready to make a complete confession. The story of my childhood and of my life up to the time of my illegal crossing of the frontier on 2 Jan 1942 is correct and needs no additions.

On 2 Jan 1942 I illegally crossed the frontier into Germany in the German railway station at Basel. I reported to the frontier police at Weil am Rhein and these directed me to Stuttgart. I spent several weeks in the so-called "PANORAMAHEIM", the home for Swiss refugees in Stuttgart. In the meantime I had volunteered for the Waffen-SS, had been found fit for service and was mustered in. But before I received the order to report for duty, I had to report to a Dr. HUEGEL

(\* For names listed on Annex A.)

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-2-

in the building or the main-section of the Security Service (SD) on Realsburgstrasse in Stuttgart. Dr. HUEGEL revealed to me that I was ordered by the Security Service (SD) in Stuttgart to settle myself in the vicinity of the Swiss frontier and that I should send continuous reports to Stuttgart concerning the mood and the further existence of the Swiss revival parties (Volksbund, Front and Swiss Facists). I went to Mulhausen and took a lodging with the widow MUELLER at 18 Lorenstrasse. As identification I had a German passport in the name of LEO NEUMANN, born 5 Sept 1912 in Stuttgart. I drew 300 marks a month pay. I carried on this work until July 1943. I got the news from reading the Basel Nationalzeitung every day and was able to follow the party and political happenings. One got information best from Swiss citizens who were employees of the German foreign railway station in Basel. For these Swiss could pass without hindrance back and forth between Switzerland and Germany. These German railway employees were all old fellow party members who brought me this information without charge. Outside of a few trips to Stuttgart nothing unusual happened. Nevertheless I should add that during the period of this frontier activity I had become acquainted with persons who worked chiefly at military intelligence. Several Swiss are known to me who have worked for "AST" in Stuttgart and for the Gestapo there. Working for the AST/Stuttgart was JACOB MEYER, alias JOSEPH MUNDWILLER, who also lived in Mulhausen on Florastrasse and later joined the Waffen-SS. Working for him were

1. Alfred KUNZ from Basel,

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2. Rudolf HARY from Basel ✓  
(Page 2 of original)
3. Joseph NOCHSTAETLER or NOFSTETTER from Basel who ✓  
lived in Germany and worked for the AST/Lorrach,
4. WIPFLE, often came here from Stuttgart and went ✓  
to Weil. This man worked for the Gestapo in  
Stuttgart.

In the early part of 1943 Dr. HUEGEL, my boss at that time, was transferred to Berlin. At the end of May I had to go to Berlin to see him. He revealed to me that the continuation of my previous activities did not interest him any more and there would soon be a change. I received the job of getting from Switzerland various city directories as well as American and English newspapers and books that were not obtainable in Germany. At the end of July I received instructions from him to proceed to The Hague. I received tickets and the necessary papers for crossing the frontier from the SD Aussenstelle at Muhlhausen. On 6 Aug 1943 I traveled by way of Paris and Brussels to Rotterdam where I had to report to the SD there and was brought to The Hague. I stayed till the end of September in the A/Schule-West. The A/Schule-West has existed since early in 1943 and was founded by KNOLLE, a Lt. Colonel at that time. The school was between The ✓  
Hague and Scheeveningen in the Jan Goekoplaan. The head of the ✓  
school was a captain in the Waffen-SS named SPREY with the alias, ✓  
von SCHUETZ. Every student had received an alias as well as the ✓  
teachers. Strict instructions were given never to reveal the real name of either instructors or students. There were courses in sabotage and radio. The length of instruction varied. If one grasped the subjects of instructions quickly, the period of instruction was

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-4-

ended sooner than for the others. I personally mastered the courses in six weeks. The average period of instruction was 9-10 weeks. The school grounds were well guarded, the students could not move about freely, that is, there was no going out as one desired. The treatment of the students was very good and there was provision for entertainment. Every kind of instructional material and all kinds of sports were available without leaving the school grounds. When I was there there were about ten Europeans recruited from Germany, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. In addition there was a special course for Arabs. The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem inspected the school once while I was there. Instructions was given in general sabotage, special sabotage, marksmanship, automobile driving, motor cycle driving, horsemanship, self defense and all kinds of sport. There was no language instruction. Emphasis was placed upon "behavior of agents in enemy territory". The man who gave this instruction was BESEKOW, at that time a first lieutenant in the SD. BESEKOW became interested in me and asked me whether I would be willing to work with him in his group. I expressed my agreement and was ordered to Berlin at the end of September. In Berlin I went for fourteen days to the lectures of Prof. Dr. LANG-HANS, the head of the "Feuerwerkerschule" in Berlin. At a requisitioned inn at Grunewald lectures were given on the chemical and physical effects resulting from explosions to about ten students, mostly SS officers including the head of A/Schule-West SS-Capt. SPREY. There were 9-10 hours of

