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U.S. Army. European Command.
Intelligence Division
WARTIME ACTIVITIES OF THE
GERMAN DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY SERVICES
DURING WORLD WAR II

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314.4 (GIA/OPS/COLL)

Control No. CD-493B/1 R.P.

SUBJECT: Request for Book Outline of Activities of German Agents.

APD 403
18 November 1949

TO: Director of Intelligence
General Staff, United States
Washington 25, D. C.

05-1200 DOSC
QPC
BR.

1. Reference is made to request letter dated 21 December 1948, subject as above and to this division's interim reply dated 8 February 1949.

2. Attached herewith is a study of personalities and activities of the former German Army, Navy and Diplomatic Corps. In many cases these personalities were processed through the US Screening Center in Ludwigsburg, Germany during the period from the cessation of hostilities to October 1948 by members of the 7827 Military Intelligence Company assigned to that duty.

3. In many cases the information contained in this study could not be substantiated by existing records, either at the headquarters, US Constabulary or in the files at the Screening Center. The information has not been cross-checked with data available at the CIC Central Registry 7771 Document Center, Berlin.

4. In order not to delay the forwarding of this important material to your headquarters and due to the limited facilities in the European Command to reproduce this material in bookform, the study is forwarded herewith in its present form.

5. It is requested, however, that should your headquarters decide to produce this material in bookform that ten (10) copies be furnished this division.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

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SECRET 2

SECRET

CONTENTS

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

1. Scope of the Book
2. Arrangement of Material
3. Glossary of Terms

SECTION II. PERSONALITIES

4. Introduction
5. Personalities - Germany
6. Personalities - Japan
7. Personalities - Italy
8. Personalities - Afghanistan
9. Personalities - China
10. Personalities - Ecuador
11. Personalities - France
12. Personalities - India
13. Personalities - Indo-China
14. Personalities - Iran
15. Personalities - Korea
16. Personalities - Mexico
17. Personalities - Spain
18. Personalities - Sweden
19. Personalities - Syria

SECTION III. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE THIRD REICH

20. Referat II KO Spain
21. The Abwehr in South East Europe
22. The Abwehr in Turkey
23. Abwehr Activities in Iraq
24. The German SD and Abwehr Activities in Iran
25. Abwehr Activities in Afghanistan
26. Abwehr Activities in India
27. RSHA Amt VI - C/4 (Far East)

SECTION IV. COMMUNISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

28. Introduction
29. Communism in Argentina
30. Communism in Uruguay
31. Communism in Chile

SECTION V. GLOSSARY OF GERMAN TERMS

SECRET 3

SECRET

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

1. Scope Of The Book

The intention of this book is to provide a brief resume of German diplomatic, army, navy, air force and intelligence personalities who served outside of Germany before and during World War II. In most cases the personalities introduced in this book were processed through the U. S. Screening Center at Ludwigsburg, Germany after their repatriation from those countries that the Third Reich had representatives in. It embraces the following organizations, subjects, countries, etc.:

- a. The diplomatic corps and its relationship to intelligence agencies.
- b. The overall activities of German military intelligence, its agents, informers and relationships with members of foreign governments in sympathy with Germany.
- c. Information on activities in other countries that were considered detrimental to the policies and interests of the German government, i.e.: Communism in South America.

This book does not aim to give the organization of the diplomatic corps and foreign service of Germany but merely to furnish information on personalities therein.

2. Arrangement Of Material

The arrangement of material herein is so accorded as to approach the subject of the book from three different standpoints:

- a. That of personalities either directly or indirectly concerned with the gathering of intelligence that could be and was used against the Allies. These personalities generally being associated with the Axis powers or in countries that had pro-Axis tendencies. (Section II)
- b. That of the overall picture of intelligence activities and organization in countries outside of the Third Reich. (Section III)
- c. That of activities detrimental to that of Germany. (Section IV)

3. Glossary Of Terms

Most designations of German military or diplomatic establishments are compounded nouns. There is no standard rule in German as to whether or to what extent these compounds should be hyphenated; thus the name for the Main Institute For Cadets may be written together (Hauptkadettenstalt),

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partly hyphenated (Haupt-Kadettenstalt), or fully hyphenated (Haupt-Kadetten-Stalt), or it may even appear in documents separated into its components without hyphens (Haupt Kadetten Stalt).

Place names are given in the English version in so far as possible. Names of rivers on which towns are located are sometimes used to distinguish them from other towns of the same name; in such cases the river is shown after an oblique stroke, as "Frankfurt/Main" for Frankfurt on the Main. When the name of the province or district or the proximity of a larger city is similarly used to distinguish a town from others of the same name, the appended designation is separated by a comma, as "Letmathe, Westfalen" for the town of Letmathe in the province of Westphalia, or by a preposition, as "Bramsche bei Osnabrueck" for the small town of Bramsche near Osnabrueck.

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SECTION II PERSONALITIES

4. Introduction

a. General -- This section deals with personalities of the German government who were actively engaged in military, diplomatic or in some other assignment directly connected with the government. In some cases an actual interrogation of the personality was not accomplished and the information set forth on the individual was obtained from those persons interrogated at the Screening Center. The opinions of the interrogators are to be accepted only at face value.

b. Arrangement -- Personalities in the following paragraphs are listed under the various countries they were connected with either diplomatically, militarily or commercially. Subjects name and/or aliases, position held, and a brief history of their activities appear in that order. In some cases only the name appears as no further information could be obtained at that time.

5. Personalities

GERMANY

ABSHAGEN, KARL HEINZ
Foreign correspondent

Born on 14 June 1895 at STRALSUND. Subject is a well known foreign correspondent of the German press. He has impressed interrogators as a liberal thinking man on foreign affairs. Subject released to MURNAU-SEEHAUSEN, OBB., HAUS 72.

ABT, HELENE EMMY
Member of the German Embassy in TOKYO

Born on 27 January 1913 at REMSCHEID. Subject was secretary to the German Police Chief in TOKYO, SS Colonel MEISINGER. Subject released to OBERURSEL/TAUNUS, LINDENSTR. 14.

AHLRICHS
Kapitaenleutnant d. R.

I M / WN until beginning of 1944, then AST Hamburg.
Prisoner at CSDIC (WEA).

AIGNER, JOSEF
Leutnant zur See

Assistant officer in I M/OS until 1943, then AST VIENNA.
Cover name: SIGMANN

SECRET

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ALBAN, RICHARD VALE
Radio Operator

Born on 22 May 1911 at HRETT/SPREESBURG. Subject was a radio operator of the German Embassy in MADRID. Subject released to BERLINGEN, ZERNHARDSTR. 3.

ALBRECHT, FRIEDRICH HUGO

Born on 21 June 1913 at BREMEN. Subject's last residence was FINO near MILAN. Since 1938 he was an assistant of the German Academic, Interchange of COME and scientific collaborator of the German Embassy in ITALY. He was head of the (Kampfsender) German Military Transmitting Station at FINO-MORNASCO camouflaged as a reporter referent of the German Embassy in ITALY. Unterscharfuehrer Allgemeine SS. 1943-1944 Waffen-SS, Nachrichtenabteilung 501 as Gefreiter. He is classified by American authorities in ITALY as "most dangerous". At one time he was holding a diplomatic passport. Future residence: HEIDELBERG, PLOCHSTR. 60.

ALLART
Gesandtschaftsrat

Age about thirty, tall and stocky, broad face, light hair. Very intelligent, not socially inclined. He is divorced and lives in ANKARA with his mother and child. He has been in TURKEY since 1942 and before that served in COPENHAGEN and TEHERAN. Professional diplomat and in the Embassy in TURKEY under Dr. KROLLON worked assisting in political items. NSDAP member, but indifferent towards its activities.

ALTENDORF, JOHANN
Embassy Secretary

Born on 10 November 1900 at DASCHENDORF/UNTERFRANKEN. Subject was 2d Secretary of the German Embassy in TOKYO, Economic Department. His wife ALTENDORF, ROSL, worked in MUNICH as a secretary in the BRAUNE HAUS in 1937. Member of the NSDAP.

ALTENKEMPER, GABRIEL
Radio Operator

Born on 18 September 1911 at KOELLN-RHEIN. Subject was a member of the Abwehr. From 1941-1945, subject was a radio operator with the OKW Abwehr I/i in BERLIN and with the German Embassy in MADRID. Subject released to MUENSTER/WESTFALEN, ECKEMERSTR. 9 or PFORZHEIM, BERNHARDSTR.

SECRET 7

SECRET

ANDERS, REINHOLD
"Untere Dienst"

Born on 28 March 1897 at BERLIN-WILSDORF. Subject worked at various Foreign Offices, Consulates and Embassies as follows:

1931-1935 German Embassy, PARIS
1935-1939 German Consulate General, MARSEILLE
1939-1940 Foreign Office, BERLIN
1940 German Embassy, PARIS
1941-1942 Foreign Office, BERLIN
1942-1944 Consulate General, MARSEILLE

Subject's job in the Foreign Office was more that of an "office boy". In 1937 he did belong to the "Untere Dienst" of the Foreign Office. Subject released to BERLIN NO 55, BRAUNSBERGSTR 13.

ANSTAEDT, GERDA EMILY
Secretary

Born on 30 June 1906 at BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG. Subject was the secretary of Dr VON SPINDLER and a member of the German Economic Mission in East Asia. Subject released to MUNICH, BENEDIKTINER KLOSTER STR. BONIFAZ.

AUST, HELMUT STEPHAN ALBERT
Assistant Editor of the Transocean News Service.

Born on 5 March 1904 at BLANKENESE. Subject worked for the Transocean News Service in SHANGHAI and HONGKONG as assistant editor until 1945. He assumed in addition to his work for Transocean duties for the Abwehr in SHANGHAI. Subject released to HAMBURG-BLANKENESE, BROERSTREPPE 1.

BACHER, JOHANN
Radio Operator

Born on 11 August 1896 at PÖGGSTALL, AUSTRIA. Subject was a radio operator for the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject is an Austrian citizen. He worked as a radio operator in Austria and Columbia for MARCONI and later RCA. He holds a certificate of re-entry to COLUMBIA. Subject came from there to AUSTRIA, hence he arrived in JAPAN. It is reported that under threat to be sent back to GERMANY on a blockade runner, he was forced to work at the German Embassy as a radio operator. In 1944, subject was entered in the list of the KEMPEI-TEI on direct orders of the famous SS Colonel MEISINGER as an anti-Nazi. He was a voluntary repatriate, and is listed as "unobjectionable". Released to PÖGGSTALL, AUSTRIA.

SECRET 8

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von BADENFELD
Sonderfeuher k

Subject succeeded RUFF in INSTANBUL. He traveled under the cover of Amtsrat SULLA with the German Consulate General. He was recalled to Post. Kurfuerst in 1943 but failed to pass the officer's examination. Later he was sent to FAT 250 in SALONIKA and was employed as an interpreter for the Circassian members of the FAT.

BALSER, KARL

Born on 7 May 1887 at ASSENHEIM. Subject's occupation has been with the German Consular services since 1909 as follows:

1910-1911 PEKING German Legation
1913-1917 TIENTSIN German Consulate
1918-1921 TOKU/FINLAND German Consulate
1922-1925 PEKING German Legation
1928-1931 VLADIVOSTOCK German Consulate
1932-1935 HARBIN German Consulate
1936-1945 KOBE/Japan German Consul General German Consulate

Subject joined the Nazi party in 1938 in KOBE and collaborated closely with Gestapo agent KAUFER. It is noted that he was a confirmed and outspoken Nazi. Subject released to BENSHEIM-AUERBACH. SCHILLERSTR 1.

BALTZER, HERMANN
Freg. Kapitän d. R.

I M / W KO until middle of 1943 and then with L M in SPAIN.

BANDT, KARLA
Secretary

Born 17 June 1921 at HAMBURG. Secretary to the Police Chief SINGER at the German Embassy, MADRID. Ardent and fanatic Nazi. Still keeps contact with former SD and Nazi officials. Subject released to HAMBURG, AUGUSTR.3.

BARTELS-TROJE, HEINUT
Consul at YOKOHAMA

Member of NSDAP. Resigned from the Chamber of Commerce in October 1943. Subject released to LUDWIGSBURG, Red Cross.

BAUERT, LUISE
Secretary

Born on 26 November 1896 at BLAGOWESTSCHENCK/SIBIRIA. Subject was a secretary at the German Embassy, TOKYO. Subject released to HAMBURG 20, HUSUMERSTR. 7.

SECRET 9

SECRET

von RAUMBACH
Karlsruhe zur See

Chief 3 Abteilung of SKL from 1942 to 1944. Until the summer of 1941 he was a Naval Attache in MOSCOW.

BECHTLE
Major d.L d. R.

Subject was with I L /OS and was to succeed Major SCHENKER-ANGERER in ISTANBUL.

BECKER, WALTER
Chief of Economic Department, German Embassy, MADRID

Not a desirable character. More detailed information can be obtained from CIC Central Registry and EWCON Interrogation Section. Subject was transferred to WISC GREENSBORO on 25 April 1946.

BEHN, MAX

Born on 21 March 1907 at HAMBURG. Subject worked with the Bureau Plankert (wire tapping unit) German Embassy, MADRID. He was used in monitoring French short wave broadcasts. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to HAMBURG, WILHELMSTR. 1.

BELLING, MARIALENE
Secretary

Born on 22 October 1912 at HAMBURG. Subject was a secretary in the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject released to HAMBURG 20, NEUMUENSTERSTR. 37

BELLSTEDT, NORBERT
Assistant Naval Attache, German Embassy, TOKYO

Born on 22 September 1899 at BREMEN. It is reported by American agencies in JAPAN that he was an ardent Nazi and a member of the NSDAP. Subject released to BREMEN, KRAEFTINGSTR.

BENL, OSCAR
Interpreter

Subject was interpreter to Military Attache's Office in JAPAN. Subject released to MUNICH, MONTGELASSTR. 1/1

von BERCHEN, JOSEFA
Secretary to all News Agencies in JAPAN.

Born on 11 April 1912 at MUNICH. Subject released to HAGEN bei STEINBRUCK/NIEDERBAYERN.

SECRET 10

SECRET

BERG, WERNER

Born on 21 June 1909 at BOCHOLT/WESTFALEN. Subject was an employee of the German Information Bureau in the film department. Subject was released to ETTAL/OBR., or KOCH/NIEDERRHEIN, VOSS-STR. 51.

BERTRAM, HANS

O/Gefr. d. R. d. Luftwaffe

Planned for the establishment of an air courier service between Germany and Japan for VI C/4. Suggested a special Me 290 to MESSERSCHMITT but the GAF opposed the project. Subject comes from TYROL, AUSTRIA.

RETZ, EUGEN

Juridical Counselor

Born on 22 November 1907 at PEKING. Subject was juridical counselor of the German Consulate General in SHANGHAI. It is said that he was a member of the Gestapo. He belongs to the circle of friends comprising chief of the Gestapo FRANZ HUBER, Lt Col EHRHARDT and Baron VON PUTZAMER (Abwehr). He was born in PEKING, speaks fluent Chinese, was one of the principal collectors of intelligence from unoccupied China during the war, especially concerning American activities in CHINA. He attempted to evade the repatriation by having friends intercede for him with Admiral COOKE in TSINGTAO. (Source of information: Army Advisory Group, Office of Chief). Subject released to BAD GODESBERG.

BEYER, ERNST

Born on 22 September 1910 at FREIBURG/BREISGAU. Subject was consulted by the German Consul in all party questions in which he had an authoritative voice. A dangerous figure. Was sent to the German Embassy in SPAIN in 1935 from FREIBURG by the German government which had been responsible for his emoluments. He was working as Kultur-Referent at the German Embassy, MADRID. Member of the NSDAP since 1938. Kultur-referent of Ortsgruppe. (Information concerning subject was made available by U. S. State Department, source Embassy MADRID.) Subject released to FREIBURG/BREISGAU, TURNSEESTR. 10.

BIBRACH

Lt Col, General Staff

Age about thirty, tall and slim, military appearance, dark hair. Professional officer. Married. Since 1944 he was attached to the Military Attache in ANKARA as a member of the General Staff.

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BICKLER
SS U/Staff

Subject was with the VI-B HB in FRANCE. He furnished the Japanese Consul MAYEDA with intelligence about INDO-CHINA. In return he got information about Japanese plans in CHINA.

BOEHM, ALOIS Prof.

Born on 28 October 1892 at MERAN/TYROL. It is reported that BOEHM did monitoring work for the Abwehr in CHINA, U. S. Navigation over-hearing. It is further reported that he was a Japanese collaborator and since he was part Jewish and was able to pose as a Jewish emigrant. He gave very valuable information to Nazi intelligence agencies. He formerly worked for JUNGERS, DESSAU as an engineer. Subject was released to AUGSBURG, WIDENFSTR. 29.

