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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2005

DISPATCH		CLASSIFICATION SECRET	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO EGMA-44214
TO INFO	Chief, EE; Chief, SR COS/G, BOB, FROB	HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 200-6-1 Field file 1181	
FROM	Chief, Munich Base	DATE 26 August 1959	
SUBJECT	LCIMPROVE/EQUAL/CARETINA/OPERATIONS CARETINA's Report on the German-Controlled Internal Communist Party Radio Network in France, 1943/44.	RE: "43-3" (CHECK "X" ONE) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING Att B <input type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ DESK ONLY	
ACTION REQUIRED	See paragraph 6.		
REFERENCE(S)	a. EGMA-44334, 28 May 1959 b. EGMA-44213, 17 Aug 1959		
<p>1. Forwarded herewith as Attachment A is CARETINA's account of the French Communist Party, internal, radio network which the Germans had penetrated and were controlling, according to CARETINA, during 1943 and 1944. The attached report is listed as item 1. of paragraph 10 of reference a.</p> <p>2. CARETINA states that he and Kriminaldirektor Karl ROEMELBURG were aware that a "sleeper" radio communication net had been established in France for the French CP. After Leopold TREPPER's escape, CARETINA was constantly worried about the possibility that TREPPER, by means of a French CP radio transmitter, would establish radio contact with Moscow before the German DP'ing companies could fix the transmitter and bring it under control. This possibility offered a continuous threat to CARETINA's "MARS" radio play-back for which SUKOLOV @KENT was the principle agent. According to CARETINA, it was his idea to eliminate this threat by offering the French CP a radio network which was actually German controlled. In this way CARETINA felt he could be certain of controlling all French CP communications, not only inside of France but to the Soviet Union and the Western Allies.</p> <p>3. The British theory, as advanced in their Note Kapelle Study Part II, is that both KENT and TREPPER were practicing a triple-play, and that Waldemar OZOLS @SOLYA, one of KENT's principle agents, was also witting of the triple-play against the Germans. The primary support for the British theory is not contained in any of the evidence they cite in their Study but in events which occurred after the last information in the Study, i.e. KENT's willingness to return to the Soviet Union with CARETINA in tow. It is difficult to follow KENT's reasoning in this act if he was honestly working for the Germans as a double agent during two and a half years. He appears to have been a well trained GRU intelligence officer and to have knowledge of his own, the GRU, service. It is interesting to speculate what he thought would occur when he and his German counterintelligence control officer, CARETINA, appeared in Moscow. He may possibly have thought that the GRU was the more powerful service and could protect its principle agents against the Soviet State Security Service. He may also have thought that the information, although under German control, which had been sent to the Director in Moscow was sufficiently important to justify his behavior. We know from CARETINA that the intelligence sent over KENT's radio link was 90% factual (see reference b.). It would be hard to believe that KENT did not know that interrogation and imprisonment were in store for CARETINA in the Soviet Union and that CARETINA's interrogation would reveal that the Germans were convinced of KENT's honesty toward them.</p> <p>4. CARETINA, as the attached and the report forwarded with reference b. indicate, is convinced that he had control of KENT and that OZOLS @SOLYA and LEGENDRE were entirely unwitting of the German control behind KENT and his networks. Some of the British evidence for a triple-play are explained by CARETINA. For example on page 62, paragraph B. 1. of the British Study Part II is the following:</p> <p>"An example of SUKOLOV's (@KENT's) ambiguous behavior survives in his instructions to the LEGENDRE network against an Allied landing</p>			
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in France. They were to supply him with detailed reports on the scale, successes, and reverses of the attack. This increased the doubts of certain members of the network who already suspected German penetration at the upper levels of their organization (The British do not reveal how they learned the doubts were increased or who had doubts). But taking into account all the possibilities of the situation these particular instructions can be construed:

- (a) As a bribe to the OZOLS (@SOIYA) bogus "Russian Intelligence" organization, producing information from which deception material could be selected for transmission to Moscow on the MARS play-back (KENT's radio link to Moscow).
- (b) As a means of collecting intelligence directly useful to the Germans;
- (c) As a means of collecting intelligence directly useful to the Russians; postulating (1) that SUKOLOV had a means of concealing from the Germans his transmission of true intelligence to the Russians; (2) that he was able to conceal from the Germans intelligence that he collected from the OZOLS' organization, or to mutilate such intelligence until it was useless or misleading to the Germans."