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instruction per day and the course lasted 14 days. Twice during the course practical experiments were carried out at the State Experimental Laboratory at Berlin/Dahlem, and in conclusion a two day practice course on the grounds of the Engineer School at Dessau-Rosslau. An examination was given in which I received a "very good". I had to report to BESEKOW at 32 Berkaer.

(Page 3 of original)

There BESEKOW introduced me to S<sup>D</sup>-Major SKORZENY. He talked to me for a short time and asked me whether I would feel inclined to take an oil course. Without knowing exactly what it was about I say yes. I said goodbye to SKORZENY and went back to BESEKOW's office. BESEKOW explained to me that he was preparing a submarine trip to the region of the Congo and that he wanted to have me go along as an expert on explosives. For this purpose I must take the oil course. He also mentioned the cooperation of an old submarine officer who knew the waters of the Congo perfectly. I wanted to have security in my position and I asked him about the employment and pay conditions. He agreed to 550 Marks and that I should be taken on as an employee of the RSHA (Reichsicherheitshauptamt). I had to sign a declaration of secrecy and BESEKOW promised me that I would be shortly taken into the SD officially with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. In Berlin I visited my fiancée GEORGETTE MUELLER whom I had become acquainted with in Mulhausen. We lived in the Hotel Roxy and one evening when I returned to the hotel from the city the clerk handed me a note in which it said that I should report on the following day to Group/VI/S at Berkaerstrasse 32. There I was told that BESEKOW had already left for Paris and that I should follow him on the next train.

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I was given travel orders for myself and Georgette and we were expected at the station in Paris the next day by BESEKOW. Georgette went home to Mulhausen by the night train and I stayed at a hotel. Early the next day I had to appear at 42 Ave. FOCH. Present were BESEKOW, <sup>see P. 13</sup> NAISSER, NOSEK and SS-2nd Lt. HANICH who is the receptionist for Dr. KNOCHEN. BESEKOW explained that he had to ask the help of the BDS (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei) in order to capture a gang of jewelry thieves who had come here to France from Spain. I received the mission to go at once to the Blvd. Flandrin where two automobiles were ready and to drive with the people there to Hendaye. The following persons were in the two automobiles; the chauffeur DENNWICK, 2nd Lt. DOBRYCH and a civilian. In the second car were the chauffeur BOESSKOETTER, CHRISTIAN SCHNELL and myself. We arrived at Hendays about midnight of 19 Oct 1943 and slept in a hotel at Hendaye-Plage. The next day we received a teletype that came through the SD and ordered the two cars to return to Paris without me. A day later I went to the station at Hendaye to meet BESEKOW and SS-2nd Lt SCHWERDT whom I had not met till then. I had been able to gather from what BESEKOW said that the matter didn't concern jewelry thieves at all but the securing of documents and baggage that a Hungarian diplomat coming from Lisbon was supposed to be bringing with him. It seemed that an order from the Foreign Office in Berlin had arrived that changed the undertaking at the last minute. It contained the command to accompany and observe the diplomat unobtrusively to Berlin. From Paris to The Hague I accompanied an Italian radio man who was supposed to go to the A/Schule-West.