BOLTZE, EHRICH
Gesandter 1st Class and Botschaftsrat

Born on 17 September 1891 at TRIER. Subject was employed in various Consulates and Embassies as follows:

1937	Gesandtschaftsrat
1937-1938	Gesandtschaftsrat and Legationsrat Protokollchef under von NEURATH and RIBBENTROP in BERLIN
1938-1941	Gesandter and Botschaftsrat German Embassy, TOKYO
1941-1942	Gesandter and Botschaftsrat German Embassy NANKING
1943-1945	Gesandter 1st Class and Botschaftsrat German Embassy, TOKYO

Member of the NSDAP. Subject has been of use to MITFI, CIC and G-2. Was deferred from second repatriation vessel, and arrived at the U. S. Screening Center by plane.

von BOMN, UDO
Kapitaen zur See

I M/NEST until 1941, then AST ANGERS until 1943, then AST OSIC.

BOTT, Dr.

Leiter of the Near East section of the Auswaertige Amt and the Ministry of Propoganda. Head of the German-Iranian broadcasting station on which had the cover-name "Metropol" German.

SECRET 12

SECRET

BRACHIG, ERNO
Consul General

Born on 7 May 1886 at SOEST. Subject held positions in the Foreign Service as follows:

1930-1932 Consulate PEKING
1932-1938 Embassy NANKING, Consulate TSIENTAC
1938-1939 Consulate in SHANGHAI
1939-1944 Consulate in HANGYAO
1944-1945 Consulate PEIPING

Subject was a member of the party since 1935, no rank. During interrogations subject made a very good impression, and is the typical type of consular official. Subject released to STAATLICHES DURCHGANGSLAGER, BIELEFELD.

BRAUNERT, HELMUT Dr
Legationssekretar

Born on 28 September 1910 at BRESLAU. From 1939 until 1942 subject was working with the German Consulate in KOBE; from 1942 until 1945 he was with the German Embassy in TOKYO. Highest rank held; Legationssekretar. Subject is not a career diplomat and received the job while travelling in CHINA. He was asked by the German Consulate in KOBE to take over the position of legal advisor to the Consulate. In 1942 he was sent to the German Embassy in TOKYO. There he had the position of Assessor, and his duties were to see that the destitute wives and children were cared for financially. Impression during the interrogation revealed that even though he was a member of the party, he cannot be classified as an activist, and he should be given every opportunity to re-establish himself in Germany. Subject released to STAATLICHES DURCHGANGSLAGER, BIELEFELD.

BRAUN, DR. K.O.
V-MAN

Information of a secret nature was passed to Abt VI C/4 by Dr BRAUN, the head of the Politische Abt Ostasien at the Foreign Office. He informed Abt VI C/4 of the text of ambassadorial reports from TOKYO, NANKING and HSINKING and on two occasions showed reports from STAHLER to persons who were not authorized to see them as these reports were of Top Secret nature. The reports from STAHLER in TOKYO always gave a distorted picture because a tendency to veil the growing seriousness of JAPAN's situation was too obvious. Such statements were to the effect that Allied air attacks had not impaired the Japanese armament industry, although it was known in Berlin that the damage was great. There was mention of Japanese attempts to come to terms with CHIANG KAISHEK having failed; the difficulty of the choice of a successor to WANG CHING-WEI in NANKING, CHINA: a journey undertaken at the invitation of the

SECRET 13

SECRET

Japanese government to the occupied territories of CHINA and MALAYA, where everything was found in perfect order and native independence movements were touched upon only lightly, and finally the treatment of the German colony as regards extra food supplies etc.

BRESAN, JOHANN
Secretary to the Consul

Born on 12 December 1907 at FREIBURG/SACHSEN. Former secretary to the German Consulate General in KANTON. It is reported, he is a confirmed Nazi, listed as a NSDAP member in the records in SHANGHAI, but not listed in the records of Office of Military Government in Germany, as far as it was available to the Army Advisory Group. Subject released to PASSAU/BAVARIA.

BREUER, RICHARD
2nd Secretary to the Embassy

Born on 2 August 1912 in LONDON. Subject came to JAPAN as a language student, and served as 2nd secretary in the press section of the Embassy under von MUERBACH-GELDERN. He occasionally interpreted for SS Colonel MEISINGER (Police Attache, German Embassy, TOKYO). Subject was Ortsgruppenleiter NSDAP. Subject released to MUNICH.

BROECKER, HANS
Leutnant z. S or Lt. MA d.R.

II Officer in MEK KAVALLA. Subject belonged to AST HAMBURG and was detached to KAVALLA in 1943.

BRUHNS, PAUL-FRIEDRICH

Born on 27 November 1905 at REHNA. Subject was deported from VENEZUELA. Member of the NSDAP since 1944. Outspoken Nazi. Subject released to LUEBECK, ROTLOESSCHERSTR. 43.

BUENGER, KARL
Legal Advisor

Born on 28 March 1903 at COSWIG. Subject was the Legal Advisor to the German Embassy in CHINA and was considered a very intelligent man. He prepared speeches, articles and books about law in different countries, mostly the Far East. Member of the party since 1933. Member of the SA since 1934. Subject released to TUBINGEN, KAISER WILHELM INSTITUT fuer INTERNATIONALES RECHT.

SECRET 14

SECRET

BURANDT, HANS

Commercial Attache, German Consulate, BARCELONA.

Born on 21 December 1893 in VERA CRUZ. He was deported as No 1 priority. From reliable sources it was reported that he was a party member before 1933. An old SA leader and is considered a fanatic Nazi. Subject released to WIESBADEN, MARTINSTR. 10, c/o Mrs. M. HASSELBACH.

BURG, Dr.

Sturmbannfueher

Kriminalrat in Abt IV of the RSHA. Subject is about forty years of age, five feet two inches tall, and has red-blond hair.

von CALL

Korvetten Kapitaaen

Assistant to LIEDIG in ATHENS in 1941 and 1942. Subject was then assigned to Abt Leitstelle, PARIS.

CELLARIOUS, ALEXANDER

Kapitaen zur See

I M/OST until 1940, then in FINLAND and the BALTIC States. Cover name; KELLER, BUNG. Subject was prisoner of CSDIC (WEA).

CHRISTIANS, JANN

Kanzler

Born 22 January 1884 at HUSTEDE/OSTFREISLAND

Subject was Kanzler of the German Consulate, and was a Nazi party member. He held the following positions in the German Foreign Service:

1902	German Navy
1905	Legation in TOKYO
1906-1912	Consulate in YOKAHAMA and KOBE
1912-1913	Consulate TIENTSIN
1913-1914	Consulate COSEOUL
1914-1917	Consulate TSCHOFTU-SWATOU
1917-1918	Foreign Office BERLIN
1918-1920	Consulate SWITZERLAND
1920-1921	Foreign Office BERLIN

Since 1941, subject served mainly in JAPAN. His duties at the German Consulate were purely administrative with the title of Kanzler. Such duties as registering of mails, birth certificates, hiring and release of merchant seamen, comprised most of his duties. Subject carried on these duties until 1945. Subject was released to WILHELMSHAVEN, HERBARTSTR. 77.

SECRET

SECRET

CLASSEN, WILHELM Prof, Dr.
SS O/Stuf

From 1942 until October 1944 subject was with OKW, Department Army Propaganda Section Far East, reporting on the Japanese theater of war and making analysis of enemy propaganda (British and American). He established contact with VI C/4 in 1942 but only became a member in August 1944. In October 1944 he was transferred to Lehr. Regt. Kurfuerst and later was ordered to report to RSHA. He was assigned to Amt VI C/4 with rank of Obersturmfueher SS. CLASSEN took special interest in the matter of training young men for intelligence work. Subject released to HEIDELBERG.

CROME, WERNER
Hauptschriftleiter

Born on 30 November 1906 in NIEDEROTTENHEIM near LOEBAU. Subject was Hauptschriftleiter of the Ostpreussische Zeitung from 1930-1933. From 1933-1937 he worked for the Scherr-Verlag in BERLIN and as a foreign correspondent in LONDON. From 1938-1943 he was the Foreign correspondent for the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten in the Far East. Subject was arrested by the Gestapo in 1943. He was never at any time a member of the party and has never been politically involved. Subject released to GUT OLDENDORF KRS. CELLE, HANOVER.

DAUFELDT
SS O/STUBAF

Subject was with the VI-B in SWITZERLAND. He knew KWEI and CHITSUN and maintained contact with Chinese diplomats and the Japanese colony there.

DE JONG
V-MAN

Referent in the Ostasien Institut and for the Dutch East Indies. A specialist in Malayan and Chinese languages.

von DERINGER, ANDREAS

Born on 25 December 1903 in ZARSKOYESELO, RUSSIA. Educated in RUSSIA. Subject was acquainted with many officials of Gestapo headquarters in BERLIN. In 1942 subject came to Japan and became a member of the cultural department of the German Embassy, where subject translated Russian newspapers. Iswestija and Prawda. He was reputed to have been sent to MANCHURIA as a German military intelligence agent in connection with the Anti-Comintern Pact between JAPAN, MANCHURIA and GERMANY. He was active in German news agencies and was reputed to have worked for the Iswestija bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to BENSHEIM, GREATER HESSE, SCHONBERG.

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DIETRICH, WERNER (alias DIETZ)
Radio Operator

Born 20 February 1912 in CHEMNITZ. From 1931-1936 subject was a student at the Engineering College at DRESDEN. From 1936-1940 he was employed as electrical engineer by the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft in BERLIN. From 1940-1945 he was called up for military service and trained as a radio operator. He held various short time assignments as counter intelligence operator in GERMANY. Ordered to FRANCE where he served as operator until September 1941. He was then sent to SPAIN to operate a relay station in SEVILLA. Stayed there as a radio operator until the general armistice. Member of the MSDStB, Deutsche Studentenschaft, SA, DAF, NSV and the NSDAP. Subject worked as a radio operator in FRANCE. This was an operation carried out under General Kommando 2 and later 12, and came under the direction of Lt Col WEBER of the Abwehr who was in charge of the General Kommando 12 in WIESBADEN and also MAISON-LAFFITTES. In 1941 subject was ordered to SPAIN to set up a relay station in SEVILLA. This relay station was to receive intelligence messages from a number of out stations. All messages were coded. He reported mainly on Allied shipping troop movements and preparations. Subject was released to BERLIN-CHARLOTTENBURG, WEIMARERSTR. 20.

DITTMAN, HERMANN
Consul General

Consul General in IZMIR

DOELLING, ERNST

Born on 9 October 1915 ib RAA near ELMSHORN. Subject was deported from VENEZUELA for being a member of a German sabotage group in that country. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to RAA near ELMSHORN, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

DOERR, HANS CLEMENS
Military Attache

Born on 14 September 1897 in WILHELMSHAVEN. Subject's personal history is as follows:

1930-1931 Battery Officer, Artillery School, JUERTERBOCK
1931-1934 Student, special military training, STUTTGART
and BERLIN
1934-1936 Transportation Officer
1936-1937 Battery commanding officer.
1937-1939 Inspector in Transportation, War Academy, BERLIN,
later Chief of Transportation

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Ded. 1939-Sent 1940 General Staff Officer, 44th Inf Division
Oct 1940-Mar 1941 Inspector in Tactics, General Staff School
BERLIN
Apr 1941-May 1941 Liaison Officer, 2nd Italian Army
Jun 1941-Sent 1942 Chief of General Staff, L II AK
Oct 1942-Jan 1943 Chief of German Liaison Section, Romanian Army
Jan 1943-Mar 1943 Commanding Officer, 384th Division
Mar 1943-Aug 1943 Chief of General Staff, XVII AK
Aug 1943-May 1945 Military Attache, German Embassy, MADRID

Subject deposes any party affiliations, and states that his interest were always those of a professional soldier. According to the interrogation report it is doubted that subject was of any importance. There is no evidence that he was well informed about affairs and actions of the German Foreign Office, as it was most often the case with diplomatic attaches. Subject was broadly, politically speaking, a figure head, content with the dignity of his office. Subject released to BADEN-BADEN.

DOMES, ALFRED

Born on 29 April 1901 in TROPPAU. Subject held various positions with the Foreign Service as follows:

1928-1935 Employee of the Nordlaendische Gesellschaft, LUEBECK
Department chief for cultural relations with the
Scandinavian countries.
1936 Worked at the University Aarhus
1937-1938 Lectured German language and German literature at
the Technical High School in DANZIG
1938-1939 Worked independently on the subject German-Danish
relations.
1940-1943 Was employed by the German Legation in COPENHAGEN
1943-1944 Worked for the German Consulate in GENOA on
cultural affairs
1944-1945 Worked for the German Consulate General in MILAN
on cultural affairs

The interrogation revealed the following: As subject was chief of the department for cultural affairs in the German Consulate in GENOA and MILAN, he knew ROSENBERG well. He claimed that he and ROSENBERG disagreed on many of the Nazi policies. He admitted that he joined the party in 1938 because he thought it was basically good for Germany. Subject made a good impression on the interrogator. Subject released to BAD OLDESLOH/HOLSTEIN.

DONAT, WALTER Prof Dr
V-MAN.

Subject was the head of the Ostasion Institut, ORANIENBURGERSTR
Later evacuated to MARIENBAD. He was an auxillary referent in
Kultur Politische Abt at the Foreign Office. He was professor
at Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultaet, University of BERLIN. A
member of the Informationsausschuss of Politische Abt Ostasien at

SECRET 18

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the Foreign Office. Prior to his return to Germany in 1940 he was head of Deutsch-Japanisches Kultur Institut in TOKYO.

DUBLITZER

Untersturmfuehrer

Subject was born in ISTANBUL. He is about twenty years of age, tall and slim, has light hair and a narrow face. During the war he joined the Waffen SS and became an Untersturmfuehrer. He returned to TURKEY in 1942 to work with the SD because of his knowledge of Turkish and Greek. He was a party member.

DUDEK

Freg. Kapitän

Commander of the BULGARIAN sector in KAVALLA

DWARS, KARL

Born on 25 June 1888 in HANNOVER. A member of the Foreign Service since 1910. Subject worked in countries all over the globe in his career. His main duties were that of the usual administrative nature. During the war years he was in PEKING, NANKING and TOKYO. The interrogation revealed no fact which might lead to believe that subject ventured to other spheres of the consular service than indicated above. Subject was a party member since 1934. Subject released to BREMERHAVEN-G., FELDSTRA. 18.

ECKARDT, HANS Dr

Born on 9 October 1905 in MAGDEBURG. Member of the NSDAP since 1931. Chairman of the German Institute of Culture. Subject failed application for SD and had the confidence of SS Col MEISINGER, Gestapo Chief in JAPAN. Was considered head of the Nazi teacher group in JAPAN. He was honorable secretary of the German Society for Natural History and Ethology of East Asia. Subject was the chief of the Nazi party in BERLIN until 1938. Subject released to HEIDELBERG, HOLLMUTHSTR. 6.

EHLING, WALTER

Secretary to the Consulate

Born on 9 December 1898 in SPAATZ, KRS. RATHENOW. Subject worked for the Foreign Service as follows:

1927-1941 Worked at German Consulate in NEW ORLEANS
1941 Worked in the Foreign Office, BERLIN from July to November.
1941-1944 Secretary to the German Consulate in MARSEILLE

Member of the NSDAP. Subject was and still is very nationalistic. Subject released to FREIBURG/BREISGAU, ZÄHRINGERSTR. 86.

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EISENMANN, OTTO
Translator

Born on 10 December 1915 in STUTTGART. Subject worked as translator and interpreter for various agencies as follows:

1931-1936 Student at STUTTGART
1936-1940 Student, University of ROME
1940-1941 Translator in the news agency I.E.I.
1941-1943 Employed in the Ita-Luft, ROME.
1943-1944 Translator and interpreter, German Embassy, ROME.
1944-1945 Translator German Embassy, MILAN

The interrogation revealed that the subject was never a party member. In fact he had every reason to disapprove the party. He was not allowed to finish his education in Germany, because he was not physically capable of doing the required year of labor service. Subject was released to STUTTGART.

ERTELT, WALTER
Interpreter

Born on 9 January 1910 in WANSBECK. Subject entered PORTUGAL in the service of the German Embassy in LISBON in August 1942. He worked as interpreter, wrote correspondence, mostly dealing with reports on the developments of Allied aircraft. Subject did not translations of American and British technical and commercial magazines. Subject released to BERLIN N20, FISCHHAUSERWEG. 9

ESKAU, ROBERT F. Dr.
Businessman

Subject owned an export business dealing with the Dutch East Indies. He was anti-Japanese. Subject released to HAMBURG.

ETTEL
SS Gruppenfueher

Subject is about fifty years of age, five feet seven inches tall, has a round face and has dark blond hair. He was German envoy in TEHERAN until the break of diplomatic relations between IRAN and GERMANY. In 1943 he became the chief of the Iranian section of the Auswaertige Amt. Subject was a friend of the Mufti of JERUSALEM. He was called into the Army late in 1943 and given the rank of SS Gruppenfueher. He was a member of the NSDAP.

von ETZDORF, HASSO
CONSUL GENERAL, GENOA.