In all of the British speculation and attempted reconstruction of motives, they overlooked the ultimate German goal (as stated by CARETINA) which was to split the Soviet Union from her Western Allies. In pursuit of this goal the Germans were more than willing to feed the Director in Moscow factual intelligence about the Western Allies and willing to leave intact a French CP network in the hope that the Western Allies would find radio operators transmitting intelligence about the invasion to Moscow. We believe that, if CARETINA is describing accurately his and his Chief's, MUELLER of Amt. IV, goal, much of the ambiguity which the British cite can be explained. It probably should also be remembered that the British Study was written immediately following World War II and the British (as did the United States) still regarded the Soviet Union as an ally.

5. As was stated in paragraph 3 of the covering dispatch of reference b., the extent of the German penetration and control of the French CP underground and of the resistance was not known to us previously. CARETINA should be questioned in detail, if contact with him is resumed, on many points in the attached report. It is not clear from his report whether the Germans left witting German penetrations in the CP network when they withdrew from France. CARETINA could probably recall more factual details if he could be questioned on the basis of the British information which has not been done to date.

6. For Headquarters' action:

- a. We could find no record of the German traitor, fnu HELLDORF,<sup>#</sup> whose actions are described in paras. 15 and 16 of Attach A. Traces would be appreciated. It would also be interesting to learn whether the British passed along the information from HELLDORF regarding German control of certain resistance groups and German playback of English radio agents in France.

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- b. Traces on Paul Victor LEGENDRE and Waldemar (Vladimir) OZOLS are requested. The last record of OZOLS in our files comes from CARETINA who stated that OZOLS was in Paris as of June 1945, awaiting transport to Moscow. LEGENDRE presumably remained in France.
- c. We have not included the WE Division or other Headquarters components in the distribution, assuming that the SR and EE Divisions will handle the distribution.

APPROVED: [ ]

Attachments: A & B herewith

Distribution:

- 3 - EE w/atts A & B
- 2 - SR w/atts A & B
- 2 - COS/G w/atts A & B
- 2 - BOB w/atts A & B
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ATTACHMENT A TO EGMA-44214

OUR INTERNAL RADIO NET IN FRANCE DURING 1943/44

Successor of the French Communist Party Internal Net

1. The French CP had an internal radio net established in France which included seven stations. Almost all of the stations had been detected when I entered on service in Paris. The supply depot of radio equipment which the French CP had at its command was located during my tour of duty. If my memory is correct, the depot was connected with a small electric or radio shop but if necessary this could be located exactly. I do not remember all the addresses because I did not know Paris and especially in the early days every trip in a car was for me a trip through an unknown labyrinth. To give a review of all the arrests and interrogations, in short a review of the Rote Kapelle in France as of August 1943, I was required to write a detailed report which had attached sketches of organizations, etc. All the members (of the Sonderkommando Rote Kapelle) had to contribute to the report because many details were much better known by other members than by me during the beginning of my tour of duty. In the latter report the seven French CP radio stations used for the internal French traffic were shown along with the supply depot. I can no longer remember how much practical use was made of the internal radio links (by the French CP). As far as I recall, the activation of the radio links had not occurred because they still had the characteristics of a "sleeper" net. We were unable to locate and interrogate the person who was in command of the radio links which was quite normal and characteristic of the good conspiratorial methods of the leading Communist cadre. It was clear in any case that the net was known to the French CP Headquarters and was intended to be activated at a certain time. Some use had already been made of the net in individual cases but that may have been only a testing measure. The cache or depot of supplies, almost two truckloads, I distributed among the various interested German agencies. We (the Germans) were short everywhere on good, specialized radio tubes. In Prague I once ordered an intensive search in all of Czechoslovakia for radio equipment brought in from the USA which had such good tubes that such a large operation could be justified on that reason alone. Because amateur radio operators were forbidden in the Third Reich our development of small radio sets was far behind the rest of the world. The equipment which we found in the French CP depot was divided among the Wehrmacht DF'ing companies, the Ordnungspolizei DF'ing units, and Amt VI (RSHA) in Berlin.

2. I once had a long discussion with BOEMELBURG (Kriminaldirektor Karl BOEMELBURG of Amt IV) about the internal radio net and the situation at the time of the French CP top cadre (Central Committee). It appeared that with the extension of the war Moscow, which was certainly aware of the French CP internal net, would have ordered this technical reserve brought into activity. This did not happen, however. Moscow had its own reserve of technical equipment which was completely independent of the French CP and was under the control of "SOLYA" - OSOLS, as we found later. BOEMELBURG believed, quite rightly as was later proven, that with the situation

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of the French CP Central Committee at the time, Moscow would not use the French CP reserves. Why? Part of the heads of the French CP had been arrested by the Germans; part were living underground; part had emigrated abroad; part had gone into hiding in the Resistance and Maquis, disguised as intense nationalists. How much distrust Moscow must have had because their former Central Committee member DORIOT was cooperating with the Germans in his own Party and was still successful in recruiting among his former "comrades" of the French CP. A clearly defined and well organized policy was lacking in the French CP leadership which the war and the German invasion should have made very necessary. BOEMELBURG had excellent knowledge of all this and he was required to send a comprehensive report to Berlin every four to eight weeks on the entire situation of the French CP. I, naturally, read all of his reports.