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and after completion of this mission I returned to Paris. About the 20th of November I went with a larger group that <sup>R</sup>SKOZENY (the liberator of the Duce) himself led by way of Paris to Vichy. In Vichy a company of the SS-Rech. Division "Hohenstaufen" and the Police Bn. "Fritz Todt" joined us. I was interpreter for <sup>R</sup>SKOZENY but have never taken part in negotiations. After about 14 days we departed from Vichy in order to go to Paris where we

(Page 4 of original)

stayed several days. I would like to mention that this expedition to Vichy was for the purpose of kidnapping Marshall Petain who would not follow the German directives and could be regarded as eventually dangerous. SKORZENY stayed several days more in Paris and before his departure gave me the order to hold myself at the personal disposal of Dr. KROCHEN. Dr. KROCHEN's receptionist directed me to an apartment on the rue Faisandrie and for Christmas I received a leave to go to Mulhausen. I spent several days in Mulhausen when a teletype arrived ordering me to Berlin, to get there on 27 Dec. 1943. In Berlin I was given a German and Swiss passport. In them were already the visas and frontier passport control stamps of the Danish authorities. On the 28th or 29th of December I traveled under the command of SS-2nd Lt SCHWERDT and with another non-commissioned officer of the Waffen-SS GFAELLER to Flenzburg and the Danish frontier where we stayed over night. The following day we were taken by automobile to a railroad station and from there took the train for Copenhagen. After New Years I received the mission to look for an opportunity to blow up the Danish student union. On 4 Jan 1944

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-8-~~SECRET~~ SECRET

I was taken to Appenraade in order to send me to St. Francis Reserve Hospital in Flenzburg on account of blood poisoning. I remained until about the middle of March in Flensburg then returned to Berlin and was entrusted with a new task. I was to determine whether sabotage was still occurring in the "Peugeot" works at Monbeliard - Sochaux and what defensive methods might be necessary. The "Peugeot" works were directed by the Volkswagen Works in Fallersleben and a part of the Focke-Wulf pursuit plane was made there. I received a Swiss passport in the name of LOUIS BAUMGARTNER, business technician, and went to Fallersleben for ten days to the Volkswagen Works in order to learn the business. Dr. TUEROLD, the legal advisor of the plant, was a personal acquaintance of SKORZENY's. After ten days I was given a certificate that the Swiss citizen Baumgartner had worked for two years for the Volkswagen concern and was to start as expediter in the "Peugeot" works. I went to Sochaux. According to previous agreement, only the chief engineer, ROSENHAUER, was to be enlightened concerning the true nature of my mission. But it soon came out that SS-Captain MEURER, the plant protection officer, already knew that I came from SKORZENY. I began my work, confirmed the unfriendly relations that existed in the plant supervision, and soon thereafter came into conflict with the special detail sent by Dr. KNOCHEN to Sochaux under SS-1st Lt HELLWIG. This special detail consisted of German SD leaders, French V-men and about a hundred militiamen. The job was finished by the end of April 1944 and I was called back to Berlin. As a result of the controversy that had occurred between KNOCHEN and HELLWIG and me, in which PRIESTER (Chief of the SD Aussenstelle at Belfort), HELLWIG was disciplined.

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-9-

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At the beginning of May, I went with BESEKOW and SS-Captain DOERING to Paris. BESEKOW was charged by the Chief of the Security Police with the task of stirring up a resistance movement in the event of an Anglo-American occupation of France. DOERING, SS-Captain and criminal judge, had had at hand for a long time a large group of the so-called National French, who, according to his story, were drawn from the ranks of the "Croix de Feu" and Cagoulard. The intention was to utilize these French for the purposes of VI/S. We met together for the first time in the apartment of DOERING's former secretary, a certain Fraulein HUEBNER, at 5 rue des Dardanelles. Those present were DOERING, BESEKOW, GERARD LITT, RICHARD MARTIN and myself.

(Page 5 of original)

RICHARD and LITT declared that for years they had been in touch with like-minded French on a nation-wide basis. They were not a party but members of a movement that regarded the struggle against communism as the main objective. His acquaintances and friends had wanted weapons for a long time in order to be able to fight against Communists if necessary. A plan had been projected whereby all the members of the Litt-Richard group in France could be equipped with weapons and ammunition. BESEKOW would have the direction and guidance in his hands in Berlin, LITT and RICHARD would take over the interests of the French. Matters of pay were also determined. A 1st Lieutenant should be permanently in Paris as a representative of BESEKOW. ALBERT GAVEAU\*, a French citizen living on the rue Helipoolis, was placed in the organization as an observer for the German side. BESEKOW required the addresses of all the members of the LITT and RICHARD Troop who lived in