Born on 2 March 1900 in ELBING. Subject was transferred for denazification to Camp 74 on 7 November 1946. From Camp 74 he went to OBERSUL for detailed interrogation, and from there to NUERNBERG. The interrogation revealed that subject was anti-

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Nazi and pro Allied. He could be of use to the US Forces. More details about subject and his activities can be obtained through EUCOM Interrogation Section.

FABER, KARL OTTO
Counsellor

Born on 17 July 1894 in HEILBRONN. Subject held various positions with the German Foreign Office as follows:

1930-1931	Manager, GENOA
1932-1933	Export Manager, Deutsches Lichtspiel Syndikat, BERLIN
1933	Employed by Propoganda Ministerium, BERLIN
1934-1936	Diplomatic Attache, German Embassy, The HAGUE.
1937-1939	Counsellor of German Embassy, PARIS.
1939-1940	Liaison man in the Propoganda Ministerium.
1941	1st Lt. Kavallerie Regt. 18.
1941-1945	Counsellor of Embassy, German Embassy, ROME.

Interrogation revealed that subject was the Kultur Referent with the German Embassy in ITALY. His immediate superior was GOEBBLES. Subject admitted during his interrogation his close connection with GOEBBLES, and that the Propoganda Minister was very much satisfied with his work. In June 1946, when subject was interrogated, it became apparent, that subject still believes a fair portion of the propoganda he helped to distribute, and it was at that time advisable to hold him as a security threat. Subject was released to NORWALDE BES. MUENSTER, c/o Rechtsanwalt Dr FLECKNER.

FAST, Edward(?) or Ernest(?)
Legations Attache

Subject is about thirty years old, tall and heavy set, light in complexion and has blond hair. He comes from a German family in JERUSALEM, where his parents owned a hotel. Subject had a travel agency before the war. Prior to going to TURKEY in 1943 he served with the SD in DENMARK and TANGER. In TURKEY he was aide to MOIZICH in the ANKARA office of the SD, specializing on political questions in SYRIA and PALESTINE. Subject served as a Legations Attache. Rank in the SS unknown. He is married and his wife is Danish. A party member.

FINKE, AUGUST
SS O/Stubaf u O/Reg Rat

Subject was with VI-D HB in SWEDEN. He kept close touch with the Japanese and Chinese colonies in STOCKHOLM. For a time he contacted ONODERA, from whom he learned details about Japanese foreign policy.

FIROUS
Verbindungsmann

As far as GORECHI could gather from German offices, FIROUS was a Verbindungsmann of SD Hauptsturmfueher MAYER in IRAN, and later with SD offices in ISTANBUL. According to the communications of some Iranians, he was seen in VIENNA in the summer of 1944. He is not personally known to GORECHI.

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FISCHER, HANS Dr.
Korv. Kapitän d.R.

O.S. specialist of 1 SKL. In civilian life he was a Rechtsanwalt in DRESDEN.

FISCHER, MARTIN
Minister Consul General

Born on 13 April 1882 in GERNRODE. Subject was the former Minister Consul General in SHANGHAI. He was considered one of most clever diplomats in CHINA. His utmost effort was to convince his friends of his forty years residence in CHINA that Germany was not at war with CHINA. This was part of the diplomatic fence attempted by the German Foreign Office by which Ambassador WORMANN obviously represented Germany to the CHUNGKING regime in NANKING, while FISCHER and others claimed loyalty for Germany to the CHUNGKING government for the purpose of safeguarding tremendous German investments and national prestige in CHINA, no matter which side won the war. Subject speaks Chinese fluently. During the war he was one of the principal collectors of intelligence from unoccupied CHINA for the German Foreign Office. He maintained close liaison with the Gestapo in CHINA. FISCHER is very intelligent but also very undesirable. (Source of information is the Army Advisory Group, Near East). Subject released to SANDKRUG near OLDENBURG.

FOERSTER
Admiral

Chef Marine Gruppe Sued until 1942. Subject had to resign for health reasons.

FOERSTER, RICHARD
V-Man

Admiral a.D. President of Deutsche-Japische Gesellschaft, BERLIN, Ahorn Str. Subject had contact with highest circles of the Japanese Embassy.

FREUND
Obstlt

Subject was with III F in BERLIN. OKW/Amt Ausland und Abwehr. Cover name: MILO

FRICKE
Admiral

Chief Marine Gruppe Sued in SOFIA after Admiral FOERSTER.

FRICKE, HORST
Handelstättache

Born on 21 February 1900 in MELTEUER near PLAUEN, SAXONY. Subject was Handelsattache for the German Consulate in CHICAGO. He left the U. S. in 1941 to accept a position with the German Embassy in NANKING as economic

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advisor where he remained active in the above mentioned capacity until the end of the war. Subject was branded by U.S. authorities in SHANGHAI as an ardent Nazi, and he supposedly was connected with Werewolf activities. He was a member of the party. Subject released to LUDWIGSBURG/WUERTT. DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ.

FUCHS, WALTER
Translator

Born on 1 August 1902 in BERLIN. Subject worked for the German Consulate in PEKING as translator of Chinese, Japanese and the Manchurian languages. Subject was released to BAD AIBLING near MUNICH, MEGGENDORFSTR. 35/4.

GAHLEMANN
Freg. Kapitän

Subject assigned to I M of Ko SPAIN until 1943 and then to I M/W Ko in BERLIN. Subject went to SPAIN with Freg. Kapitän BALTZER. Cover name: JHDE.

GALINSKY, WOLFGANG WALTER
Secretary to the Embassy

Born on 5 January 1910 in NANSIAU/SELESIA. Subject was 2d Secretary in the German Embassy in MANCHURIA from 1939 until 1943, where he had been secretary to Minister WAGNER. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to ALTGANDER ueber SEESSEN/HARZ, 19.

GAMOTHA
Hauptsturmfuehrer SD

Subject made a journey to IRAN on which he posed as a representative of the German press agency Transocean. After the break of the diplomatic relations he came to TURKEY through Russian occupied territory and then went to Germany late in 1942. In 1943 he had to organize an Iranian committee at the request of HITLER and the Reichsfuehrer of the SS. He at one time worked with AYROUM. He is about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven inches tall, has a round face and dark blond hair. He was last seen in PARIS in May 1944. At present he is supposedly a prisoner of war of the Russians.

GAMOTTA
Sturmabfuhrer SS

Subject was a specialist on Persian affairs in SD and RSHA. He was in PERSIA secretly until 1942 and intended to return there in 1944. GAMOTTA may be a cover name.

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GARTMANN, FELIX
Freg. Kapitaen

Referatsleiter of M/FO in BERLIN. Cover name, GAERTNER

GEIGER, EMIL
Consul

Born on 29 October 1903 in WANGEN/ALLGAU. Subject held various positions in the Consular service as follows:

1931-1935	Consular Secretary, SOFIA	Beirut
1935-1937	Consular Secretary, BAIRUTH	
1937-1939	Consular Secretary, PARIS	
1939-1940	Consular Secretary, Foreign Office, BERLIN	
1940-1941	Vice Consul, CONSTANZA	
1941-1942	Vice Consul, MALMOE	
1942-1944	Vice Consul, Foreign Office, BERLIN	
1944-1945	Consul at the Consulate General, BARCELONA.	

GEIGER was a member of the party since 1935. He was appointed Ortsgruppenleiter in 1944. He has served in the Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten since 1935 and has held the position of Kassenwart since 1937. Subject was released to WANGEN/ALLGAU.

(It is possible that GEIGER has gone back to BARCELONA/SPAIN. This point should be ascertained).

GENSOROWSKY, ALFRED (alias GARSADON, ALLICE II)
Sonderfuehrer k

Born on 24 August 1903 in BERNBURG. In 1943 subject was chief of a department in the German Consulate in SAN SEBASTIAN known as the "servicio interior". Subject worked independently in SPAIN and was the chief of the German Military Intelligence Service Referat III Sonderfuehrer k. (British source. 25 November 1943. Subject acted as courier to the German Military Bureau at IRUN. He tried to penetrate and to plant false information on G-2 organization in the SAN SEBASTIAN area. G-2, MADRID was warned. (British source. 29 November 1944. Subject lived at Avenida 6 ID, where he also had an office. Head of the local Gestapo.

(MADRID Embassy. 28 November 1944. Subject is a member of the section of the SS in SAN SEBASTIAN.

(Reliable source. 12 March 1945. Subject is still employed at the German Consulate and makes frequent trips to MADRID, possible as a courier. Subject was Leiter III F Stelle, SAN SEBASTIAN, KDM SPAIN since at least January 1941. His chief concern was with Allied agents crossing the Spanish France frontier. Reported in April 1945 to be the chief specialist for FRANCE, and to have exchanged several million French francs into Pesetas, presumably to finance his organization.

Review of the subject's case during the interrogation has made the following disposition advisable: Subject is considered an undesirable and obnoxious individual. He was released on 6 January 1947 with recommendation to be placed under surveillance of regional intelligence agencies. Subject released to RUESSELSHEIM, GREATER HESSE, BAHNHOFSTR.

SECRET 24

SECRET

GERTUNG, KARL
1st Lt

Born on 4 March 1887 in GROOSLUBNITZ/KRS EISENACH. Subject was a 1st Lt in the Abwehr. He arrived in SPAIN in 1944 with the mission of training Spanish radio men for monitoring services. He was also in charge of the station that had the purpose to detect and intercept messages from clandestine transmitters. One of the clandestine networks that was detected and monitored was the DE GAULLE network connecting seven stations. The intercepted messages were sent to the Spanish General Staff. Subject had good connections with the Spanish General Staff. Subject released to BREMERHAVEN, OLDENBURGERSTR 21.

GESSMAN, WILHELM GUSTAV (alias J. Ch. ALEXANDER, FOUSECA,
Intelligence Agent ALENDORF, MARTIN GUILHERME DA SILVA)

In 1928 subject was recruited for the German Intelligence Service. In 1929 he delivered information to 2ieme Bureau. From 1930 to 1935 he worked in Paris as double agent for FRANCE and GERMANY. In 1936 subject went to FELDKIRCH, AUSTRIA where he was arrested for being a French agent. After his release he worked as an agent for Franch, Germany and Austria. In 1938 he fled from Austria back to Paris and assumed the alias of ALEXANDER. He then went to HOLLAND and BELGIUM to work for the 2ieme Bureau. In 1939 he was sent to BORUTSCHKO. In 1940 he worked for the Czechs and then worked for the Czechs and Germans. In 1941 he made a trip to BERLIN under the alias of FOUSECA. In 1942 he worked as an agent for the Czech, German, Polish and as to his statement for the American intelligence. In 1944 he made a second trip to BERLIN under the alias of ALENDORF. In 1944 he went on a mission for German intelligence to BARCELONA. In March 1945 he again went on a mission for German intelligence. In February 1946 he made direct contact with U. S. representatives in LISBON. In August 1946 he was arrested by the political security police. The following recommendations and comments were made before he was released: subject was thoroughly interrogated by 7707 I CIC, APO 757, U.S. Army. GESSMAN is absolutely unscrupulous and without moral intricacy. In the opinion of the interrogator, even the given testimony of GESSMAN contains sufficient incriminating evidence to disqualify him unconditionally for future intelligence work in any capacity whatsoever. It was suggested by the Screening Center that GESSMAN should be placed under surveillance for a period of time. Since he was an Austrian, he was transferred to AUSTRIA. U.S. intelligence agencies were notified of this transfer. Further information and complete interrogation report concerning GESSMAN can be obtained from the Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, Interrogation Section.

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GIPPERICH, JOSEPH ALEXANDER HERMANN
Consul General

Born on 29 November 1882 in SHANGHAI, CHINA. In 1933 subject was transferred from the Foreign Office in BERLIN to the British Crown Colony of HONGKONG as German Consul and was promoted to Consul General in 1936. After the outbreak of the war between GERMANY and GREAT BRITAIN in 1939, the Consulate was closed and subject was attached to the German Embassy in NANKING. He was a member of the party. Subject released to SOLTAU/HANOVER, FELDSTR. 22.

GLASER, NORBERT
Radio Operator

Born on 22 February 1914 in WIESBADEN. In July 1943 subject was transferred to AST BRUSSELS, I 1. After certain training in radio he was transferred to MADRID to operate a Funkstelle in case of Allied invasion. Subject released to WIESBADEN, KAISERFRIEDRICH-RING 44.

GLIMPF, FRIEDRICH HERMANN
Journalist

Born on 23 July 1886 in MTEZ. Subject is a journalist by profession. During his career in LONDON and CHINA, subject wrote a number of articles political and cultural, mostly dealing with current events, which were published through the news agencies, Europa Press, Telegrafen Union and Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau. He also wrote some articles for the Deutsche Tageszeitung in BERLIN, Hamburger Fremdenblatt and a special article to the China Press (German Opinion of Generalissimo CHIANG KAI SHEK). Subject was retired in 1943 with the title chief correspondent. He had some connections with German intelligence agencies. Subject was released with the request that he should be placed under surveillance of U.S. Security Forces. Subject released to LUDWIGSBURG/WUERTT.

GOSCH, REINHOLD
Obertruppenfuhrer SA

Born on 28 June 1911 in ALTONA. Subject was a member of the K.O. SPAIN until February 1944. W/T radio operator for Abwehr, MADRID. Subject released to HAMBURG 43, SCHWANEN STR. 9.

GRAEF, FRIEDRICH
Secretary to the Embassy

Born on 17 July 1902. Subject worked in the Foreign Service as follows:

1931-1934 German-Italian Trade Commission
1934-1945 German Embassy, ITALY as Gesandtschaftsrat II Klasse

Subject was a member of the NSDAP from 1934 to 1945 but held no rank. During the interrogation subject gave no evidence of CI interest or of any threat to security. Release was recommended immediately after arrival to Camp 74.

SECRET 24

SECRET

GRAUMANN
Major

Subject was assistant to the Military Attache in ANKARA. The Military Attache in ANKARA was Gen Lt HANS RHODE.

GRIMM, HANS (alias GRASSHOF, HARALD)
Abwehr Agent

Born on 1 October 1913 in BREMEN. In 1943 subject was apprehended by Portugese police as an Abwehr agent and was sent back to Germany. The same year he was sent by Abwehrstelle, BREMEN to ST JEAN de LUZ. In 1944 he went to SPAIN. His Abwehr duties began in 1940. He was sent to ITALY to buy cotton from PERU and ship it to Germany. In PORTUGAL he also had an order to collect information. In 1944 he was sent to SPAIN with the mission of discovering the functions of Radar and Hedgehog. The devices were supposed to have been installed on American planes that had made forced landings in SPAIN. The interrogator, during the questioning, is convinced that subject is the lowest form of opportunist, but in all cases works for the highest bidder.

GRIMM, HERMAN-FRANZ OTTO

Born on 23 July 1914 in UNTERPRECHTAL. Subject was a member of the German Chamber of Commerce. He worked for the Doitsu Seuruo Gomei Keisga. Subject was the former head of the pass section of the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject released to HEIDELBERG, HELMHOLTZSTR. 11.

von GRONAU, HANS WOLFGANG
Major General

Born on 25 February 1893 in BERLIN. Subject's rank is major general, and as such he was attached as air attache to the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject got world reknown due to his flight in a sea plane from EUROPE to NEW YORK in 1930. He was the first pilot who had flown a sea plane from Europe to the United States. In 1932 he flew the same plane around the world, via GREECE, the Canadian Lakes, Japan and India. After the Nazis came to power he was hired by the Aero Club of Germany, where he received the position of manager and vice president. He was in charge of the German team which made an international flight around Europe. In 1935, after this flight, he was elected president of the Aero Club. Due to his position he was in contact with international sport pilots, sponsored many international meetings and became vice president of the Aeronautic Internationale. In 1937 he was made a captain of the reserve of the air force, and was called to a training course. In 1938 he was promoted to major of the reserve, and during the Czech crisis he was called for four weeks military service. During interrogation subject stated he realized HITLER'S policy would lead Germany into war, and he decided to give up his position at the Aero Club at which time he tried to go to a foreign country. This decision was accepted by GOERING.

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since he wanted to give the position to a former air force general. He offered subject the position of an air force attache in TOKYO. Subject accepted the offer, and was made a Lt Col of the air forces. In the spring of 1939 he went to Japan. In 1940 he was made Colonel, and in 1943 a Major General. His chief task as air attache in TOKYO was to get information about the Japanese army and navy air forces, their efficiency and power. This task was made very difficult during the first few years, because of the distrustfulness of the Japanese, for which they were well known. Subject was a member of the party, but stated that he was forced to join by GOERING. He impressed the interrogator as a sincere man with international ideas who could be useful to the occupation. Subject is also well known in foreign circles, and as references he gives the names of the following personalities:

U.S.A. General JIMMY DOOLITTLE, Shell Corporation
 Admiral CROSSLEY
 Col VANNAME, former assistant air attache in BERLIN
 Col SMITH, military attache in BERLIN
 Col CHARLES LINDBERGH

ENGLAND Capt CHRISTIE, former air attache in BERLIN
 Air Commander DAN, former air attache in BERLIN
 Mr. LINDSEY EVERARD, M.P. LONDON
 Mr. WINTER, Napier & Sons, Ltd, LONDON

FRANCE Mr. WATTEAU, president of the Aero Club of FRANCE
 Mr. PAUL TISSAUDIER, secretary of the Aero Club of FRANCE.