3. Another development occurred. There were very strong Communist resistance groups who for the most part were inactive but prepared for action. They were disguised as French nationalists and were happy to be equipped and armed by London. BOEMELBURG knew that in the latter groups there was considerable dissatisfaction over the fact that they were linked only to London in espionage activity. Anyone of these groups could take the initiative to try direct contact with Moscow which would result in a radio link running directly parallel with ours. Exactly at this time TREPPER escaped. We were confident that we could play him out of Moscow, which we did, but matters could have taken another turn and I had to take that possibility into consideration.

4. As far as our direct radio contact with Moscow was concerned, the operations were well in hand but the radio links which were being played back from Holland and Belgium had to be allowed to die slowly. We let them literally dry up. There had been too many arrests in those countries which made it impossible to handle the radio play-backs in Holland and Belgium, as they must be handled, with our Headquarters in Paris. There were no such principle agents in those countries as TREPPER and KENT who enjoyed trust on Moscow's part because they had been trained in the Soviet Union and dispatched from the Soviet Union. We had to allow TREPPER's link to die after his escape and thus were limited at the end to KENT's two links, one from Marseilles and one from Paris. We awaited the activation of another radio link which appeared likely from the information we had. The new radio link went on the air promptly at the end of September (1943?) but was fixed within a few days and neutralized. This was the element in the Resistance which wanted a direct contact with Moscow which I mentioned above. The DF'ing units were over-eager and, through a misunderstanding on the telephone, they believed they had received permission from my Kommando to move in on the radio transmitter. This mistake caused us to pick up only the radio operator, his equipment, and code book. The radio operator certainly did not know the strictly conspiratorially disciplined chief who gave the orders, or the sources of the intelligence, etc. All people had contacted him (the operator) with a recognition signal which he had been given years before in Moscow. This was the usual operational method. We could not play back this radio link because we had none of the persons who stand behind such a transmitter. We tried every trick

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for three or four days but received only a laconic answer to the effect, wait for the cut-out to contact you and only then begin to transmit. We discontinued to prevent Moscow's listening too attentively. We could easily have fallen into a trap with this radio link. The link had still not established schedule because a maximum of 10 messages had been exchanged on the link. The radio operator (see "ANDRE" in EGMA-44213 of 17 August, 1959) had been trained years before in Moscow and had belonged for years to the Soviet "sleeper" net in France without being contacted. When he received the recognition signal from an unknown man, he uncovered his radio equipment and began to transmit.

5. Based on the information we had obtained from interrogations, we were convinced that this was the last radio link Moscow had which was still free. I was skeptical in spite of our knowledge because a new transmitter could be brought from Switzerland or Spain at any time and go on the air. The operator of a transmitter in Paris, a Spaniard, had escaped us when we raided the transmitter. I finally came to the decision that we must provide the French CP with a radio net as a substitute for the internal net which they had lost. If the Party had a program which they wished to carry out or if the Party wanted direct contact with Moscow, then they had the opportunity to do so - and we would be in control. The problem of how this could be done was considered from both BOEMELBURG's side, the penetration and control exercised through the French CP ruling cadre, and from the side of my Moscow agents, those agents whom Moscow had approved for work with the French CP. I decided to use my Moscow agents. Perhaps more could have been done to further the German interests through BOEMELBURG's agents because his penetrations were more extensive and led directly to the CP command structure but this was a much more risky method than through my channels. In the large apparatus (BOEMELBURG's) the currents were too strong and could much more easily lead to disaster. There would be small chance of success even through my channels if the operation failed in BOEMELBURG's apparatus.

6. "SOLYA" had been ordered by Moscow to give us technical support when we sent our urgent plea for help to Moscow. With "SOLYA's" new set, we opened KENT's radio link from Paris. "SOLYA" had been very withdrawn until then because he no longer had or was allowed to have any contact with TREPPER. We reactivated "SOLYA". If I remember correctly "SOLYA's" name first appeared in TREPPER's radio traffic but I can't remember in exactly what context. I think it was when TREPPER, some time before his escape, received the order to pass along to "SOLYA" certain recognition signals which KENT also received later on his radio link with instructions to make contact. KENT had not known "SOLYA" previously but TREPPER had been in contact with him (SOLYA). KENT's meeting with "SOLYA" and his arrangements for continued contact were reported to Moscow in detail. "SOLYA" had been well known to Moscow prior to the war because he often visited the Soviet Military Attache in Paris to turn in reports. We also achieved through this maneuver in placing the emphasis, for Moscow's benefit, on KENT's activity in the Paris area although the radio link in Marseilles was still active. The most interesting of the results for us