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-10-

France. The name "JEANNE", the first name of Frau LITT, was selected as a cover-name for the undertaking. We went back to Berlin. BESEKOW was very happy as he could show his address lists in Berlin. I went back to Paris several days later with the deputy leader of the "JEANNE" undertaking, 1st Lt. TUNNAT, in order to start the necessary preparatory work. In response to a teletype message I had to drive LITT and GAVEAU by automobile to Metz for a discussion with BESEKOW. At the beginning of June I went back to Paris again. TUNNAT was relieved by 1st Lt. CHARLIE HAGEDORN. On orders from HAGEDORN I accompanied two men of RICHARD's in an automobile to St. Quentin, Lille, Armentiers, St. Omer, Amiens, Rouen and back to Paris. The men accompanying me were MAX DUMAS or HUMAS\*, living in Auteuil and RENE, living in St. Denis near the Hygienic Sanitary Napkin factory. The central office for northern France is supposed to be Lille and I overheard a conversation in the automobile in which a certain ANDRIVAU, GISSE and BOULIT or BOULET of Lille were mentioned. In Amiens we stayed overnight in a rather shabby hotel that belonged to the owner of a house of prostitution who was supposed to set up a resistance group in Amiens. The hotel was on a square in the center of town and the bordello a little outside of town. In Rouen and Armentiers the offers were refused. Having returned to Paris I began work with the instruction after I had taken an apartment at a certain PIERRE KIEFER's on the Rue de Godet de Maurois in the 30s coming right back from the Rue Mathurin. In this apartment I gave instructions on the theory of explosives. Among those present were MAX, RENE, NOEL or NONON (who had lived for a long time in Africa).

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and the owner of the apartment, PIERRE, The Waffen-SS Sgt. Herrmann VALENTIN who had arrived in the meantime, had taken weapons and ammunition (no explosives) to Lille together with GAVEAU and NONON. In the meantime I continued the instruction in the fort of Montmorency with persons who were brought there by LITT and MAX by automobile. Of the 20 to 25 persons to whom I gave instructions at this time I remember a couple of names. One was VERNIER, who was supposed to be a journalist with a sports paper. One day I brought him home by automobile to a house in the Avenue or the Square de l'Observatoire. The other was named CALLISMER, telephone BALzac 66-? I remember this name because LITT gave me it as a hideout before the departure in Badenweiler. I started with RENE and MAX on a second trip that took me through Chartres, Le Mans, Tours, Angers, Nantes, Vannes, Quimper, Morlay, St. Brieux, and Rennes. On this trip to Brittany I cannot recall any names. The trip took place at a time of tremendous events. It was impossible to undertake a trip for the delivery of materiel as the invasion troops had already thrust as far forward as Rennes.

(Page 6 of original)

At the beginning of August we got ready to evacuate our office to the south east of France. A trip was proposed with RICHARD and LITT who ought to have driven to Vichy and Lyons for it was hoped to win a certain <sup>see next page</sup> Jacques de BERNONVILLE, who lived in Lyons over to the enterprise. At this point I would like to say something concerning the activities of LITT and RICHARD.

RICHARD MARTIN ("Le Gros"), lived in Paris at 3 or 5 rue Arsene Hussaye, 6th floor. I was in his apartment four or five times and

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was introduced to his wife. Richard is about 1 meter 68 tall, somewhat fat, has fluffy brown hair, always wears blue shirts and always has a cigarette in his mouth. There were always a few young people in his apartment. His driver, named JEAN, is a young fellow 18 or 19 years old. RICHARD was mayor of Margency (about 50 km from Paris). But in his community he was known as a collaborationist. I was told by LITT that RICHARD's mother had a small store, besides her apartment. From some remarks, which I heard, it is my opinion that he worked for the Abwehr in the Hotel Lutetia. All weapons, ammunitions and explosives delivered by us were distributed by RICHARD. LITT told me before he left, that RICHARD and his family would also certainly be found in LITT's old apartment, 87 Boulevard Murat, telephone: AUTEUIL (46-81).<sup>7</sup> In case that I could not find RICHARD I was to go to 3 Avenue de la Bourdonnais or to the bicycle store at <sup>(M. GRENE)</sup> 98 rue Philippe Auguste, introduce myself as "LEO" say that I came from M. LITT and ask for M. RICHARD.