SUBJECT released to STUTTGART, SONNENBERGSTR 46.

GROSS

GROSS may be a cover name. He was the intended WT-contact in INSTANBUL.

GRUENING Dr

About forty three years of age, five feet seven inches tall, dark blond hair, and has some front teeth missing. Subject was a member of the Iranian section of the SD in BERLIN. He spoke Iranian and is a fanatical Nazi. He was present at the negotiations between AYROUM and GAMOTHA in PARIS in 1944, which advocated the overthrow of the Iranian pro-Allied government. He was last seen in VIENNA in June 1944.

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HABERMANN, KURT
Konsulssekretär

Born on 20 May 1906 in GRANDECK. Subject was Konsulatssekretär in MADRID and SAN SEBASTIAN. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to MUNICH.

HAENSEL, AUGUST
Captain

Subject is about forty years old, tall, robust and has fair hair. Well liked by his superior officers and colleagues for his straightforwardness and unpretentiousness. Subject served in CHINA with the Chinese Army as an instructor and later promoted the BERLIN-ATHENE-BAGDAD-TEHERAN-KABUL Airline. As a civilian he was manager of the Lufthansa in TEHERAN, and since the latter part of 1939 he was stationed in ANKARA as adjutant at the office of the Air Attache. Subject had no connections with the NSDAP.

von HALEM, GUSTAV ADOLF
Ambassador

Born on 4 November 1899 in BREMEN. Subject was with the Foreign Service as follows:

1926	Entered German Foreign Office as Attache.
1926-1927	Training period as Attache in BERLIN.
1929-1932	German Attache, Legation Secretary in LONDON.
1932-1935	Vice Consul in MEMEL (mainly for family relations with the Ostproblem).
1935-1936	Referent for Baltic States in the political branch of the Foreign Office.
Sep 36-Jul 38	Legation Secretary in PRAGUE, in charge of the cultural section.
Jul 38-Jun 41	Called up to protocoll of foreign services as deputy chief of the Protocoll.
Jun 41-Mar 42	In hospital as result of automobile accident.
Mar 42-Sep 44	Consul General in MIAN.
Sep 44-Feb 45	Became I Botschaftsrat in rank of ambassador.
Feb 45-May 45	Ambassador to Portugal, replacing Baron HOYNINGEN-HUENE.

Subject was a member of the NSDAP in March 1937. In the summer of 1938 he became Obersturmfuehrer Allgemeine SS. In December 1944 he was Standartenfuehrer Allgemeine SS. In 1934 Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten. 1935 to 1936, NSV. 1933 to 1934 NS Rechtswahrerbund. Subject served at the German Embassy in PORTUGAL for a period of only seven weeks immediately before the end of the war. Before subject left for PORTUGAL he received no special mission or message from the German Foreign Office. Subject was not received by HITLER or any other high ranking official before leaving to PORTUGAL to assume his new post. He entered PORTUGAL totally uninformated. Subject released to STUTTGART, HUENIGSTER 8.

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HAMBURGER, WILHELM Dr.

Subject is in his early twenties, short, handsome and very young in appearance. He is Austrian. During his studies he mixed with students from IRAQ and SYRIA. He was sent to ISTANBUL in 1941 by the AST VIENNA to act as an agent for the Suedostropa, BERLIN. He opened a branch for this company in ISTANBUL in 1942. In 1942 he was compelled to liquidate it. In 1943 he was also employed by the Semperit Agency in ISTANBUL. He originates from a well known Viennese merchant family. He is very intelligent, but immature in his conduct and is not to be taken seriously. In February 1944 he was ordered back to GERMANY for the military service, but did not comply. Instead he joined the British Secret Service. He was a party member.

HAMEL, KARL EMIL HERMANN
Gestapo Official

Born on 24 October 1910 in ALTDAMM. It is said that subject had been a liaison officer with the Norwegians, and has been a translator and interpreter for the Gestapo. Subject started to work for the Gestapo in 1935 as an interpreter and translator in the counter-espionage department. In 1936 he worked for the same department in the BERLIN office. From 1937 to 1940 he worked in the press department. From April to October 1940 he worked with Gestapo units in NORWAY. In 1941 subject came to JAPAN where he worked first as a translator and then as liaison officer with the task of coordinating German ship movements from JAPAN with Japanese authorities and the German navy. Subject was Col MEISINGER's translator in all conversations with the Japanese and non-German speaking foreigners until he quarrelled with MEISINGER and was suspended three times, the last being in the middle of 1945. Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 28 June 1947.

HAMMES, ERNST (alias HOLMES, ERNST)
Police Attache

Born on 8 November 1911 in TRIER. Subject's occupation was a Police Attache of the German Embassy, Kriminalkommissar. He is considered by the Spanish police as one of the heads of the German IS. He was also Gestapo Chief in SPAIN, and as such had a terrific influence on all Abwehr, SD and Gestapo Agents. He was a member of the diplomatic staff of the German Embassy in MADRID. More detailed information can be obtained through CIC Registry. Subject was transferred to OBERSUHL on 17 June 1946.

HAMPLER, HERMANN (alias HELLER, HERMANN)
Kriminalkommissar

Born on 23 February 1904 in KLEIN-RINGE. Subject was a member of the Gestapo and of the Embassy staff in MADRID. He was also a police attache in BARCELONA. More detailed information can be obtained through CIC Registry. Subject was transferred to OBERSUHL on 22 April 1946.

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HARBIG, Dr.
Hauptmann

Subject was a lawyer in civilian life. He was commander of the Regenwurlager. Subject was in charge of the training of the Iranian Freikorps. He is about forty-eight years of age, six feet tall, and has dark hair.

HAUSSMANN, ADOLF
Chancellor

Born on 20 May 1890 in ESSLINGEN. Subject served in the Foreign Service as follows:

1931-1939 Secretary to the Consulate General, German Embassy, ROME
1939-1941 Chancellor to the German Legation, TEHERAN.
1941-1944 Foreign Office, BERLIN
1944-1945 Chancellor to the German Consul General, MILAN

Subject impressed the interrogator as a follower rather than an activist. Subject claimed that he was put in charge of the "Rueckwandererstelle", because he was in charge of the passport section. Subject released to CALW/SCHWARZWALD, IM ZQINGER 17.

HAUT, FRIEDRICH
Chancellor

Born on 9 January 1886 in HAMMER. Subject was with the Foreign Service as follows:

1933-1937 Foreign Office, BERLIN; Inspector in the department of emigration.
1937-1938 German Legation, VIENNA, Inspector.
1938-1945 German Consulate, GENOA: Chancellor.

Subject joined the NSDAP in 1939. Subject was released to BISSENDORF, 81, bei HANOVER.

von HAVE, HEINZ
Secretary

Born on 5 October 1907 in HAMBURG. Subject escaped British internment camp in INDIA in 1944 to the Japanese forces in BURMA. He went to JAPAN and was made 3rd Secretary at the German Embassy early in 1945. Subject was a close friend of Ambassador STAHRER and was his constant companion and private spy. Subject was a member of the NSDAP. Subject released to HAMBURG, HEUBERG REDDER 33.

Subject was born in HAMBURG, Germany, and was never organized, but was a member of the NSDAP. Subject was released to HAMBURG, HEUBERG REDDER 33.

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HECK, CARL HEINRICH
Political Leader

Born on 26 February 1900 in BIEDENKOPF. Subject arrived in JAPAN in February 1925 where he worked for Fuji Denki Seico K.K. an affiliation of Siemens Schuckardt Werke A.G. He was the German Labor Front leader for East Asia. He joined the NSDAP in May 1933 in JAPAN and acted as secretary in the TOKYO Ortsgruppe until September 1935. From September 1935 until March 1940 he was secretary to the Japan branch of the Landesgruppe. From April 1940 until April 1943 he was political leader of the National Socialist Party in JAPAN and from 1941 until March of 1942 he was deputy chief of the German Relief Organization. From the beginning of 1945 until May of 1945 subject was a jury member of the Nazi party court in JAPAN and MANCHURIA. He was also a member of the STAHRER Committee (former Ambassador to Japan). Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 28 June 1947. Subject released to WALLAU/LAHN, KRS. BIEDENKOPF GREATER HESSE, ALTESTR. 35.

HELL, FRIEDA
Stenographer

Born on 24 December 1894 in HAMBURG. Since 1933 subject worked as a stenographer at the Consulate in KOBE and the Embassy in TOKYO. Subject released to HAMBURG 22, BAMBECKER MARKT 25 b.

HENSCHEL, REINHARD
Legation Secretary

Subject is about thirty years of age, has dark hair and very neat in appearance. Very tactful and reserved. He was in ANKARA since 1944 and cared for the Protocol Originates of the HENSCHEL family, owners of the well known HENSCHEL works at KASSEL, GERMANY. He is very wealthy and is married to Countess WURMBRAND of VIENNA. His wife had to leave TURKEY in the spring of 1944 by order of the SD because of reported personal contact with a neutral diplomat, which was prohibited. As a result, HENSCHEL had to give up his post in ANKARA and left the foreign office. Subject had a negative attitude toward the party.

HENTIG
Envoy

Subject is about fifty-three years of age, five feet seven inches tall, gray hair and has a long face. Subject was an Envoy in the Orient ABT of the Auswaertige Amt. He was the leader of an expedition to AFGHANISTAN in World War I which had the aim to mobilize the Afghans against the British. In 1941 after the break of diplomatic relations between Germany and Iran, he was requested to organize an Iranian Committee by the Auswaertige Amt. This committee, however, was never organized, because the GHASHGHAT brothers and GORECHI refused to cooperate.

1936-1937

1937-1938

Transfer to the German Legation in COPENHAGEN worked as attache in the consular service. Attached to German Legation, COPENHAGEN.

SECRET

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von HERZ
Korv. Kapitaen

Subject was with AST in VIENNA in 1941, KO Portugal in 1943, KO Bulgaria in 1943 and with the IM/OS in 1944. In civilian life subject was a manufacturer in VIENNA.

HERZFELD
V-Man

Subject worked for the Arbeitswissenschaftliches Institut in BERLIN. Subject submitted lengthy reports under the cover name of TOJA. Was V-Man for another Gruppe of Amt VI.

HESSE, GERD

Born on 23 August 1911 in BROMBERG. Subject was a member of the NSDAP since 1937, an SS Untersturmfuehrer in the SD Hauptamt in BERLIN. Subject worked in CHINA, KOBE and TOKYO as consulate secretary. He is believed to have worked for the German intelligence in CHINA. Subject released to STAATLICHES DURCHGANGLAGER, BIETINHEIM.
(Consulate Secretary)

HESSE, HELMUT

Born on 6 August 1915 in OAKHANDJA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA. Subject did intelligence work for the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject released to BERLIN SW 59, YORKSTR. 89.

HESSE, WERNER FRIEDRICH WILHELM
Radio Operator

Born on 5 March 1918 in BERLIN-TEMPLEHOF. Former sublieutenant in the German Navy. Wireless operator. Subject was attached to Naval Attaches' office. Subject released to BERLIN-TEMPLEHOF, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSTR 31.

HEYDEN, GRAF

Subject is about forty-five years of age, five feet seven inches tall, dark blond hair and has a full face. He was a representative of the SD in PARIS and a friend of General AYROUM.

von HEYDEN, WILHELM
Legationsrat

Born on 31 July 1908 in BERLIN. Subject was with the Foreign Service as follows:

1934	Went to PARIS and LONDON to study languages.
1935-1936	Attache in the Foreign Office, BERLIN.
1936-1937	Transferred to the German Legation in COPENHAGEN. worked as attache in the consular service.
1937-1939	Attache in German Legation, CAIRO.

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1939-1940 Vice Consul under Consul General KOPP in CLEVELAND
1940-1941 Secretary to the Legation at the German Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D.C., under envoy THOMSON.
1941-1945 Legationsrat at the German Embassy in ITALY under
Ambassador RAHN.

More detailed information can be obtained through CIC Registry. Subject released to HALLERHOF, POST POETTL/AMMERSEE.

HEYER, RUDOLF
Newspaper man

Born on 16 June 1893 in HAMBURG. From 1934 to 1936 subject worked as the editor for the German newspaper "Deutsche Review Zeitung" in RIO de JANERIO. From 1936 to 1938 he was employed in the German Embassy in RIO de JANERIO. From 1940 to 1945 he worked as a correspondent for T Transocean G.m.b.H., BERLIN. According to the interrogation subject is an experienced newspaperman, and wrote for this office an article about "Aufbau und Arbeit der Transocean Presse Nachrichten Buero Berlin", which can be obtained through the Interrogation Section, EUCOM. Subject impressed the interrogator as a sympathizer of the United States and can be of use to the occupation. Subject released to HAMBURG 13, PARKALLEE 51.

HIELSCHER, FRIEDRICH Dr.

Subject had very good contacts with Chinese personalities in Germany, Switzerland and Sweden. Was invited to Sweden and Switzerland on the invitation of protestant bishops in those countries. Subject comes from POTSDAM.

HINDER
V-Man

Subject was referent of Abt Ostasien in the press department of the Propaganda Ministry. Lived in JAPAN for about twenty-five years and is an architect by trade.

HINZ
1st Lt

Age about thirty, medium build, dark hair, fair complexion and he wears glasses. He is married and in civilian life was a professor at the University of GOETTINGEN as a specialist on oriental languages. Subject speaks Persian, Arabic, Turkish and classical Greek. Before the war he made a trip to IRAN for scientific purposes and later wrote a book on this trip. He is very passionate scientist and a member of the IH Abwehr. He also belonged to Fremde Heere West. He is a convinced national socialist.

SECRET 34

SECRET

HINZ, WALTHER
Hauptmann d. R.

Subject belonged to the KO Near East and was with the Military Attache's office in ISTANBUL

HOETTL, WILHELM Dr
SS Stubaf

Subject was Sachbearbeiter for VI-E in HUNGARY. With the support of influential Polish groups he worked his way into the Hungarian section of the Pan-Turanic movement, to which all leading Japanese personalities in HUNGARY belonged. He derived valuable information from this source. His activities in this group ended in 1942 when the Hungarian IS found out about it.

HOFMANN, HAMILKAR Dr.
Botschaftsrat

Born on 2 June 1907 in LANDSHUT. Subject made rapid advances in the Foreign Ministry, reaching the rank of Botschaftsrat in 1945. Through the influence of his father, an old party fanatic (Staatssekretair, pan-germanistic militarist, fanatic nationalist, "Alter Kaempfer"), HOFMANN became a party member as early as 1932. He sought professional advance, and also found an outlet for his personal views. The paths of the NSDAP did not continue in the direction which HOFMANN had imagined, yet it can still justify to his own satisfaction the assassination of ROEHN, an old friend of his. Subject makes an intelligent and refined impression that one expects from a polished diplomat. It would be unjust to blame HOFMANN for his father's activities, as there is no doubt that the latter had a strong influence over subject. Subject proved by the position he held at the end of the Foreign Ministry that his views were those of a national socialist. Subject was transferred to Camp 75 on 6 November 1946 for denazification. He was arrested by the CI staff of Camp 76 as a security threat.

HOOPS, WALTER DR.
Consul General

Born 18 August 1900 in HEIDELBERG. Subject worked for the Foreign Service as follows:

1925-1926	John Hopkins University, BALTIMORE
1926-1929	University of NIJON
1930	University of GRENOBLE
1930-1933	Consular Service in GERMANY

SECRET

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1934-1937 Consular Attache, OSAKA, KOBE/JAPAN
1937-1939 Consular Attache, SIDNEY/AUSTRALIA
1939-1940 Consular Attache, YOKOHAMA/JAPAN
1940-1945 Consular Attache, SHANGHAI, PEIPING/CHINA

Subject joined the NSDAP in 1935 with no rank. From 1934 to 1936 he belonged to the SA. He was a supporting member of the SS since 1933. Subject was the successor to MARTIN FISCHER as German Consul General in SHANGHAI. At the time of subjects release he had no definite plans since he had not lived in Germany since 1933. Subject released to HEIDELBERG, KLINGENTEICH.13.

HORAK
Untersturmfuehrer

Subject is about forty-seven years of age, five feet seven inches, tall, has dark hair, is cross-eyed and wore glasses. He was a member of GAMOTHA's staff. He was adjutant of General AYROUM until the end of 1944. He was last seen in VIENNA.

von HUEBMERSHOFEN, WASSER
Vice Consul

Subject was Vice Consul in IZMIR. Cover name HELLMERS.

HUEBNER, FELIX
Consular Official

Born on 30 January 1886 in REICHENBACH, SILESIA. Subject was a consular official in JAPAN and MANCHURIA since 1939. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to TRAUNSTEIN/BAVARIA.

HUMPERT
Korv. Kapitaen d. R.