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was the identification of Major LEGENDRE (Paul Victor LEGENDRE) who was a head of a resistance group in the Marseilles area and whose wife had been arrested by the Germans while working for the resistance. He had escaped. His wife was in the Ravensbrueck concentration camp. There was an extensive file on this case in the BdS Paris (Security Police Headquarters in Paris). It was clear from all our information that LEGENDRE was strongly pro-Communist although it was not definite whether he was a member of the French CP. He was one of "SOLYA's" best friends. He had been sought by the German police for a long time. We worked him into KENT's and "SOLYA's" apparatus although he, of course, always thought he was working for Moscow. We also had his file marked closed to prevent his being arrested by the German police. He served a type of testing mission in the harbors and shipyards of Toulon where he had many informants and contacts. We arranged this because this area was extremely interesting for us from a counterintelligence point of view. I finally chose LEGENDRE to rebuild the internal radio in France. I must emphasize that it was only a trial because although one has very definite ideas about the goal, the practical means for reaching the goal quite often lead to something entirely other than the planned goal. The first radio operator had to be one of our operators in order that we could safely gain experience in our new operation. We were prepared to put in one of our operators but this seemed to me too dangerous. The first step had to be given considerable thought and planning. By chance I found the perfectly suited man. He had been working as an agent for the Stapo Prague and was a radio operator. He spoke good French and in addition could pass for a Czech, Pole, or Alsatian because he also spoke those languages. I don't know this man's name today. He was always known as "JO" in France and in Prague he had another cover name. In Prague he drew his monthly salary from a bank and a life insurance policy was also arranged for him. In France we covered all his expenses by means of his illegal pay with the ostensible paymaster being Moscow.

7. LEGENDRE was very proud when KENT told him of the plan to assign a radio operator to him (LEGENDRE) in order that his important intelligence could be communicated to Moscow more rapidly. "JO" worked first in Marseilles and then directly from Toulon. Everything went perfectly. Some of LEGENDRE's French co-workers were somewhat distrustful because "JO" was not a Frenchman. LEGENDRE received a very strong reprimand from KENT because he broke the rules of conspiratorial method - the radio operator was assigned only to Comrade LEGENDRE. If LEGENDRE was not satisfied, he should report this immediately. LEGENDRE apologized and the radio operator remained completely isolated from the others from that time on.

8. My Kommando lived in a villa on the rue de Courcelles in Paris. Formerly the radio messages had been sent by the DF'ing company of the Wehrmacht to Moscow, later by the DF'ing company of the Ordnungspolizei, both of whom were located far from my villa. I brought the radio operators and all of their radio equipment to the villa where they worked night and day on the top floor. There were four men from the DF'ing company of the Ordnungspolizei in addition to STLUKA (Hermann STLUKA). STLUKA worked only with Moscow and was by all odds the best operator.

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9. After our trial run with "JO", we summoned LEGENDRE to Paris to assist the organization and support "SOLYA" and the "Chief". He came and all the others remained in the Marseilles/Toulon area. In order to convince LEGENDRE once and for all of KENT's importance and power and do away with any doubts he might have, KENT through his connections arranged the release of Mme. LEGENDRE from Ravensbrueck and had her brought to Paris. This achieved the desired-for success; KENT was almost worshipped. We achieved this, using KENT's excellent training in conspiratorial work, in such an authentic conspiratorial manner that the release was truly 100% what it seemed. Even we, who were really carrying out an operation, were very happy for purely humane reasons. The only thing which we had not counted on was that LEGENDRE was somewhat unhappy because it meant the end of his love affair with his pretty, young secretary, as he later told "SOLYA".