In Badenweiler LITT once told me that Jacques de BERNONVILLE was at Schirmeck, Lower Alsace, with other members of the Militis, but was supposed to have taken leave there, stating that he was going to return to France. This occurred at the beginning of October. I do not know Jacques de BERNONVILLE personally, but I was told he was a General Staff administrative officer of the Militia in Lyon. The entire office remained in Belfort until the

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end of August in a state of complete inactivity and was then transferred to Fischingen/Baden. During the last days of our stay in Belfort we were joined by SS-1st Lt. NAISSER and some of his people. BESEKOW ordered that the NAISSER group should work with us in the future. The following Frenchmen were taken over by us:

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. CHARLES GAUDIOT | and wife       |
| 2. RENE NAY        | " "            |
| 3. MAURICE ZELLER  | " " and child  |
| 4. FERNAND VLIEGEN | " " and 2 sons |
| 5. ZOLLIKOFER      |                |
| 6. MORAU           |                |
| 7. MARECHAL        |                |
| 8. FABRE [HARRER?] |                |
| 9. AREL or ARIEL   | " mother       |
- FATHER  
SSN?  
ZELLER  
REPT.*

SS-1st Lt. NAISSER, a chief of the N.I. Netz (Nachrichten and Invasionsnetz) had brought all these people to us, so that I assume that they had previously been active within the N.I. Netz. I heard that SS-Colonel LANG was the actual leader of the N.I. Netz, besides, a certain SS-1st Lt. HANS SENNER must have been active in it. The N.I. Netz was supposed to transmit information in case of an Anglo-American invasion and occupation of France.

I remained in Fischingen for one day in order to give training in sabotage to the Frenchmen who were there and to those who were yet to arrive, but my place was taken by Waffen-SS T/Sgt. Leonard HENN and I returned to Belfort with a group of 8 SS privates, all in uniform. I would like to mention that since 20 April I have been in possession of an SS paybook made out to SS-2nd Lt. IUDWIG

(Page 7 of original)

NEBEL and that I was authorized to wear officer's uniform, although I had not yet been given a certificate of promotion. The missions which I was to carry out together with the SS men were 1) Preparing industrial objectives, especially factories, for demolition;

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2) Setting up depots of ammunition and explosives in the Belfort area. Both of these I carried out. I have already given information about the two depots set up under my direction. I remained in Belfort until about 25 September with this group of Serbian SS men. The SS men were ordered back to Berlin and BESEKOW showed me an order from SS-Major General SCHELLENBERG, chief of department VI, according to which I was supposed to blow up the pipeline which crosses France. No exact information was given in the order as to where this pipeline was to be found, neither did I receive any verbal instructions about its location. BESEKOW then gave me verbal instructions to get into contact with RICHARD's group which had been left behind in Paris. According to his instructions I was to go out alone, without any identification papers, but I was to take with me one million (1,000,000 francs) and about 20 magnetic demolition charges. I signed a receipt for one million francs, the explosives and clockwork fuses, packed in meat cans and weighing about 40/50 kgs. When I asked him where the pipeline was, he told me that I just had to find it. Then he told me that since the AST (Regional office of the Abwehr) had come under the control of the SD, they had 800 supply depots in France. When I asked him how I could forward information to Germany after my arrival in Paris, (1 run by 2 brothers, 1 by an Arab; near Etoile) he gave me 3 addresses of radio stations/of SS-1st Lt. NAISSER's N.I. Netz left behind in Paris. I inquired with BESEKOW what password I should use to introduce myself to these radio operators. BESEKOW told me just to say that I had been sent by NAISSER. However this seemed to me to be so risky and dangerous that I did not get involved in the matter at all but decided to send back couriers, which had been requested from RICHARD. A few days later I

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was given a folder, marked top-secret. ("geheime Reichssache"), in which about ten of the above mentioned supply depots were designated on maps and on photographs. Three of the Frenchmen in Badenweiler had volunteered to go to France as sabotage teams. The names of the three were: VLIENGEN, ZELLER and NAY, VLIENGEN was supposed to go with me and the two others were to make up a team by themselves. ZELLER and NAY were each given one or two maps of those supply depots and had to memorize them exactly. After that these documents were immediately returned to Berlin. I myself looked into these maps of the supply depots and I noticed that the directions were given with meticulous detail and precision, I would say almost too much. The depots were not only marked geographically on a map, but there were photographs showing where one had to leave the main highway or turn into a side road and the position of the supply depots themselves was recorded photographically. Personally I thought it was too dangerous to have such exact records of such dangerous things. I remember that while thumbing through them, I saw that the road signs which lead to one of the camps must have been in the vicinity of or inside Versailles itself. I remember that on one photograph there were two roads which divided like a "Y". At the junction of the two roads there was a large metal sign-board and next to it there may have been another metal sign pointing in the direction of a playground (fairly certainly a Velodrome).