Subject was with the I M/Sued West. In civilian life he was a paper merchant.

HARTMANN

Subject was assigned to the German Consulate in SHANGHAI to monitor British broadcasts from 1941 for the Abwehr. Subject released to SHANGHAI, ARHARDSTRASSE.

HAUSER, WILHELM
Radio Operator

Born 0815 March 1904 in SACHSEN. Subject was employed by the German Embassy in SHANGHAI to monitor British broadcasts from 1941 for the Abwehr. Subject released to SHANGHAI, ARHARDSTRASSE.

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IBENER, HORST
Oblt, z. S.

OC Marine Einsatz Trupp in the Adriatic. Subject returned to Germany in 1939 via Japan from the United States, where he had been a farmer. Subject was wounded in the neck in DALMATIA.

ILSEMANN
Captain

Assistant officer with I M/OS in 1941 and then in MEK. While in MEK he became ill and had to retire in 1943 for health reasons.

INGENBAUHAUS, KARL
Radio Operator

Born on 16 November 1922 in DUISBURG-MEIDERICH. Subject worked for the Bureau Plankert where his main job was to monitor French and English band waves of which he sent the text of the messages through MADRID to BERLIN for decoding. Subject released to OHLSBACH near OFFENBURG/BADEN

JACUBOWSKY
Honorary Consul

Subject was Honorary Consul in BURGAD, BULGARIA. He also worked for the KO in BULGARIA.

JAHN, MAX
Consulate General

Born on 22 February 1891 in DRACHENBERG/SELESIA. Subject was employed with the German Foreign Office as follows:

1931-1933	Kanzler at the Embassy in BANGKOK
1937-1938	Consulate General, BRISBANE Branch Office.
1938	Returned to GERMANY
1943	German Embassy in MADRID, then recalled to the Foreign Office in GERMANY.
1944	Returned to MADRID.

During the interrogation, subject disclaimed any connection with German intelligence in SPAIN. He was not a party member and was never at any time of CI interest. Subject released to LUDWIGSBURG, HOLBEINSTR. 61

JAHNKE, WERNER
Radio Operator

Born on 15 March 1904 in DUSSELDORF. Subject was employed by the German Embassy in SHANGHAI to monitor British broadcasts from INDIA for the Wehrmacht. Subject released to HAMBURG, ARMIGARDSTR. 123A.

SECRET 37

SECRET

JENKE, ALBERT
Gesandter I Klasse

Subject is fifty-two years of age, tall, slim, neat in appearance. He is married to INGE RIBBENTROP, sister of the former foreign minister. His career and position were due to his close relationship to RIBBENTROP. He kept in close contact with the party, and in 1939 he was appointed Economic Counsellor of the German Embassy in ANKARA, first with rank of Consul General and six months later as Gesandter I Klasse. He speaks Turkish and has a good knowledge of that country.

JESCHAL, ALBERT KARL OTTO
Radio Operator

Born on 17 May 1910 in FRANKFURT/ODER. Subject was a member of the German Embassy in MADRID where he served as radio operator in the Bureau Plankert. He gives the impression of being a capable technician. Subject released to KOTZENHOF near LENF/PEINITZ.

JONETZ, FRITZ
Korv. Kapitaen d. R.

Subject was assistant officer in I M/OS in 1942, since 1943 IM AST VIENNA. Subject held a position in NANTES prior to 1942. His civilian occupation is in the mercantile business in STUTTGART, Covername: JUNKER.

KAHNER, GERHARD ARNOLD
SS Sturmbannfuehrer

Born on 17 July 1911 in HINDENBURG, SILESIA. Subject was attached to the Police Attache, German Consulate, KOBE and was a Gestapo agent in JAPAN and SHANGHAI. He was the official representative of Col MEISINGER, police chief of JAPAN. Subject was transferred to Camp 77 on 19 May 1948.

KALLAB, HERMANN
SD Agent

Born on 7 August 1910. Since 1941 subject was manager of the branch office of the firm Ofindus in MADRID. Since July 1941 he was employee of the RSHA, Division 4. The reason he was employed with the Ofindus firm was to cover his activities with the RSHA. He was during the war a very capable and fanatic agent of the SD. Subject released to PURCHBACH am WOERTHERSEE, HAUS HEIMGARTEN.

KARAGOEZLU
V-Man

Subject is about sixty years of age, almost bald, grey eyes and very wellread in Persian literature. He was sent to PERSIA and was controlled by the Foreign Office and not by the Abwehr in PERSIA.

SECRET

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KAREISS, MAX
Radio Operator

Born on 3 August 1917 in BAMBERG. Subject was the chief intercepting operator in the MADRID station. He collected and intercepted messages and worked as a monitor. His job was to sort the intercepted traffic according to frequency and call signs as well as by priority. Subject was released to DACHAU near MUNICH, BUCHKASTR. 6.

KARSCH, FRITZ Dr.
Major

Born on 19 February 1893 in DRESDEN, BLASEWITZ. Subject was the assistant military attache to the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject released to OETTINGEN, BAVARIA.

KEJA
Gestapo Agent.

Subject is a carpet merchant in HAMBURG. He supposedly worked for the Gestapo and the Abwehr. In 1944 he was imprisoned for some months because of illegal business transactions. He was last seen in BERLIN in the beginning of 1942. Subject is about thirty years of age, five feet two inches tall, round face and has black hair.

KEMPF, WALTER
MAJOR d. L. d. R.

Subject was with I M / T since 1943. In civilian life he was an employee of the KOENIGSBERG branch of the firm HUGO STINES.

von KESSEL, ALBRECHT

Born on 6 November 1902 in OBERGLAUCHE, SILESIA. Subject participated actively in the resistance plot against HITLER. He was a close friend of Admiral CANARIS and General OSTER. Subject is very intelligent and could be of use to the Occupation Forces. Subject was released to ICKING near MUNICH.

KESSLER, RICHARD
Gestapo Agent

Born on 21 July 1893 in GRADITZ. Subject held many positions in foreign armies and police forces as follows:

German Army officer, World War I
Major, Bolivian Army
Major, Peruvian Police Forces
Subject released to BUENDHEIM near BAD HARZBURG. In October he was transferred to VI Ck, Harz. Subject is highly experienced in Far Eastern affairs. He was arrested in 1945 and interrogated by the British.

SECRET

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KESTING, WILHELM
Consular Secretary

Born on 7 May 1904 in AROlsen, WALDECK. Subject served with the German Foreign Service as follows:

1930-1931	Secretary at the German Consulate, General, ALGIERS
1936	Secretary at the Consulate, MEXICO
1936-1937	Secretary at the Foreign Office, BERLIN
1937-1942	Secretary at the Consulate, PARAGUAY
1942-1943	Secretary at the Foreign Office, BERLIN
1943-1946	Secretary at the Consulate, SEVILLA

Subject joined the NSDAP in 1935 and became ORTSGRUPPENLEITER in 1943. He was transferred to Camp 74 on 7 November 1946.

KETTEMBEIL
Lt General

Subject is about fifty years of age, tall, sharp face and has gray hair. He served in World War I as a professional soldier in the air force. In 1934 he rejoined the air force and served in ANKARA as Air Attache. Subject had no connection with the party.

KIRFEL, HARALD Dr.
V-Man

Subject came from LEHR Regt. Kurfuerst after a short course. Before that time he was an instructor in Japanese at the OKW Interpreter School. A doctor of languages, he speaks fluent Japanese and reads and writes Chinese although he has never been to the Far East. He became very enthusiastic about his work in the Abt, and deciding to make it his career, he took the necessary steps with the personnel branch of Amt VI shortly before the collapse.

KIRFEL, HEINZ Dr.
Uffz. d. R.

Subject comes from BERLIN. He is considered an expert on Japan and China. With VI-C/4 since 1942.

KIRFEL, WILLIBALD Dr.
Sonderfuehrer z.

Born on 10 June 1914 in BONN. In March 1940 subject was conscripted into the Foreign Censorship Service in COLOGNA where he worked as a censor and sorter of East Asiatic mail. In December 1941 he was called to the Army Interpreter School attached to the OKW and made an instructor in Japanese. In November of 1942 he went through an eight weeks course to qualify as Sonderfuehrer z. Until October 1944 he was professor in Japanese at the Reichsfachschaft fuer Dolmetscherwesen. In October he was transferred to Amt VI C/4, Far East. Subject is firmly experienced in Far Eastern affairs. He was arrested in 1945 and interrogated by the British.

SECRET 40

SECRET

KLARE, GUENTER
SS Untersturmfuehrer

Born on 5 May 1912 in WESRMUENDE-LEHE. Subject was a member of the NSDAP and a former SS Untersturmfuehrer in German Military Intelligence, Headquarters, BERLIN. He was active in SHANGHAI, TIENSIN and PEIPING. Subject released to BREMEN, BRAHMSSTR. 2.

KLETT, WALTER GUSTAV
Consular Secretary

Born on 19 November 1902 in BERLIN. Subject served with the Foreign Service as follows:

1931-1932	German Embassy, MOSCOW
1932-1934	German Consulate, SCHARKOW, Secretary of the Consulate
1935-1936	German Consulate, SCHARKOW, Secretary I. Class
1936-1942	German Consulate, MILAN, Secretary I. Class
1942-1945	German Embassy, ITALY, Secretary I. Class

During the interrogation subject impressed the interrogator with his sincerity. Subject released to HEIDELBERG, NEUHEIMERSTR. 54.

KLEYENSTUEBER, ARNO (alias KIAMPE, ARNOLD)
Commanding Officer, Abwehrstelle.

Born on 15 February 1912 in KIEL. Subject was an important member of the General Staff and Commanding Officer of the Abwehrstelle in MADRID. Later he had the confidence of the SD, and as such he took over the important Abwehrstelle. Because of his importance he was transferred to OBERURSEL for detailed interrogation on 1 March 1946. Further information can be obtained through CIC Registry.

KLIMEK, STANISLAUS JOACHIM
2d Secretary to the German Embassy

Born on 23 May 1908 in SCHMIEDEBERG. Subject was 2d Secretary of the German Embassy in TOKYO, personal secretary and informant to Ambassador STAHRER. He controlled along with Col MEISINGER the personal correspondence and private lives of the Embassy Staff. Subject was STAHRER's constant companion and went with him on inspection trips to the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and BURMA during the war. He was the private spy of the ambassador. Subject was a member of the party and it is said that he was convinced Nazi. During the investigation subject did not make a favorable impression. Subject released to STUTTGART, AUF der KANZEL 4.

LOEHLIN, JOHANNES

Born on 17 April 1902 in GUSSEWITZ. Subject was appointed staff group leader for the TOKYO-RECONSTRUCTION group in 1942. He was a member of the Committee for Organization of Foreign Affairs from Military Section, and was a representative of the German Chamber of Commerce, served as courier of the German Government between TOKYO and SHANGHAI. Subject was transferred to the 1st Division of the German Army in HANKOW, CHINA, in 1943.

SECRET

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KNORR
Lt MA

Subject was Leiter in Aust VARNA. AUDT VARNA was controlled by I M AST VIENNA. Cover name: KELLER.

von KOBLINSKY
Sonderfuehrer k.

Subject is about forty years of age, very tall and slim and has grey hair. He was well liked by his colleagues and superiors. Subject had no particular knowledge about foreign countries. He was a lawyer and judicial expert in BERLIN. In the Abwehr he was Chef de Bureau in the KO NO. He was in ISTANBUL since 1944 and was a member of the Allgemeine SS.

KOCH, PAULA

Subject was Chief of the KO branch in ADANO. Subject is about fifty-five ^{native} years of age, short and has grey hair. She is a Catholic of good morals ^{sub} and character, speaks fluent Arabic, Turkish, French and Portugese. She served in World War I in Turkish hospitals as a nurse. Subject knows a great number of Turkish military people and was very much appreciated by them for her unselfish conduct during her work in the hospitals. After World War I, she operated a hospital in ISTANBUL and later served as a nurse in BRAZIL and CHINA. She took care of line crossers to the north of SYRIA. Subject was especially adapted for this work because of her profound knowledge of the mentality of the Arab. She was a party member.

KOEHLER

Subject is about thirty-five years of age, short and broad, sharp featured face and has fair hair. He collaborated with the SD in ISTANBUL.

KOEHLER, RUDOLF
Consular Secretary

Born on 15 March 1909 in DRESDEN. Subject was a Consular Secretary at the German Embassy in TOKYO. He was sent to JAPAN in 1939 as a radio expert to organize the wireless communications between the German Embassy in TOKYO and the German Ministry in BERLIN. He took care of the numerous radio sets of the Embassy. After the German surrender he was not able to give a satisfactory accounting of these sets and was suspected of selling them. Subject was classified after the surrender as a "quasi diplomat". Subject was released to STATTLICHES DURCHGANGLAGER, BEITIGHEIM.

KOELLIN, JOHANNES

Born on 17 April 1902 in GLUECKSTADT. Subject was appointed Nazi group leader for the TOKYO-YOKOHAMA area in 1942. He was a member of the Committee for Evacuation of FIREIGNERS from Military Zones, and was a representative of the German Chamber of Commerce. Served as courier of the German Government between TOKYO and SHANGHAI. Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 28 June 1947 and released to HAMBURG, WELLINGSBUETTEL, SAARTREUE 9.

SECRET

SECRET

KOESTER, HANS
OBERSTURMFUEHRER

Born on 22 May 1892 in BERLIN. Subject is a diplomat who joined the NSDAP at an early date in 1933. He joined the SA in 1934, and rose to the rank of Obersturmfuehrer. In the opinion of the interrogator he was classified as an opportunist, who joined the party and the SA because he saw many good things in the Nazi program. During interrogation he stated that he was forced to join the party in 1933. But, at the time he became a member of the party and the SA he was a diplomat in DANZIG which in 1933 was still a free city. It is a well known fact that in 1933 very few diplomats joined the party or any other Nazi organization for diplomatic reasons. Subject was transferred to Camp 75 on 6 November 1946 for denazification.

KORFF, HELMUT

6 May 1902 in MEXICO CITY. Subject was transferred to the Foreign Office in 1940, and was sent to BRUSSELS as "Leiter der Handelsabteilung der Dienststelle des Auswaertigen Amtes". In the above mentioned capacity he also worked for the Abwehr. Subject released to REMSCHEIDT, KRONPRINZENSTR 6.

KRAG, INGEBORG
Stenotypist

Born on 23 May 1908 in TORN. In 1935 subject was employed as secretary at the office of the Air Attache in PARIS. In 1939 subject went to TOKYO and began working for the OKM. Her duties were that of a stenotypist and translator. Subject released to WETZLAR/LAHN, HAUSERGASSE 2h.

KRAJEWICZ, HELMUT
Consular Secretary

Born on 17 February 1906 in BERLIN. Subject was with the Foreign Service since 1933 and was sent to Japan in 1941. His position was purely administrative. He was a member of the party since 1935. Subject was released to HELSPERT, POST EGGENHAGEN, WESTFALEN.

KRAPF, FRANZ
Legationssekretaer

Born on 22 July 1911. Subject worked for the Foreign Service at various places as follows:

1939	3rd Secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce
1939-1940	3rd Secretary in the Department of Commerce at the German Embassy in MOSCOW.
1940-1945	Legationssekretaer in the Department of Commerce at the German Embassy, TOKYO.

SECRET

43

SECRET

In 1931 subject was granted scholarship by the Institute for International Education in NEW YORK which enabled him to go to the United States as an exchange student to ELMHURST, MASSACHUSETTS, where he studied history besides his political sciences. At the time of subject's entry into the Foreign Service he met Dr. Erich KORDT (known to American authorities as a key figure in the German underground movement) with whom he soon came into closer contact. Dr. Erich KORDT seems to have recognized subject's real political attitude in the course of the personal conflict which KRAPP had with RIBBENTROP. KORDT witnessed this fact and took subject more and more into his confidence until he cooperated actively with him against the Nazi regime. Due to the subject's minor position and to his young age, the job he played was a small one, and consisted mainly in collecting and relaying information. Among those persons with whom subject came into contact at that time were TROTT ZU SOLZ, also a former exchange student, von HASSEL and von der SCHULENBURG. While being in MOSCOW subject associated freely and frequently with members of the American Embassy, though an order had been issued by RIBBENTROP that no social contact was to be kept with American diplomatic personnel. He also made the acquaintance of Mr. CHARLES E. BOHLAN, at present special advisor to the Secretary of State. He also met several British diplomats, among them Mr. RUSSEL and Col FIREBRASE. Subject acquired some knowledge of the Russian language which he continued to develop later. According to a letter of the Department of State of WASHINGTON, KORDT was a key figure in the anti-Nazi opposition and connected with the plot of July 1944. KORDT, according to the beforementioned letter, is of interest to United States authorities. Subject can be of use to the occupation forces. Subject was released to MUNICH, GEORGENSTR. 91.

KRENN

Lt d. R.

Assistant officer in I M /OS in 1941. AST ATHENS in 1942 and finally AST VIENNA in 1943. Subject is very deaf and so could be used only for office work.