10. "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE were given the mission of finding reliable, young Communists who had the technical facility and would be willing to work for us in certain areas as radio operators. One after the other excellent young radio operators appeared, for example a telegraph operator from the French postal system, and a radio operator from the French Navy. There were also young people who were trained illegally by us in apartments in Paris and carried out their first, practice transmissions from the apartment with my Headquarters. The men doing the training were radio men from the Ordnungspolizei who appeared to be Alsatians and who spoke perfect French. Everything was done with the strictest observance of conspiratorial rules in order to accustom the trainees, who would have to come under the scrutiny of "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE, to correct espionage working habits. In the selection of candidates we wished to avoid any slips so "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE were instructed to emphasize constantly that the work was being carried out under Allied direction with the Headquarters with the Western Allies although the men were all Communist-oriented. A specialist in the radio field could have figured out from the frequencies that he was not sending to Moscow and there could have been complications. The people themselves were not allowed to know that this was an internal radio net because they might have become distrustful. On the other hand there was no difference between the frequencies for Paris and London. LEGENDRE had been cut in by "SOLYA" to the extent that he knew that he was working for the Director. We selected from all of the leads into the closely connected groups of co-workers the ones most important for us and equipped them with radio operators and sets. I made the decision myself as to which group would receive radio communication. The Resistance and the Maquis were not regarded as the most important but certain areas which would be important from a military point of view if there were an invasion. What was the Resistance doing in way of preparation in such areas? Furthermore, Kriminalrat KIEFFER (Station Comment: German Primer lists Sturmabfuhrer fnu KIEFFER, born ca. 1897, important officer of Abt. IV E SIPO and SD Paris, possibly identical with Dr. Walter KIEFFER) was running English radio play-backs in various places and it would have been stupid to have two radio stations side by side even if they only existed in the imagination of the leaders of the Resistance. KIEFFER's radio transmitters to London as well as ours for Moscow were operated from houses

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and not on the front. Taking all of this into consideration the following radio stations were set up:

- A. Marseille-Toulon
- B. Outer Brittany, south of Morlaix
- C. A watermill a few kilometers from Nantes
- D. The Cherbourg area
- E. In the area of the mouth of the Gironde
- F. The Le Mans area
- G. About 30 kilometers northwest of Paris

The station established in Monte Carlo did not work because the mountain range prevented a good radio contact with Paris. An authentic radio operator, not an agent, was located there.

11. Frequently more than 200 messages per day containing espionage reports were received by us from the net. We were often able to stop proposed acts of terror and sabotage by sending back the order that the members of the net were intelligence agents who should not endanger themselves by such acts because their work in preparation for the invasion was much more important. There were, however, wild groups of youths primarily in the Paris area who wanted to raid a French factory in order to seize the gasoline stored there and intended for German use. We had to save our face in this case and were forced to take on this sabotage operation for our Paris cadre. My Kommando actually carried out the raid under the guise of a resistance raid. The German police and counterintelligence organs undertook the search for those men responsible for having stolen more than 10,000 liters of gasoline during the evening of a Sunday and having carried it off in large trucks. The whole circus was carried out to the last detail, complete with English Sten machine pistols. The resistance groups received several cans of gasoline as loot from us. The work of the opposition was paralyzed. Through these channels which spread out in an infinitely complicated and large net, we even received offers of inventions which were to be forwarded to Moscow. Included in the latter was a radio transmitting tube which, I believe, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute found to be a better tube than any the German industry had produced. The German industry, however, could not change their mass production to start new production.

12. I have already reported elsewhere how the Allied airmen who had been shot down or forced to jump were channeled to us through the various centers of our net and how we picked up the fliers. We housed the latter in Paris, illegally, with our own people and by this means obtained excellent intelligence from the Allied fliers. The American Air Force

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Captain, later Major, (Major M. J. GATEWOOD) actually shared a meal in a restaurant with KENT. The Captain was taken by us to the Spanish border and turned over to the American or English Consul. We made it very clear to the Captain that the Frenchmen who were in the apartment with him in Paris were definitely members of the resistance but that they had many reservations about the direction and top leaders of the resistance because of the Communist influence. They were sons of peasants and did not want to see Bolshevism and kolkhozes in France. The Captain was told that it would be a good idea for him to arrange an intelligence contact or channel to the non-Communist Americans for the non-Communist resistance groups because all intelligence communication and channels were in the hands of the Communists. He was even given, for this purpose, a complete radio schedule with frequencies, all instructions, and a code. This American officer can be questioned to confirm the above. Unfortunately before he had really arrived in Spain we had to withdraw from Paris. In spite of this the radio monitoring unit tried to establish contact with the Americans but there was no answer. The underlying feeling of mistrust between the Allies was strengthened by this maneuver whether a single action was successful or not, the steady drops of water on the stone wear away the stone eventually.

13. The radio stations spread out over France sucked in a mass of intelligence covering many fields and all was directed to us in Paris. Quantitatively, it was enormous and qualitatively, some was very good. I passed along to the military authorities any tips on real threats without giving the source. Among the tips was the warning about the Headquarters of Feldmarschall ROMMEL (Station Comment: Source reported on this in detail in Attachment A to EGMA-44213 of 17 Aug 1959). From the first day of the invasion on everything came under the Military Supreme Commander West, including me and my Kommando. As a result of my warning to ROMMEL's Headquarters, I received a command to arrest every individual in this organization within twenty-four hours. For me, this meant arresting 180 agents in Normandy, Brittany, Anjou and Maine (MAINE including the area Paris-Rouen-Le Havre and Paris-Orleans-Nants), not including Marseilles, Toulon, Toulouse and Bordeaux. This was a technical impossibility and sheer nonsense. We managed to have the command rescinded through the RSHA, HIMMLER and JODL in the Fuehrer's Headquarters who called von RUNDSTEDT.