(Page 8 of original)

Since I had already been assigned my mission and given the necessary explosives, I was not interested in these Ast (Abwehr office)

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supply depots and therefore did not believe it worthwhile for me to memorize the directions. Before my departure I had a thorough discussion with Gerard LITT. He gave me several addresses in writing which I was to memorize before finally crossing the border. These addresses were instructions where I could find RICHARD if necessary and I have already mentioned them. Before leaving Badenweiler I spoke to one of NAISSER's men, called CHARLES GAUDIOT, GAUDIOT told me that a few days ago he had been visited by a certain PIERRE MORAND, attache with the French Ministry of Propaganda in Siemaringen, who had given him some hideouts, i.e. places where one could conceal people in case of necessity. He gave me exact directions on how to get to "LA ROUILLEE" the MORAND estate in the vicinity of Compeigne. "LA ROUILLEE" can be reached from two directions: 1) From Compeigne through Pierrefond to Reteuil. One the road from Reteuil to Taille-Fontaine, there is a road, shortly after Reteuil, which branches off to the left leading to the house "LA ROUILLEE", which is located in the middle of a forest. 2) Coming from Villers-Coteret, through Taille-Fontaine to Reteuil, turn off to the right shortly before Reteuil. If the house should be occupied by MORAND's family, one could refer to PIERRE MORAND. I do not know MORAND personally and I have never seen him. The terrain was supposed to be suitable for parachute operations later on. GAUDIOT also gave me the address of a woman, named SERVET, resident at 3 or 5 Cours de Rohan). He mentioned that I could use these addresses as hide-outs or for collaborators, always mentioning the name MORAND. I took leave in Badenweiler and went to Mulhaussen. In the meantime I had figured out a story on how to

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get some identification papers before entering France, thus disobeying the order from Berlin. At the police in Mulhausen I got an identity card, made out in the name of KARL HAAS, born in Basel in 22 March 1909, and I left for Belfort. At Belfort Charlie HAGEDORN and I got in touch with the General Staff of the 85th Sector HQ in order to determine gaps in the front or some other suitable place for infiltrating. After a talk with Col. BEHLE and the G-2, 1st Lt. JANKUEN, we were told that it would be better to pass across at the front of the American sector. We went to Gebweiler to the G-2 of Army, Capt. KILIAN, who sent us on to the 198th Division in Gerardmer. From Gebweiler we went back to Belfort. Without HAGEDORN knowing about it I took my civilian clothes and 400,000 francs to a friend of mine, a Swiss farmer in the vicinity of Dell. The name of the Swiss farmer is MOSER, and he lives on a farm "MAISON ROUGE" near Faverois. I told him that I was going to the front and that, if I should not return by the end of the war, he should send my belongings to my family in Switzerland, MOSER told me at that time that MARECHAL from Belfort, a chief engineer of the "Pnts et Chaussees" was in hiding at the Maison Rouge. The Gestapo in Belfort had been looking for MARECHAL for some time. MOSER asked me to take MARECHAL in my car to Courcelles at the Swiss border so that he could flee to Switzerland from there. I carried out MOSER's request. From the beginning I had an uncertain feeling that something would go wrong with my mission. Because of this I took along the remaining amount of money (English pounds, Swiss and Belgian francs). Shortly before leaving I bought several fine gold watches at the Watchmakers' Home, Faubourg de France in Belfort. I gave 60,000

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francs to VLIEGEN and about 10,000 to MAURICE ZELLER.

(Page 9 of the original)

At that time some activities were going on in France and now, lately, in south-eastern France, involving persons and happenings with which I was not connected but about which I heard a good deal. Around 20 Sept., SS-1st Lt's IOBA and DOBRYCH, both formerly with the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service (BDS), Paris, Department VI, were ordered to join our special command at Badenweiler. IOBA took over the administration and DOBRYCH was given the task of setting up supply depots in Alsace and the Black Forest. I saw DOBRYCH for a short time in Mulhausen and he told me that it was difficult to find suitable people in Alsace, who, after an invasion, were willing to remain there and offer resistance. He told me that he had ordered tin-lined crates in which to bury sabotage materials. He was in touch with VEITH, a German citizen, director of the "Merkur" department store and city councillor of Mulhausen.