KRETSCHMER

Lt Col

Subject entered the German Army in World War I as an enlisted man, eventually attaining officer's rank in the post war years. He took part in the Polish campaign as a Lt Col in World War II. Later he was transferred to the Western Front, and finally engaged in preparations for the proposed German landings on the English coast. On 26 November 1940, subject came to Japan as Military Attache, holding the rank of Lt Col. During his stay at the Embassy he was responsible for obtaining information on Japanese military tactics and also reporting to Ambassador STAHR of Japanese political conditions. A more detailed report of interrogation can be obtained from EUCOM, Interrogation Section.

SECRET 44

SECRET

KRILLE, HANS
Radio Operator

Born on 4 November 1916 in GROSSENHEIM, SAXONY. In October 1935, subject completed his radio operators course and was drafted into the German Army as such. In 1943 he was transferred to the German Foreign Office in BERLIN and was later assigned to the German Embassy in LISBON where he worked in that capacity until 1945. Subject released to WOLFRAMHEIM, WOLFRAMSTR 61.

KROLL, Dr.
Gesandter I Klasse

Subject is about fifty years of age, short in stature, fair hair and a sharp featured face. He is very energetic, ambitious and was considered a hard worker. He was a professional diplomat but did not become a party member. He was with the Embassy in ANKARA since 1937 as I Botschaftsrat and Geschaefststraeger, because of his highly efficient work and broad knowledge of all service matters. In 1943 subject was transferred to BARCELONA as Consul General.

KROLL, HANS Dr.
Consul General

Born on 18 May 1898 in BEUTHEN. Subject was Consul General in BARCELONA. He was politically active before 1933 and was a member of the Reichstag before HITLER came to power. In 1936 he was transferred as Consul for the Embassy in ANKARA. He has directed economic relations with TURKEY, and established a commercial treaty. He was considered an expert on Turkish questions. Later on he was transferred as Consul General to BARCELONA because of his disagreements with von PAPEN. Subject made a sincere anti-Nazi impression during his short stay at the CI camp. He was transferred to the Palace of Justice in NUREMBERG on 12 April 1946.

KROPP, KARL GUSTAV
Consulate employee

Born on 5 March 1896 in HAMBURG. Subject was Nazi leader in MONTREAL, CANADA, for eleven years. He was also a Bund Leader and SS member while working for the German Library of Information in New York City. Subject was a member of the German Consulate in SAN FRANCISCO until he was deported for Nazi activities, in 1941. Subject released to GROOS HAMBURG, HAIGENWINKEL 9.

SECRET

SECRET

LANGENHEIM, HEINRICH

Born on 29 August 1908 in TANGIER, SPANISH MOROCCO. From 1936 to 1937 subject was employed by Bureau VON RIBBENTROP in the Anglo-German relations section. In 1940 he was called for military service and assigned to the Abwehr where he was trained as a radio operator. Subject worked for three months as a wireless operator in Berlin detailed to station "Eiserne Hand". Subject was made a member of the German-French Armistice Commission for French North Africa. He served with Abwehr I in North Africa and Spain. Subject was a member of the NSDAP. SA Allgemeine SS, DAF and the NSV. A more detailed interrogation report about his activities can be obtained from EUCOM, Interrogation Section. Subject released to OBERAUDORF/INN, OBERBAYERN.

LEO, JOERN Dr.
V-Man

Subject was with the ABT from 1942 on. The outbreak of the war between Germany and Russia had prevented his return to JAPAN, where he was manager of the Propaganda Department of the German State Railways. He had an extensive knowledge of Japanese internal affairs and personalities, having spent many years in that country. He is a graduate of a Japanese university and speaks and writes Japanese fluently.

von LERCH
Korv. Kapitaen d. R.

Subject was with the AST ATHENS in 1942. AST BUCHAREST in 1943 and finally with the WBK in VIENNA in 1944. He was the brother of U-boat commander Egon von LERCH, who became famous during the war.

DEUTNER, WALTER
Accountant

Born on 19 January 1900 in SCHRAMBERG. Subject was an accountant for the Abwehr in BARCELONA. He served with the Condor Legion in SPAIN. Subject was released to SCHRAMBERG, SCHWARZWALD.

LEWANDOWSKI, JOSEF AUGUST
Intelligence Agent

Born on 2 February 1900 in MUENSTER, WESTPHALIA. Subject came to JAPAN in 1939 and it was reported that he was an important agent. Subject released to the LUDWIGSBURG, RED CROSS.

LIEDIG, FRANZ
Freg. Kapitaen
Subject was with the I M AST ATHENS until 1943. During 1943 he became 1st Officer on the cruiser Koeln and left the Abwehr. Covername: LIEDTKE.

SECRET 46

SECRET

LOCHNER
V-Man

Subject was a V-Man for the KO ISTANBUL in MERSIN. In August 1944 he left TURKEY for GERMANY.

LOEWE
Hauptman

Subject succeeded von BADENFELD and remained in charge of Abw II affairs until the war ended. His official status was that of Regierungsrat with the German Consulate General. While in ISTANBUL he used the cover name of LINDNER and MEISTER. He founded the TAMANI organization which operated in SYRIA and PALESTINE. The chief of this organization was BOLIVAR (cover name), who had connections with a South American consulate in TURKEY. Abw II in BERLIN was very sceptical about the TAMANI organization (which was very expensive to support), and suspected it of sending false messages regarding insurrections and sabotage activities in SYRIA and PALESTINE. Other undertakings carried out during subject's ISTANBUL residence were "TRITON", concerned with the protection of chromium ore shipments from TURKEY to BULGARIA; and "ARIADNE", carried on in the Caucasus region. A certain ZAEHRINGER was supposed to have been involved in this operation.

LUDWIG (alias ALKADIN)
Captain

Subject is about fifty years of age, tall and slim, grey hair, narrow face and wears glasses. He is a psychologist and was appreciated by his colleagues for his excellent work. He lives a very retired life and has very few friends. Subject was Chief of Section III in ISTANBUL. He served during World War I in the Austrian Army as a Reserve Officer. Very probably a member of the party.

LUEDDE-NEURATH, KURT
Secretary to the German Embassy.

Born 19 February 1911 in CHATEAU SALINS, LOTHRINGEN. Subject was 2d Secretary of the German Embassy in TOKYO since 1939. He had various duties, but in the main they had to do with the legal section. Subject joined the party in 1937 and was a member of the SA in 1933. Subject released to KIRCHHEIM/TECK, STEINGAUSTR 19.

LUENEBOURG, RICHARD
Consular Secretary

Born on 20 October 1889 in KRAFT, KRS, WITTENBERG. Subject had been in the Foreign Service since 1914 and served in various countries as consular administrative official. Subject released to HAMBURG-HORN, WASHINGTON since August.

Subject was a V-Man who lived in SARAJEVO, YUGOSLAVIA. His group furnished him with "information", that is, information which he was permitted to pass on to the Japanese Ambassador in Belgrade. Subject was supposed to receive material from the Japanese Ambassador in Belgrade.

SECRET
42

SECRET

MAGENER, ROLF Dr.

Born on 3 August 1910 in ODESSA. Subject escaped from a British internment camp in INDIA in 1944 to the Japanese forces in BURMA. He was sent to JAPAN early in 1945 and was made 3rd secretary in the German Embassy. Subject was a close friend of Ambassador STAHRER and was his constant companion and private spy. Subject was a member of the NSDAP. Subject was released to FRANKFURT, Main-ESCHERSHEIM, LINDENRING 37.

MAGNUS, ALERECHT
Journalist

Born on 25 July 1898 in CASSEL. Subject was a journalist and correspondent for Eildienst and was in JAPAN since 1937. F.B.I in WASHINGTON has further information. Subject released to STUTTGART.

von MARCHTALER, HANS ULRICH
Legation Secretary

Born on 5 February 1906 in BERLIN. Subject was a legation secretary at the German Embassy in TOKYO from 1938-1945 and in August of 1940 was Gemandtschaftsrat at the German Embassy in TOKYO. Subject arrived in JAPAN on 14 September 1938 and was promoted to the rank of legation secretary on 12 August 1940. On 23 October 1941 he was promoted to the rank of Secretary 1st Class. He was a member of the NSDAP. Subject was of use to MITFI, CIC and G-2 and was deferred from shipment to Germany because of his help. Subject released to LETMATHE, WESTFALEN.

von MAROGNA-REDWITZ Graf.
Oberst

Subject was Chef of AST VIENNA. He left the Abwehr in 1944.

von der MARWITZ
Vice Admiral

Subject is about fifty years of age, tall and slim, white hair and blue eyes. He has a military appearance and leads a high social life. He is highly sceptical of party members and their doctrines. Subject is not a party member. Subject is a professional naval officer and during World War I was a commander of a mine-detecting flotilla for which he was granted high distinctions. He was Naval Attache at the German Embassy in ANKARA in 1939 and before that was a Naval Attache in PARIS. He held the full confidence of his superiors and was on personal and friendly terms with the Ambassador.

MATEJNA
Intelligence Agent

Subject was a VI-E man who lived in SKPLJE, YUGOSLAVIA. His group furnished him with "Spielmaterial", that is, information which he was permitted to pass on to YAMAGI, Japanese Ambassador to Bulgaria. In exchange he was to receive intelligence material from YAMAGI. WEIHRACH

SECRET 48

SECRET

MEISSNER, HANS Dr.
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer

Born 4 June 1909 in STRASSBURG. Subject is the son of Dr. MEISSNER, German Secretary of State under the two presidents and HITLER. Subject is a very smart and smooth talker. It is believed that he was promoted in his diplomatic career only on account of his party membership. Subject did not make a too favorable impression and in the opinion of the interrogator can not be trusted for any future work. On 7 November 1946 he was transferred to Camp 74. A more detailed interrogation report can be obtained from CIC Registry or Interrogation Section at EUCOM.

MELCHERS, Dr.
Geheimrat

Subject was chief of the Near East section of the Auswaertige Amt. He is German, about forty-five years of age, six feet tall, grey hair and has an oval face.

MENNE, KARL

Born on 22 April 1884 in NIEHEIM, WESTFALEN. Subject was a Foreign Service official since 1908 and served in this capacity all over the continents of Europe and Asia. From 1938 to 1941 subject worked under Ambassador OTT in the capacity of a consular official in TOKYO. Upon OTT being relieved from his duties by STAHRER, subject stayed on his job until 1943 when ill health made necessary a change of climate. He was transferred to PEKING and worked under Ambassador WURMANN. In 1947 subject volunteered to return to GERMANY. It should be noted that subject was never at any time a member of the Nazi party or any of its affiliations. Subject released to HIDDENSEN bei DETMOLD, No. 128.

MENZEL, HERMANN
Kapitaen z. S.

Subject was with the I M until 1943. From 1943 on he was with the Abschnittskommandeur Sylt.

METZING, RICHARD WILHELM PAUL
Gestapo Official

Born on 27 June 1895 in PEINE. Subject came to JAPAN in 1939 where he was an official for the Nazi party. Subject released to PEINE bei HANNOVER, BAHNHOFSTR. 16.

MERKEL
Oblt. Kapitän

Subject was with the I H OS after 1943. Previous to that time he was in ANKARA, position unknown.

SECRET 49

SECRET

MEYER (MAYER?)
Hauptsturmfuehrer

Subject was a representative of the SD in IRAN and worked with Schenker & Co. in TEHERRAN. After the occupation of IRAN by the Allies, he tried to recruit Iranian Army personnel to work for Germany. His expeditions to IRAN were carried out at his request. He was arrested in 1943 in IRAN by the British and brought to a British internment camp in HAIFA. Some 600 Iranians, who were in contact with him, were arrested, but supposedly freed after the end of the war.

MEYER, ALFRED
Newspaperman

Born on 26 April 1903 in KIUKIANG, CHINA. Subject is a professional newspaperman who has resided in CHINA all his life. He has been working for newspapers since he was 19 years of age. He is the son of a German father and a Chinese mother. In December 1941 he joined the staff of an English language newspaper printed in SHANGHAI. This paper was subsidized by the German Foreign Office. Subject was editor for a year and a half and in 1943 he resigned due to ill health. Subject impressed the interrogator as being anti-Nazi. Subject released to BERLIN-SCHOENEBERG, ELSHOLZSTR. 4.

MEYER-ALTEN, CONRAD
Intelligence Agent

Born on 26 February 1896 in LEHE, BREMERHAVEN. Subject worked for the Abwehr in 1939 and handled the information services, observation of foreign vessels and the acquiring of V-men. After 1942 he had the job of obtaining information about foreign agents. Subject held the rank of Hauptgemeinschaftsleiter and Ortsgruppenleiter. Subject released to HANNOVER-BUCHHOLZ, JUTELSTR. 7.

MEYER, WERNER
Embassy Secretary

Born on 2 October 1903 in SCHWERIN, MECKLENBURG. Subject came to NANKING in 1930 as a secretary for the German Embassy. In 1931 he went to MUKDEN in the same capacity and remained there until 1937. From 1937 to 1943 he served in the Consulate in SHANGHAI. In 1943 he was sent to the German Embassy in TOKYO where he remained until the end of the war. Subject is a conscientious "Beamter", who is politically uninterested. He joined the NSDAP in 1937 but held no rank or function. Subject released to HAMBURG 21, ARNDSTR 33.

MICHAELIS
Freg. Kapitän

Subject was with the VI (3) SS Division. This position had nothing to do with the IS.

SECRET 507

SECRET

MINDEWITZ
Hauptmann

Subject was deputy to Oberstleutnant PUTZ. He permitted MANSOUR GHASHGHAI to travel in TURKEY. He was dismissed from his office and sent to the Russians after the arrest of GORECHI. Subject is German, about fifty years of age, grey hair and about six feet tall. He is an invalid from World War I and was last seen in BERLIN toward the end of 1943.

von MITTELSTAEDT, CLAUD
Propagandist

Born on 11 February 1907 in KOENIGSBERG. Subject was in the Orient since 1928 and in the PHILLIPINE ISLANDS from 1932 to 1941. Although not a member of the NSDAP, both the subject and his wife were closely associated with the Nazis. They both played parts in the anti-American propaganda film "Storms Over Bengal". His wife was an American citizen and was married to him to follow the stage in the PHILLIPINES in 1940. She was not repatriated to Germany. Subject released to STAATLICHES DURCHGANGSLAGER, BIETIGHEIM.

MOIZISCH, LUDWIG
Legation Attache

Subject is about thirty-five years of age, medium height, strong physique, broad shouldered and has high cheekbones. Subject worked in the Embassy as an assistant commercial attache and held the rank of SS Sturmbannfuhrer. He is an Austrian, the son of a professional officer of the Austrian Army, and was a member of the illegal Nazi movement in Austria. In 1938 he was among the collaborators of SEYESS-INQUART in VIENNA. In 1940 he was in ISTANBUL and in 1943 he was a member of the Allgemeine SS. Subject was Chief of the SD in ANKARA. He had little previous experience with foreign countries and speaks only poor English and French. A member of the NSDAP. Subject is married and has two children.

MOSANER, ALARICH HARALD
Intelligence Agent

Born on 15 April 1914 in DUESSELDORF. Subject is an Austrian citizen and was a Nazi Youth Leader. He was an official in the German Embassy but was dismissed in June 1945. It was reported that since 1943 he acted as an agent for MEISINGER in KARUIZAWA and maintained close contact with the JAPANESE Police. Transferred to the Austrian Liaison Office in MUNICH on 29 April 1947. Subject released to GRAZ, STYRIA, NEUPAUERWEG 10.

MOYZICH
Legationsrat

Subject was with the VI C/12 (later called VI C/3) HB for TURKEY. He had excellent connections with the Japanese Embassy in ANKARA. Subject co-operated with AOKI of the Japanese Intelligence Service.

SECRET 7

SECRET

MUEGGE, GEORG
Radio Operator

Born on 14 April 1910 in EDEWECHT. Subject was a radio operator on the North German Lloyd ships and came to JAPAN on the SS Scharnhorst. From 1939 to 1945 he was employed by the DNB News Service in TOKYO and in the same capacity for the German Embassy from 1941 to 1945. Subject was a member of the NSDAP. Subject released to EDEWECHT, OLDENBURG.

MUELLER, HANS
Kapitaenleutnant (SDF)

Subject was with I M KO, BULGARIA in 1942. Prior to 1942 he was assistant officer with the Naval Attache in ISTANBUL, but had to leave TURKEY at the request of the Turkish authorities. In 1943 subject was with the AST ATHENS and in 1944 with the I M KO, BULGARIA.

MUENCHOW
Kanzler

Subject was Kanzler of the Consulate General in IZMUR.

MUNZINGER
Obstlt. d. R.

Subject was with the I H OS but resigned in 1944.

NAMBIAR
Staats Minister

Subject was deputy to BOSE in BERLIN in 1942 on orders of the Cds. HEYER was liaison man between NAMBIAR and the Cds until June 1944. NAMBIAR was then succeeded by SS Stubaf SCHUBACK.