14. After the Allies pushed through the Cherbourg bridgehead into Normandy, our radio operators were jubilant that the Allies were there and asked for further instructions. At that time we sent a message to the "true comrades of the Communist Party" in which we stated that we were not the representatives of the Western Allies but the representatives of Moscow. In Moscow was our trust and Moscow had directed that everyone should remain at his position and determine whether the Western Allies were really carrying out their responsibilities toward the Soviet Union by an actual invasion or whether they were trying to deceive Moscow. Our operators in Normandy and Brittany remained in their positions and reported on the strength of the invasion. Moscow had actually suggested this turn by ordering KENT to check on whether this was a real invasion or a feint. HITLER, personally, had given the answer to Moscow's question about the exact

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strength of the Western Allies landing forces. He gave a figure about one-third of the true strength of the landing strength. Our Cherbourg radio operator worked for about ten to fourteen days and then was silent. Long before the invasion the German military leaders had decided to withdraw to the Vosges, certainly without HITLER's approval. Consequently we were not concerned with whether the information from there was important but our goal was to have the Western Allies find Soviet radio operators operating in the area occupied by them. We were convinced that the Western Allies did not really know the vermin, that the Alliance had prevented any clear assessment. I was also concerned that men who had been placed in the situation through an "agent provocateur operation" should not be arrested, although they would have worked, and did work, for the enemy without provocation. In the very few cases where action had to be taken, those arrested had acted independently for some reason and had worked entirely on their own against us.

15. Such a case occurred on 18 Aug 1944. HELLDORF, a radio operator of the DF'ing company of the Ordnungspolizei, had not been one of the operators in my villa but had taken part, considerable part, in the illegal training of the radio operators of the internal (French CP) net. HELLDORF became a traitor. In one particular case the radio net was stubborn about allowing us to penetrate it, and about sending us messages. We sent HELLDORF with other of our men to the location of the radio transmitter. While there he made the acquaintance of a man who was called simply, "The Englishman". The latter was not directly in our organization (the resistance organization controlled by the Germans) but had occasional contact with it. HELLDORF suddenly decided that the war was ending and the outcome was not too hopeful and that he would buy his way through treason with the English. He had a French mistress whom he asked to take him to the Englishman whose address he had managed to obtain. This was done. The mistress acted as interpreter in order to inspire more confidence in the Englishman. The latter was very skeptical when an alleged German came to him and stated that the German counterintelligence had penetrated and was controlling all the radio nets and links. HELLDORF added that the German counterintelligence had also penetrated and was playing back more than twenty English radio links. He offered to pinpoint the DF'ing company in the Paris area in order that the Allied air forces could bomb the location. He also offered to inform the Englishman when German counterintelligence officials would be visiting the network, or request a visit over the radio link, in order that we would be surrounded. The Englishman demanded exact details for which he promised HELLDORF that the latter would have freedom and financial security after the war. HELLDORF was asked to bring, at a certain time and to a certain place, all the technical data on all the radio links which were being played back and the little French woman was to accompany him again. The meeting was set for 2300 hours on the 18th of July 1944.

16. On this date HELLDORF's company commander and I were out of Paris attending a small wedding of one of our men where we were to be witnesses. Among the guests at the wedding was DORIOT. In Paris the following occurred:

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The French woman went, during the evening of the 18th of July 1944, to a Wehrmacht Headquarters and reported the whole matter, not because she loved the Germans but because she was horrified by such cold-blooded betrayal of the man's native country and his own comrades. It was already close to 2300 hours before the two soldiers had begun to grasp the situation and the Abwehr (German Military Intelligence) finally understood what was involved. The Deputy for HELLDORF's company commander, an older first lieutenant who himself had proposed HELLDORF to me as a teacher for the illegal radio operators, wanted to seize HELLDORF as inconspicuously as possible to avoid alerting his accomplices. He sent word to HELLDORF that the two of them had to report immediately to my Kommando regarding a very urgent matter. HELLDORF had already dressed in civilian clothes to meet the Englishman when the first lieutenant called him into his room and asked him, probably revealing his nervousness: "Are you carrying a weapon?" At this question, HELLDORF reached in his pocket and, shooting through his pocket, shot the lieutenant several times. This occurred so rapidly that another officer, standing in the corner, could do nothing to stop it. The wounded first lieutenant with a lightning reaction pulled his pistol, cocked it, and fired five shots at HELLDORF who was running down the stairs. With the last shot the lieutenant fell dead. The autopsy showed that he had fired the five shots after receiving a shot in the heart. HELLDORF, badly wounded, collapsed on the stairs but managed to hand the information on the radio playbacks which he had in his pocket to one of his accomplices to be destroyed. HELLDORF died the same night in the hospital. His two accomplices were interrogated during the following days, sentenced to death, and shot.