At the beginning of July a certain MEHLIS took the two Frenchmen LAMBERT and LAURENT to Paris with a complete radio transmission set. LAMBERT and LAURENT were to establish radio communications between HAGEDORN's office and other radio stations yet to be set up in France. Both had gone through a course of instruction at The Hague and Berlin. They had known HAGEDORN at The Hague. LAURENT must have been living before and he had a wife and a daughter about 16 years old. LAMBERT was the lover of this daughter, and he lived together with LAURENT's family. In the vicinity of Enghien a house was requisitioned, which was supposed to become the radio station. Some time later however it

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-19-

was found that a requisitioned house might be dangerous and the two were ordered to find something for themselves. A few days later they had found a place in CORNEILLES-EN-PARISIS. LAMBERT and LAURENT has the task to set up radio communications within the organization of the LITT and RICHARD group. For this purpose they were given a car, money and radio equipment. As far as I know, LAMBERT had the mission to go in the direction of Orleans and to set up a radio transmitter together with one of RICHARD's men, whose name was PONCHELET, called "PONPON" (age 23, fair hair, 1.68m tall, pimply face, blue eyes). When the office moved out of Paris, LAMBERT and LAURENT with his family were supposed to come along, but they did not show up. I drove out to CORNEILLES-EN-PARISIS with CHARLIE HAGEDORN, The house was locked and the neighbors said that they had not seen anybody for a week. Then we drove to LAURENT's apartment in town, which I am pretty certain was in rue Felix Faure, Paris (15) and there the porter told us that nobody had showed up for some time. LAMBERT is about 1.68 m tall, has brown combed-back hair, sallow complexion, one joint missing on a finger of one hand. He told me that he had worked in Africa as a workshop manager with a Sahara Transport Company. He is about 33/35 years old.

LAURENT  
~~LAMBERT~~, about 42/45 years old, 1.65 m tall, black hair, black burning eyes, wears black horn rimmed glasses, walks fast (like a mouse), LAMBIC might be used as an alias by one of them.

I would like to continue my story and to describe the trip to Gerardmer on 20 Oct. At this date CHARLIE HAGEDORN, Sgt.

(Unteroffizier) UHBRICH, the two Frenchmen ZELLER and VIEGEN and myself, the three last-mentioned in civilian clothes, went to

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Gerardmer. CHARLIE HAGEDORN and I reported to the G-2 of the Army Corps, 1st Lt. ZOELLNER and explained our case to him. He drove with us to the G-2 of the Division, Capt. HOFFMAN, and the latter promised to determine gaps in the enemy front during the following days by means of reconnaissance. ZOELLNER and Capt. HOFFMAN drove with us to the SD in Gerardmer, but SS-Colonel was not in and all of us went to the front reconnaissance part "Seelowe" in Villa

(Page 10 of original)

"SANS SOUCI". "Seelowe" is the cover name of the Abwehr outpost (Meldekopf der Ast) which operates in Gerardmer under the direction of Sgt. (Unteroffizier) <sup>ALOY</sup> TONIN. I was introduced to ALOY TONIN and I knew immediately that I had seen the man before in Basel. (Description of TONIN: About 1.72 m tall, well nourished, hair almost blonde, face red and a little bloated. Special characteristics: He spits when he talks, wears a gold signet ring with "AT" engraved on it. His wife is said to live in Strasbourg. I knew his father pretty well at the time in Basel. (TONIN Sr. worked in Munster as a sculptor for a long time). During the time of my stay in Gerardmer, where I stayed at his house, he repeatedly told me about his life. Before and after the outbreak of war he traveled from Switzerland to France working for Germany. At the same time he is supposed to have worked against Germany for inspector JUD of the Swiss Police (Rundspolizei), providing him with information, but JUD is supposed to have gotten only unimportant decoy material. He was not active in any Swiss nationalist party. After taking up residence in Germany he was allegedly declared a German citizen because of his meritorious services. He says he took part in the campaign in the West as a special agent