NASSENSTEIN
SS Stubaf

Subject was with the VI B HB in PORTUGAL where he maintained contact with the Japanese colony there.

NELSON, ALBERT WILHELM HANS
Councillor

Born on 25 September 1887 in BERLIN. Subject was councillor and section chief in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in BERLIN. He was a member of the German Economic Mission in JAPAN where he arrived on 25 April 1941. Subject released to BERLIN-FRIEDENAU, WIELANDSTR. 43, in BERLIN early in 1945. At the present time he is probably near his home in MUNICH.

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SECRET

NEUBER von NEUBERG, ERNST
Charge d'affairs

Born on 19 September 1882 in KIEL. Subject was a former intelligence agent. He was named on the first priority repatriation list No. 1, and was repatriated to GERMANY as an agent on 19 May 1946 by plane. From the files it is reported that subject was with the OTTO service of the Wehrmacht which was one of the three organizations charged with German black market purchasing in FRANCE. He was also in charge of UVA (price control units of German Economic organizations in FRANCE). He had connections with the Spanish officials. Subject's lawyer is the Minister of Agriculture and Frima de Rivera's nephew. It is also reported that he was mixed up with a very shabby criminal case. Subject was released to Schneidt bei Lichtenfeld, near BAMBERG.

NEUMANN
Colonel

Subject is about thirty-five years of age, tall, military appearance and has black hair. In 1934 he joined the German Air Force as a professional officer and was trained as a fighter pilot. During the war he became one of the best known German fighter pilots and received quick promotions. For several years he was commander of the "Jagdgeschwader 27", which fought in AFRICA during the successful period of Rommel's offensive. At the end of the war he was in ITALY (Jagdfuehrer Italien) with headquarters in VERONA. He was not a party member. Subject comes from SIEBENBUERGEN.

NIEBUHR
Naval Kapitän

Subject was high in Abwehr circles. He was Naval Attache in BUENOS AIRES from 1939 to 1943 during which time he was chief of operations for the Abwehr on shipping information service. In 1943, he came to BERLIN and received a position in Abwehr headquarters. Subject was last seen in BERLIN in February of 1945.

von NIEDERMAYER
Generalleutnant

Subject was Chief of the Wehrpolitisches Institut of the BERLIN University. In World War I he led an expedition to AFGHANISTAN in order to win EMIR HABIBULLAH for GERMANY. While there, he made the acquaintance of the GHASHGHAI brothers. Subject went to the Russian front in the beginning of 1943. He was involved in the plot against HITLER and was sentenced to death for his part in it. This sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. Subject is about fifty years of age, five feet seven inches tall and has dark hair. He comes from BAVARIA and was last seen in BERLIN early in 1943. At the present time he is probably near his home in MUNICH.

SECRET 53

SECRET

NIEMOELLER, PAUL
Assistant Military Attache

Born on 5 June 1894. Subject came to JAPAN in 1941 on a blockade runner in order to advise Japanese war industry on modern production methods. He was a colonel in the Wehrmacht. Upon arrival in JAPAN he was furnished with an office by the Japanese Army, and with some thirty German engineers, picked from the German community, advised Japanese engineers on the art of explosives. Subject was an expert in high explosive ammunition and the inventor of very effective anti-tank projectiles. A more detailed report can be obtained from EUCOM Interrogation Section. Subject was transferred to BERURSEL on 15 December 1947. Future residence; GIFHORN.

OBERMUELLER
Intelligence Agent

Subject was an executive in the Naval Espionage Department, KOSP. Also in FRANCE. During 1943 and 1944, he was assistant to the chief of Naval Espionage Department, KOSP, BALZER. After June 1944 he succeeded BALZER. He was last seen in MADRID in October 1944.

OBLADEN, MICHAEL
Kapitaenleutnant

Subject was with the MEK KAVALLA. From 1943 on he was with Kampverband der Kleinkampffahrzeuge under Vice Admiral HEYE.

OBORIL, ANTON
Teletype Operator

Born on 22 July 1911 in VIENNA. From 1938 to 1939 subject was with the Legion Condor in SPAIN and from 1944 to 1946 with the Bureau Plankert as a teletype operator. Subject released to VIENNA.

OVERBECK, KARL
Kanzler

Born on 26 August 1909 in STRANDBERG. Subject served with the German Foreign Service in various positions as follows:

1933-1934 Student in PARIS
1934-1935 Diplomatic Attache, German Foreign Office, BERLIN
1935-1937 Diplomatic Attache, German Embassy, HELSINKI, FINLAND
1937-1940 Secretary of Legation, German Embassy, BUDAPEST
1940-1942 Kanzler of Legation, German Foreign Office, BERLIN
1944-1945 Kanzler of Legation, German Embassy, FASANO, ITALY

The interrogation report revealed that subject is a very nationalistic type who sees nothing wrong in the dreams of a German dominated Europe. Subject released to GMUND, TEGERNSEE, OBB.

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PABST, WALTER
Newspaper Correspondent

Born on 19 March 1907 in DARMSTADT. From 1933 to 1938 subject worked for the publishing house Scherr-Verlag in BERLIN in the capacity of an editor. From 1938 to 1944 he worked as their foreign correspondent in ROME. From 1944 to 1945 he worked with the German Consulate in FLORENCE and MILAN in the press departments. Subject held the rank of Blockleiter in the NSDAP since 1941. Subject released to GEISLINGEN, BISMARCKSTR. 18.

PANHORST, KARL
Major

Born on 12 August 1899 in EIKEL, WESTFALEN. Subject was the General Secretary of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut and from 1937 to 1939 was employed as writer on scientific and historical subjects in BERLIN. From 1939 to 1940 was an Air Corps Communications Officer. From 1940 to 1945 he was with the OKW in BARCELONA. From 1933 to 1937 subject was a member of the NSDAP but was dropped from the party as being politically undependable. Subject held the rank of major in I I of the Abwehr. He has been loosely connected with the Army since 1935 when he participated in maneuvers. Subject made the impression of being absolutely sincere and being willing to cooperate. Subject was accurate and could be helpful. Subject released to BERLIN, FASANENSTR. 5.

PARTL
Major

Subject was deputy of Oberstleutnant PUTZ for a short time. Later on he was supposedly a representative of Abwehr II in ROME. Subject comes from AUGSBURG. He is about thirty-five years of age, five feet seven inches tall and has dark blond hair.

PAUL, GOTTFRIED
Major

Born on 9 June 1896 in BERLIN. From 1939 to 1940 subject was working for the OKW, Abwehr I H. In 1944 was transferred to BARCELONA and was the head of the I H in SPAIN. His duties consisted of obtaining information from FRANCE and NORTH AFRICA. Other information concerning any of the other Allied nations were none of his concern. Subject never admits having used and relayed those messages, when they happened to fall into his hands. A more detailed report can be obtained from EUCOM Interrogation Section. Subject released to DORTMUND-HASSELT (Erlenkamp)

PETERS, WALTHER
Salesman

Born on 11 October 1900 in HAMBURG. From 1930 to 1941 he worked in NEW YORK as a machinery salesman, finally establishing his own business selling textile machinery. From 1941 until 1944 he worked for German news agencies in TOKYO. He was active in Nazi organizations in NEW YORK. By his own statement he became an American citizen for business reasons. He arranged to resume German citizenship in 1944. Subject released to HAMBURG 30, GABRIELSTR. 7.

SECRET 35

SECRET

PFAU, HELMUT
Paymaster

Born on 9 March 1901 in BERLIN. From 1941 to 1944 subject worked for the German Embassy in SPAIN and from 1944 to 1946 for the German Consulate in BARCELONA. Subject was working as paymaster for the Abwehr. He is of no interest. Subject released to BERLIN - TEMPLEHOF, BURKHARDSTR 15.

PHEIFFER, EHRICH Dr.
Freg. Kapitän

Subject was with NEST Brest in 1941, II Leiter AST Leitstelle, PARIS, 1942, I M BERLIN in 1943 and Kommandeur des Meldegebiets Naher Osten in 1944. Through I L, taken to LIVERPOOL in June 1944 on board the Drottningholm.

PIEKENBROCK, HANS
Generalmajor

Subject was Chef of Abwehr I until 1943. In 1943 he took over a Frontkommando. Cover name: PIERBURG.

PLANKERT, HANS HEINZE
Chief of Wire Tapping Service

Born on 29 June 1919 in DUISBURG. Subject was in charge of the famous wire tapping service. His last assignment was with the German Embassy in MADRID. A complete and detailed report can be obtained from EUCOM Interrogation Section. Subject was transferred to OBERSURSEL on 26 May 1946.

von PLESSEN, JOHANN Baron
Councillor

Born on 10 July 1890 in FIUME, ITALY. Subject served in various positions in the Foreign Service as follows:

1931-1935 Secretary to the Legation, Foreign Office, BERLIN
1935-1943 Councillor to the Embassy, ROME
1943-1945 Councillor to the Embassy with the title of Minister.

Subject was in charge of the foreign diplomats in northern ITALY in VENICE and BELLAGGIO. The interrogation report revealed that subject is a diplomat of long standing. During the interrogation he definitely proved himself an enemy of the foreign politics of Nazi Germany. Subject released to BERLIN, LESSINGSTR. 54.

Subject was born in 1890 in Fiume, Italy. He was faithful to his duties and gained a promotion to the rank of Councillor. Subject was a member of the party membership and subsequent appointment as chairman of the German colony in Fiume. For many years previous to the Third Reich, subject's avoidance of party affiliations was a means of keeping out of politics. It was the typical German attitude of "Nein, danke".

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PROBST, WERNER
Blockleiter

Born on 11 June 1905 in STETTIN. Subject's first foreign service was in the Embassy in BERN where he served as secretary. From 1931 until 1932 he was in CALCUTTA. From 1932 to 1940 he served in various countries in the Far East. In 1940 he came to KOBE, JAPAN and then to the Embassy in TOKYO. Subject was in charge of the petty cash and bookkeeper for minor financial matters. His duties were strictly routine. When subject was in TEHERAN in 1936 he came a party member and after he came to BATAVIA in 1939 he became a blockleiter. He was also a blockleiter in TOKYO, while he was serving there. According to the recommendation of the interrogator subject can not be considered as an activist, but rather a follower. Subject released to BREMEN, LANGMARCKSTR 287.

PUTZ
Oberstleutnant

Subject was Gruppenleiter in Abwehr II for the Near East from 1941 to early in 1944. He was supposedly murdered by the SD because he aided the GHASHQ* HATS, in escaping from Germany. Subject is from BAVARIA and his family resides in VIENNA. Subject is about fifty years of age, five feet seven inches tall, and has dark hair and round face.

RAHN, RUDOLF Dr.
Ambassador

Born on 16 March 1900 in ULM, DONAU. Subject became Ambassador to ITALY only through his Nazi connections. Subject is well known and further information can be obtained through EUCOM Interrogation Section. At the present time he is being held at NURNBERG in the Palace of Justice.

RAUSCH
Korv, Kapitaen d. R

Subject was a specialist on the Adriatic with the I M AST VIENNA. In 1944 he was sent to the AST SALZBURG.

RECK, WALTER

Subject was a specialist on the Bosphorus. He worked for ZAEHRINGER.

REISINGER, HEINRICH
Consul

Born on 6 January 1886 in RIMHORN, ODENWALD. Subject has spent most of his career in the diplomatic service in ITALY. He was faithful to his duties for twenty-three years when he finally gained a promotion to the rank of Consul. Subject explains away his 1933 party membership and subsequent membership appointment as Amtswalter by pointing to his position as chairman of the German colony in ROME, for many years previous to the Third Reich. He claims that his acceptance of party affiliations was a means of keeping that position. Actually, it was the typical German sense of "Beamtenpflicht".

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which prompted so many German officials without any particular political conscience to play ball with the new team. Subject was awarded the "Goldene Parteiabzeichen" on the occasion of Hitler's visit to ROME in 1938. Hitler made the award on the spot without previous arrangements when he remembered REISINGER as the only German diplomat from ITALY who came to visit him in 1921 to tell the leader about MUSSOLINI's regime. Subject released to GIESSEN, WILHELMSTR 12.

REITZIG, MARGARETE
Stenographer

Born on 31 July 1915 in PEKING. Subject was a stenographer in the German Consulate in YOKAHAMA. She was a member of the NSDAP. Subject released to MOELLN-LAUBURG (SCHLESWEG-HOLSTEIN), HAUPTSTR.

RENSONET
Commercial Attache

Subject is about fifty years of age and has white hair. Subject is very correct and modest in conduct and prefers to stay in the background. He appears to be industrious and has a very wide range of knowledge. He is married. Subject speaks Turkish and lived in ISTANBUL prior to World War I. He worked in the Embassy for many years and since 1943 was an official in the Foreign Office. Subject was a party member without much conviction.

REUSCHENBACH, ALFONS
Vice Consul

Born on 30 September 1902 in ST. GOARSHAUSEN. Subject served with the German Foreign Service as follows:

1927-1930	Diplomatic service after he finished courses at DUESSELDORF and BERLIN Universities
1930-1931	Charge d'affaires in COLUMBIA
1931-1934	Secretary of the German Delegation to the League of Nations
1934-1936	Secretary in the Foreign Service in SOUTH AFRICA
1936-1938	Vice Consul, German Embassy, MEMEL
1938-1945	Vice Consul, BARCELONA, SPAIN

Subject was never in the party, and as can be seen from above, is a diplomat of long standing. Subject released to FRANKFURT-SCHWANENHEIM, SAARBRUECKENSTR 51.

von RHEINBACH, FREIHERR
V-Man

Subject was with the VI-B in SPAIN and kept in close contact with Japanese Ambassador SUMA. Cover name: SILBERPFEIL

SECRET 18

SECRET

RICHTER, OTTO Dr.
V-Man

Subject was manager of the OSTASIATISCHER VEREIN in HAMBURG and also edited the OST ASIATISCHE RUNDSCHAU, the journal of German firms interested in Eastern Asia. He furnished the VI C/4 with valuable information about MANCHUKUO. Since there was no East Asia business during the war, VI C/4 planned for very close cooperation with RICHTER after the war. It was to receive not only the large number of his contacts in Eastern Asia, but also those in STAATS RAT HELFFERICH, for whom RICHTER had worked as a secretary. HELFFERICH had been in Eastern Asia and had concluded several trade agreements while he was there.

RIED, FRIEDRICH
Consul

Born on 18 September 1891 in FRANKFURT, MAIN. Subject arrived in JAPAN from the UNITED STATES in 1940 and was appointed Consul in KOBE. Subject released to BRAMSCH bei OSNABRUECK, BREUELSTR 20.

RIPKEN, Dr.
Geheimrat

Subject was the Leiter of the Wirtschaftspolitische Abteilung for IRAN, TURKEY and AFGHANISTAN in the Auswaertige Amt. He is forty-eight years of age, six feet two inches tall and has dark blond hair. He was last seen in the AUSWAERTIGE AMT in the end of 1943.

ROCKSTROCH, JOACHIM Dr.
Businessman

Born on 18 May 1899 in BUNZLAU. Subject was in JAPAN since 1928. He joined the NSDAP in 1938. Subject came to JAPAN as managing director of Titan Kogyo Kabushiki Kaiasha in UBE, YAMAGUCHI-KIN, affiliate of Titan G.m.b.H. At the expiration of his contract subject was unable to return to Germany on account of the war in RUSSIA. Subject moved to TOKYO and became a member of the board of directors of Titan Kogyo K.. In 1941 subject was reputed to have been asked by Col NIEMOELLER to join the German engineers of JAPAN to carry out research concerning the Japanese government and private firms in matters related to war production. Subject released to LEVERKUSEN-WIESDORF, BEZ. DUESSELDORF.

SECRET

SECRET

RUEGGERBERG
Vice Consul

Subject is sixty-seven years of age, has white hair, heavy build and is five feet nine inches tall. He was the German Vice Consul in BARCELONA and in charge of Abwehr activities there (I Wi). Subject was in the Abwehr in the first World War and later went to SPAIN as a representative of the I.G. Farbenindustrie. Identification: AMENDE.

RUFF
Leutnant

Subject was in charge of all Abw II activities in TURKEY until 1942. He was stationed with the German Consulate General at ISTANBUL. While in TURKEY he established a net of Arab agents but was discovered and had to leave the country. During 1942 and 1943 he was with KO BULGARIA, early 1944 with FAT 217/218, and in the fall of 1944 with Leitstelle SO in command of a FAT. Cover name: CASSIUS.

SACHS, HANS GEORG
Consulate General

Born on 9 June 1911 in LANGENOELS MRS. LAUBAN, SCHLESIEEN. Subject held various positions in the German Foreign Service as follows:

1938 Subject was working with the Reichswirtschaftsministerium
1940 Entered the Foreign Office, BERLIN
1941 Appointed as Secretary to the Legation in the Foreign Office
1943 Secretary to the Legation with the German Embassy in ROME
1944 Worked with the German Consulate in FLORENZ
1945 German Consulate General in MILAN

Subject made a sincere impression on the interrogator. Subject released to GUT GEISBERG, GELLNHAUSEN.