17. The Englishman had already warned two men whom he knew in our internal radio net so that the radio stations with which they were linked were ruined and had to be silenced. There was no danger for the other radio stations because no contact existed between the individual stations. Even the radio operators did not know each other. A few weeks later we let the remaining radio links die. Rumors of this reached even "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE but no facts of the true events were known to them. The Englishman could not have told them the true story because he was forced to go into hiding. One of the Communist groups wished to retaliate with some act of terror against those of our people whom they had met during their work. They requested a meeting with "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE to discuss the opportunities. The meeting was arranged for a certain cafe. We sent KENT with a detailed, suggested plan of action to join "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE for the meeting. The three were sitting in the cafe when the Communist ringleaders started across the street toward the cafe. They were arrested in the middle of the street with KENT, "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE watching from the cafe. KENT immediately collected his two stunned companions, rushed them through the back door, through several back courtyards, into another street where a car was waiting. The three made a successful "escape". KENT's reputation was established beyond all doubt.

18. It was scarcely possible to plan for a continuation of the radio play-backs far into the future after this reversal, although the apparatus was practically intact. The withdrawal from Paris closed this chapter in

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any case. No one can ever be 100% certain, the risk is always there and must be taken into consideration from the very beginning. The name "playback" (Spiel) is used for good reason because the chance of winning or losing is always present. The Soviets who certainly did not receive all of the details (from source) were so astonished by what they did learn because, as they often assured me, they could never have mounted such playbacks due to the fact that they were not allowed to lose; they had to win. Since this is impossible in such operations, not one of them had courage enough to enter into such playbacks.

19. Almost nothing was touched in the entire apparatus when we withdrew. No one knew the entire apparatus, however, or had a complete picture. "SOLYA", LEGENDRE, and the other agents in KENT's organization, our own penetrations, none of them knew everything because only in our files was the entire picture available. Most of the material went into the waste basket, including innumerable names of the sources which had been sent to us in radio messages and our replies to the operators that so and so was important, and closer contact should be made with such and such a person. None of this was known to "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE. We were not even interested in the names anymore which we had in our files. We only knew that such and such an area was especially active at the moment or for other reasons was of interest. Our only check would be to find out which station was in the area. We had no absolute guarantee that the names of the illegal workers given us by "SOLYA" and LEGENDRE were correct but most of the time the question did not even arise. There were, of course, exceptions. We discovered, through our channels, a well known politician working underground who had formerly been some type of a governor in North Africa. He was being sought by the Germans. We did not turn him over to the authorities because we had informed Moscow about him and Moscow was very interested. This was harmless and cheap intelligence to send Moscow because we knew exactly where he was and that he was completely inactive. Unfortunately I cannot recall his name.

20. KENT, just as I, cannot have retained all the names which he saw during the period of the playbacks. It is another matter as far as the names which we sent to Moscow but those people, French politicians, Catholic Church leaders, etc., whom we used as sources never knew that their names were radioed to Moscow as sources of intelligence. They were never even aware that they were involved in such operations.

21. TREPPER knew nothing of the internal radio net because he had escaped before we had built it up. KENT, also did not know the names of all the radio operators because he was primarily engaged in working out the cipher systems and making certain the rules for conspiratorial work were followed. Cipher systems, basically the same systems but varied somewhat for each radio link, were used. None of them could resemble the official Moscow system. They were, for the most part, groups of letters formed from a word which was changed each day or based on a row of digits. The key could not be too difficult or too time-consuming for the enciphering and deciphering because there was heavy, daily radio traffic between my

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Kommando's signal center and the individual radio transmitter/receiver sets. If no messages were sent, a short confirmatory signal had to be sent anyway. We had an established emergency signal for each radio link to flag priority matters.

22. In conclusion I should like to emphasize that the organization or apparatus which I have designated the internal French network was not known to the members of the various groups of which it was composed as a related, homogenous complex --- one of the great advantages of the conspiratorial method is that no single member or group recognizes the nature of the whole complex and this served our German counterintelligence operations very well.