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-21-

(Sonderfuhrer) and to have worked for the Abwehr office (Ast) in Paris. He was discharged because of differences with his superior, Colonel EFINGER, moved to Strasbourg and worked for the SD there. Then, he says, he went to Paris, bought a Textile factory together with a partner, and earned millions in a short time. Together with his partner he lived in a villa in Avenue Henri Martin and, at the same time, had a luxurious two-room apartment at 42 Quay Passy for himself and furnished according to his plans. This apartment at 42 Quay Passy was called "Tony Bar" by his friends. His girl friend HARTMANN, Jeannine, an artist, lived with him and took possession of the apartment with a forged contract of purchase after he moved away from Paris. As a German citizen TOMIN was then called up as an armored infantry man and stayed in Landau for three months. During these three months he frequently traveled to France for his commanding officer to purchase food and wine. After three months he was classified indispensable by the Abwehr office (Ast) in Dijon and transferred to Dijon. During his absence from Paris his partner had cheated him out of 8,000,000 francs. He told me that he did very good work in the Abwehr office (Ast) and that they frequently carried out 50/60 arrests a day. In case I did not have enough money after arriving in Paris, he offered me to get some from a friend of his who had stayed behind. The name of the friend was EBERHARDT. He was a Swiss citizen from the Canton of Aargau, co-owner of the firm "JUDICIAIRE FRANCE-SUISSE" in the rue du Quatre Septembre near the Place de l'Opera. He said that he had once given EBERHARDT 500,000 francs and that I could get some money there in case I

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needed it. I was to go into the office of the JUDICIAIRE FRANCO-SUISSE, ask for EBERHARDT, but not to mention anything to his partner JOUFROY. When I inquired whether EBERHARDT was reliable, TONIN laughed and said: "He is in it just as deep as I am!" EBERHARDT is supposed to have had an apartment at Auteuil. The German who was with him was a corporal, who acted as driver and cook, called JOHNNY PIUM, from Cologne, and who must have worked for the Abwehr office (Ast) in Dijon for some time. Besides, three Frenchmen were to be seen in the house: 1) LOUIS TESSEYDRE, called LOUIS CHEVALIER, 2) MARCEL, who, according to his statements, had been in Russia and contracted an eye ailment as a consequence of snow blindness, 3) LEANDRE, 16 years old, long blonde hair, negroid lips, short pants, heavy set figure, bow legged, looks much stronger than he is.

(Page 11 of original)

His father is supposed to have been administrator for confiscated Jewish property in Paris. Two of his brothers had been with the Maquis, and his mother had been killed during an airraid in the vicinity of Chalons-sur-Saone. At that time he was planning an operation which was the consequence of the activities of Marcel who roamed around the farms of Gerardmer and St. Die as an agent-provocateur. Once or twice a married couple came to visit in the evening who had a cloth business in Elbeuf near Rouan. The man had been a member of the PPT, limps and has an eye defect. LOUIS TESSEYDRE and MARCEL mentioned once that they had worked with a Frenchman, MARCEL MUELLER, who at that time supposedly was in Wiesbaden or in Freiburg. Two days later HAGEDORN returned with the two Frenchmen and on TONIN's advice took them to

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-23-

the Abwehr outpost (Meldekopf) BENZINGER in St. Die in order to have them equipped with forged identity cards and to find out about possibilities for infiltration. On Thursday night after dark I went to Capt. HOFFMANN, was taken forward, accompanied by Capt. KALTENBAEUSER, crossed the front near Le Tholy on the night of Thursday to Friday on 27 Oct. and reported to the American troops in the vicinity of Cailloux on the 28th, Saturday morning at 10 A.M. After being interrogated in Bruyere I was transferred to Epinal on Sunday, 29 October.

All these statements are a confession. I declare to have told the entire truth and that I will give further information if I should remember more names or occurrences.

Since my student days I have devoted myself to the National Socialist ideology and was forced into German territory in 1942 by the circumstances of the time and the war.

Read and found correct:

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LUDWIG (LOUIS) NEBEL

DIST: 2 - VEZ  
1 - SCI, 12<sup>th</sup> U.S. A.G.  
1 - SCI, 6<sup>th</sup> U.S. A.G.  
1 - PARIS-SCI (U.S.) ✓

~~SECRET~~