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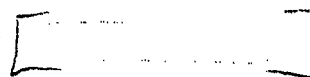
ATTACHMENT B TO EGMA-44214

## NAMES FROM ATTACHMENT A FOR INDEXING

1. ~~FR~~ SOEMELBURG, Karl  
 BOIS: @MOLLENBURG, Col.; @BERMEBURGER  
 DOB: 28 Oct 1885  
 POB: Berlin, Germany  
 Kriminaldirektor, Amt IV, RSHA, during WW II  
 Ref: EGMA-44213, 17 Aug 1959, Atts A & B  
 EGMA-43172, 14 July 1959, Atts A & B  
 EGFA-19090, 26 Nov 1957, Atts A, E, F, G  
 Para: 2, 3, 5
2. ~~TH~~ HELLDORF, fnu  
 German National  
 Radio operator of the Ordnungspolizei. DF'ing Company in Paris  
 during WW II; deceased.  
 Para: 15, 16
3. ~~TH~~ KIEFFER, possibly (Dr.) Walter (?)  
 German National *Dr. Gernand*  
 DOB: ca 1897  
 Kriminalrat; important officer of Abteilung IV E  
 Sicherheitspolizei and SD in Paris from ca. November 1942 until the  
 end of WW II. May be id/w Dr. Walter KIEFFER; German National  
 born ca. 3 June 1919. Formerly in Amt IV E 3 and 4, RSHA.  
 Para: 10
4. ~~TH~~ LEGENDRE, Paul Victor  
 TOUPIL  
 DOB: 29 April 1878  
 POB: Sens, Yonne, France  
 Soviet agent  
 Listed Personality Index to British Rote Kapelle Study, Part II.  
 Ref: EGMA-44213, 17 Aug 1959, Atts A & B  
 Para: 6, 7, 9, 10, 17, 19
5. ~~TH~~ KOZOLS, Vladimir or Waldemar  
 Aliases: "SOLYA"; "SOKOL"; "The GENERAL"; "Z"; "MARIANNE" for  
 radio traffic.  
 Lithuanian origin, lived in Soviet Union  
 Fought in Spanish Civil War in 1936, GRU, Soviet Military IS,  
 agent in Paris during WW II.  
 Listed Personality Index to British Rote Kapelle Study, Part II.  
 Ref: EGQA-81010, 14 Aug 1956, Att. A  
 EGFA-19090, 26 Nov 1957, Att. C  
 EGMA-43172, 14 July 1959, Atts A & B  
 EGMA-44213, 17 Aug 1959, Atts A & B  
 Para: 2, 6, 9, 10, 17, 19

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6. ~~STLUKA~~, Hermann  
DOB: ca 1900  
POB: Austria  
ADD: A Oberalm 12, Austria  
Radio operator for Chief of the Paris Sonderkommando Rote Kapelle during WW II.  
Ref: EGFA-19090, 26 Nov 1957, Atts A, E, F, G  
EGMA-41397, 1 April 1959  
EGMA-43172, 14 July 1959, Atts A & B  
Para: 8
7. ~~SUKOLOV~~, Victor (true name also reported as GUREVICH)  
Aliases: KENT; Vincente SIERRE; Arthur BARCZA; Simon URWIRTH; "ARTHUR"; "FRITZ"; "MANOLA"; "CLEMENT"; "DUPUIS"; "LEBRUN".  
DOB: 1911/1913  
POB: Leningrad area of USSR  
Soviet National; Jewish  
Red Army Officer; GRU illegal agent  
Listed Personality Index of British Rote Kapelle Study, Part II.  
Ref: EGQA-81010, 14 Aug 1956, Att. A  
EGQA-81163, 17 Aug 1956  
EGFA-19090, 26 Nov 1957, Atts A, E, F, G  
EGMA-43172, 14 July 1959, Atts A & B  
EGMA-44213, 17 Aug 1959, Atts A & B  
Para: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21
8. ~~TREPPER~~, Leopold or Liebeh (true name also given as TREPER, Leiba ben Zeharya)  
Aliases: Adam MIKLER; Jean GILBERT; Vladislav Ivanovich IVANOVSKI; de WINTER; "SOMMER"; "Le Grand Chef"; "Le General"; "L'Oncle"; "Onkel OTTO"; "OTTO".  
Dob: Reported variously: 23 Feb 1904; 1903 or 1904; between 1900 and 1904.  
POB: Reported variously as Neumarkt near Zakopane, Poland; Noviterg, Galicia, formerly Austria, now Poland; or Galicia.  
Nationality: Probably originally Austrian and then Polish Jew; possessed at various times Polish passport; Palestinian Passport; Canadian passport; may have also received Soviet citizenship.  
Soviet, GRU illegal agent from ca. 1930 to at least 1956.  
Listed Personality Index to British Rote Kapelle Study, Part II.  
REF: EGQA-81010, 14 Aug 1956, Att. A  
EGFA-19090, 26 Nov 1957, Att. E  
EGMA-42331, 13 May 1959  
EGMA-43172, 14 July 1959, Atts A & B  
EGMA-44213, 17 Aug 1959, Atts A & B  
Para: 3, 4, 6, 21

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