SANDNER, ERICH
V-Man

Subject was a V-Man with AST HAMBURG. From 1943 on he was probably a V-Man for the SD. Subject is about sixty years of age, five feet eight inches tall, deeply lined face, blue eyes, thinning hair, wears fairly strong glasses and has a very lazy appearance.

SCHREIBER, ALOIS Dr.

Born on 30 March 1898 in AUGSBURG. Subject's last assignment was Wissenschaftlicher Hilfsarbeiter at the German Embassy in PORTUGAL. Subject was transferred to MISC on 25 April 1946. All information and interrogation report can be obtained from EUCOM, Interrogation Section. no indication that he ever

parted. In 1941 he was in Spain from at least August 1941 to April 1945 during which period he was in command of the K.D.M., SPAIN. Subject was an agent of A.E.S.T. (EINER) and provided information for that organization to the UNITED STATES. At the time he was apprehended he was in possession of a forged passport, No. 534, issued in BARCELONA in 1944. Subject released to MISC on 25 April 1946.

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SECRET

SCHABEL

V-Man

Subject was a merchant and OSHIMA's adviser on German correspondence. He was also V-Man for Gruppe VI Kult.

SCHADE

Commander

Subject is about fifty years of age, has grey hair, narrow face and is good looking in appearance. He is well educated, has good contacts, character, a little outspoken and lives a reserved life. He was reserve officer, but before World War I he joined the German Navy as a professional officer. He served at the Naval Attache in ISTANBUL as adjutant in 1941. Later on he retired and went into private business. Subject was very sceptical of party doctrines and was not a party member.

SCHAEFER

Leutnant

Subject was deputy of Korvetten Kapitaen SCHUELER in Abwehr I.

SCHAEFER, ERICH

Lt MA d. R.

Subject was assistant officer with I M OS since 1942. He has good knowledge of Persian as he worked there from 1942 with JUNKERS. Cover name: PASTEUR.

SCHAEFER, KURT

Secretary

Born on 21 June 1900 in ZEREST. Subject was secretary at the German Consulate in KOBE, JAPAN. Member of the NSDAP. Subject released to STAATLICHES DURCHGANGSLAGE, BIETIGHEIM.

SHAROKH, SHABARRAM

V-Man

Subject was a V-Man for I M Berlin and after 1943 for the ME ISTANBUL. He is about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches tall, athletic figure, black hair, black eyes, wears glasses and has a small moustache. Subject is a Zoroastrian.

SCHAUINSLAND, WALTER Dr.

Abwehr Agent

Born on 21 March 1893 in BREMEN. Subject formerly lived in the UNITED STATES where he became a naturalized citizen. He holds a certificate of discharge from the U.S. Armed Forces, dated 1927, as well as a U.S. passport, which, since he left that country clandestinely, contains no indication that he ever departed. In MADRID he was living from at least August 1944 to April 1945 during which period he was in contact with K.D.M. SPAIN. Subject was an agent of N.E.S.T. BREMEN and proceeded on a mission for that organization to the UNITED STATES. At the time he was apprehended he was in possession of a U.S. passport, a forged German passport, No. 531, issued in BARCELONA in 1943. Subject released to BREMEN, HUMBOLDSTR. 21.

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SCHELLERT, GERHARD
General Konsul I

Born on 28 September 1887 in FARSLEBEN. Subject held various positions with the German Foreign Service as follows:

1931-1932 Consulate in PRESSBURG
1932-1934 Gesandtschaftsrat of Embassy, BUENOS AIRES
1935-1939 Legationsrat, BERLIN
1939-1940 General Konsul I Klasse, ANTWERP
1940-1941 General Konsul II Klasse, Deutsche Handelsgesellschaft, WIESBADEN.
1942-1943 General Konsul I Klasse, BERLIN
1943-1945 General Konsul I Klasse, VENICE

Subject had been a member of the Deutsche Corps since 1920. He became a member of the NSDAP only in 1943 after considerable pressure. During interrogation he impressed the interrogator as a typical "Berufsbeamter" who stayed as far away as possible from the party. By virtue of his seniority and not because of his party connections, did promotions come through for him. In the opinion of the interrogator he is a person of high intelligence. Subject released to BERLIN NW 87, FLOTHOWSTR. 9.

SCHENKER-ANGERER
Major d.L.d.R.

Subject is about fifty years of age, of medium height and has grey hair. He comes from a well known Viennese family and served in World War I as a reserve officer in the Austrian army. His forebearers were the promoters of the prominent Schenker transport and shipping company, and until 1938 he was on the board of this company. He was married to a renowned Hungarian opera singer of the Vienna Hofoper. Subject was Chief of the I Luft of KO Near East in ISTANBUL. He was recalled from ISTANBUL in 1944 and not employed again in the I.S. It was rumored that he was involved in the Austrian Widerstandsbewegung.

SCHOECHLIN, OTTO
Funker

Born on 16 July 1910 in EMMENDINGEN, BADEN. From May 1939 to November 1939 he was with the German Air Corps as Funker. In the same year he was transferred to Nachrichten-Rgt. 10/3 in BELGIUM and FRANCE. In 1942 he was sent to SPAIN and worked in the monitoring office which was located in the air attache's office. Subject was released to LOERRACH, BADEN, FLACHLANDSTR. 4.

SCHLOBIS

Subject was Deputy of Geheimrat Dr. MELCHERS in the Orientabteilung. Subject is forty years of age, six feet tall, slim, has dark blond hair and has a long face. He was last seen in BERLIN in the beginning of 1942.

SECRET 62

SECRET

RODE

Lieutenant General

Subject is about fifty years of age, medium build, has grey hair and wears glasses. Subject appears to be very intelligent, is highly educated and has an excellent family background. He is married and has five children. Subject is a professional Infantry officer and has a reputation as a military writer. He was known as an expert on Turkish and Near East subjects having served as an infantry officer in the Turkish army during the Balkan War in 1912 and also during World War I. Subject has excellent connections and the confidence of the Turkish General Staff. In 1936 he was appointed Military Attache in the German Embassy in ANKARA and until 1938 he acted as Military Attache in ATHENS, BAGDAD and TEHERAN. He was not a party member.

ROEHREKE, HEINRICH
Consul General

Born on 20 March 1910 in HANKOW, CHINA. Subject was acting Consul General in HANKOW at the close of the war and an ardent Nazi and organizer until the surrender. Upon the announcement of the death of Hitler he held huge demonstrations in observance and ordered the attendance of the German community. During the interrogation subject made a bad impression on the interrogator. Subject released to University of TUBINGEN. Information was obtained from the American Consulate General in SHANGHAI, CHINA, dated 15 September 1947. The same information was directed to the Honorable Secretary of State, WASHINGTON, D.C.

ROEMER

Leutnant

Subject was employed in the Consulate at ISKENDERON. He also belonged to the KO ISTANBUL. Cover name: ANTONIUS.

ROEMER

Sonderfuehrer

Subject is about thirty-five years of age, medium build and height and has dark hair. He is married. He was manager of the KO branch in Alexandrette and considered reliable. He was formerly a teacher of philology.

RUECKER, ELEONORE

Secretary

Born on 26 July 1902 in KLEIN FLOTTBECK. Subject has been in the consular service in NEW ZEALAND and SOUTH AFRICA. She came to KOBE, JAPAN in 1940 and became secretary to Mr. BALZER the Consul General. It was reported that she was a confirmed Nazi. Subject released to HAMBURG-KLEIN FLOTTBECK BARON-VOGHTSTR. 63.

SECRET 63

SECRET

SCHLATTERER, ALFRED
V-Man

Born on 26 December 1897 in FREIBURG. From 1937 to 1939 subject was in the Legion Condor. Illness forced him to retire in 1939 and in 1943 he was assigned to Abwehr I L. He went to MALORCA in February of 1945 and was transferred to the I M. Subject's duties in the Abwehr were that of a clerk and later on as a V-Man. Subject released to FREIBURG, BREISGAU, FABRIKSTR. 29.

SCHNIEDER, GUSTAV
Consular Secretary

Born on 17 October 1885 in NEUSTADT, OBERSCHLESIEIN. For many years subject was in charge of the Embassy pay office. He was consular secretary and an official in the NSDAP, Politischer Leiter Landesgruppe, JAPAN. Subject was entrusted with the supervision of all German officials in JAPAN, CHINA and MANCHURIA. In his capacity he wrote qualifications for the Nazi party for all these officials. Subject released to STAATLICHES, DURCHGANGLAGER, BIETIGHEIM.

SCHOENINGER, WERNER MAX WILHELM (STOLLBERG, WERNER: BARENDT-SCHNEIDER, AMBERG)
Espionage Agent

Born on 19 May 1905 in NUREMBERG. The following information was obtained through the U.S. Embassy, MEXICO on 23 August 1946. Subject has travelled extensively in EUROPE, UNITED STATES and MEXICO and has served several sentences for violations of criminal status in GERMANY and other countries in EUROPE. His records reflect that he has financed his operations in the past through clever swindles and has likewise been guilty of selling fraudulent passports. The interrogation revealed that the subject was also working as a British agent. Subject first entered MEXICO on 28 April 1939. He was travelling at that time under the name of BARENDT-SCHNEIDER on a fraudulent British passport, issued in this name. On 23 August 1939 he entered the United States, and arranged his emigration status to MEXICO and reentered MEXICO under his true name. Subject was closely associated with EDGAR HILGERT, leader of the group of German espionage agents in MEXICO. Subject was at one time interned by the Mexican government as a dangerous German national. When subject was released he was placed under close surveillance of local U. S. Intelligence. Subject released to MUNICH, DACHAUERSTR. 17.

SCHMITZ, Dr.
Adjutant

Subject was adjutant to SS Gruppenfuehrer SCHELLENBERG. No description available. Subject was a favored man and received high promotion. Subject was chief of the Gruppe in BERLIN. Subject was released to MUNICH, DACHAUERSTR. 17.

SECRET 64

SECRET

SCHMUCK, HEINZ (alias SINGER, MANOLI, FINK)
Police Attache

Born on 21 January 1909 in HAGEN, WESTFALEN. Subject was Police Attache to the German Embassy in SPAIN. A brief history of his career is as follows:

1931-1933	Employed by Schutzpolizei at KREFELD
1933-1934	Landespolizei
1934-1936	Landespolizei DUESSELDORF, Oberwachtmeister
1936-1937	Transferred to passport section in BREMEN because of his knowledge of Spanish
1937-1939	Went to Spain with Legion Condor, Geheime Feldpolizei. While serving in Spain he was transferred to Amt 4, Gestapo from the Schutzpolizei
1939-1940	Gestapo, DUESSELDORF
1940-1941	Transferred to SPAIN

Besides his police duties subject collected intelligence information and it is believed that he was the head of all German agents working for the SD. Subject was a member of the Allgemeine SS, Obersturmfuehrer. Member of the Gestapo as Kriminalkommissar. Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 7 November 1946. Subject released to HAGEN, WESTFALEN.

SCHROBITZ, BRUNO ALBERT OTTO
Secretary

Born on 3 November 1900 in BERLIN. Subject was secretary to Consul General BALZER. He was a member of the NSDAP. Subject released to GRUENBERG, OBERHESSEN.

SCHUBACK
SS Sturmbannfuehrer

Subject is about thirty-four years of age, six feet two inches tall, slim, has a long face and has dark blond hair. He was Gruppenleiter of the SD for the Orient. A fanatical Nazi, brutal and reckless. At one time he was supposedly police chief in the Baltic countries and is wanted by the Russians because of his atrocities in the Baltic region. Subject was one of the organizers of the plane expedition to IRAN.

SCHUCHARDT
Lieutenant Colonel

Subject was a member of the General Staff. He is thirty years of age, tall and slim, has fair hair and is abrupt in his behavior. He is married and is a professional soldier. Subject enjoyed a favorable career and received quick promotions. He was a party member and chief of the Attache Gruppe in BERLIN. Subject died in action in 1945. He was Secretary to the

SECRET 6-1

SECRET

SCHUEKING, PAUL
Consular Secretary

The interrogation revealed that subject is the type of a follower and not an activist. Under Bundeskanzler Dollfus/seipel and Schusning he was a member of the Vaterlaendische Front. After the Anschluss he joined the party. Subject released to VIENNA.

SCHUELER
Korvetten Kapitaen

Subject is fifty years of age, short and stocky and has grey hair. He served in World War I as a reserve officer in the German navy. Subject worked for KO Abwehr while posing as Vice Consul in SMYRNA. Before 1945 he was at headquarters IM in BERLIN. Subject employed many Iranian agents and before the war he was engaged in export and import trade to and from IRAN, where he spent many years. Subject was also Gruppenleiter in Marine Abt of Abwehr I.

SCHUELER, GIDEON RICHARD WERNER
Intelligence Officer

Born on 29 June 1894 in ERFURT. Subject was a naval officer of World War I. During this war he worked as intelligence officer and was in charge of Referatsleiter IM/OS in connection with PERSIA and the Vice Consul in IZMIR. During the interrogation subject proved to be reliable and cooperative and has classed himself as violently anti-communistic.

SCHUELER, HEINRICH
?

Born on 27 August 1903 in SCHWELM. Subject was employed at the German Library of Information in NEW YORK as Librarian. He resigned his position at the library in April 1941 and travelled to JAPAN intending to return to GERMANY. On his arrival in May 1941, he was asked by the German Embassy in TOKYO to remain in JAPAN as an employee of the Embassy. His duties are said to have consisted of gathering information concerning Germany's progress in the war from DNB and Japanese newspapers. Dr. SCHULZE was head of the cultural department of the German Embassy. In June 1944 subject was transferred to the coding department of the Embassy. Subject released to the German Red Cross, LUDWIGSBURG.

SCHUETTERLE, WILHELM
Consular Secretary

Born on 24 October 1902 in KEHL, SONTHEIM. From 1941 to 1943 subject entered the Foreign Office, BERLIN and was sent to the German Consulate in NEPAL as Secretary to the Consulate. In 1943 he was Secretary to the German Consulate in BOZEN. From 1943 to 1945 he was Secretary to the German Consulate General in MILAN. Before 1933 subject was a member of

SECRET 66

SECRET

the SPD. From 1933 to 1945 he was a member of the NSDAP and became Kreishauptstellenleiter in 1936. 1933 to 1934 he was SA Sturmmann. He was also Foerderndes Mitglied of the SS. The interrogation revealed that the subject was and still is most likely an opportunist. He seemingly does not have the character to hold any ideas or opinions which would harm his personal position. This is evidenced by his quick switch from the SPD to the NSDAP at the moment of the Machtuebernahme. Subject released to COBURG, ECKARDTBERG 12.

SCHULZ, EVA
Stenotypist

Born on 5 May 1891 in TAUER, LAUSITZ. Subject was a stenotypist at the Consulate in JAPAN. She was a member of the NSDAP. Subject released to STAATLICHES DURCHGANGSLAGER, BIETIGHEIM.

SCHULZE
Major d.L. d. R.

Subject stayed secretly in PERSIA from 1941 on.

SCHULZE, BERTRAM Dr.
Consul

TA3R12

Subject was Consul in TEBRIS, IRAN until the break of diplomatic relations between GERMANY and IRAN. He was chief of the German Military Mission to the GHASHGHAI in southern IRAN. Subject was turned over to the British by the GHASHGHAI in 1944 but exchanged for a British subject in January 1945. He returned to GERMANY and became the Chief of Abwehr, SALZBURG.

SCHULZE, REINHOLD
Propogandist

Born on 28 October 1905 in BREMEN. Subject arrived in JAPAN in February 1941. He became the chief of the cultural section of the Embassy. Subject was a propagandist with Japanese youth and intellectuals. Subject was a fanatic Nazi and NSDAP member. He held the rank of Obergebietsfuehrer in the Hitler Youth. He was transferred to Camp 77 on 8 June 1948. Subject released to HAMBURG-GROSSFLOTTBECK, FREYTAGSTR. 2.

SCHULZE, WILHELM
Journalist

Born on 26 September 1896 in HAMBURG. Subject was foreign correspondent for Deutscher Verlag. Subject released to German Red Cross LUDWIGSBURG.

SCHUPP
Secretary

Subject was secretary to Consul WUSSOW in TRABZON. He supplied ISTANBUL with daily weather reports by WT.

SECRET 67

SCHWABEGGER, FLORIAN
Unteroffizier

WT operator in VARNA.

SCHWEIZER, HERBERT HANS
Intelligence Agent

Born on 17 September 1902 in HEIDELBERG. Subject was imprisoned in October 1945 because of his long record as an SD agent and because of a charge of his impersonating an American intelligence agent. He has dual citizenship-- German and Swiss. Subject released to Zurich, SWITZERLAND.

SCHWARTZ, ROSA
?

Born on 30 August 1880 in KRIM, RUSSIAN. Subject was in JAPAN early in 1935. She joined KOLCHAK's White Russians after World War I. Later she returned to GERMANY and joined the Nazi party. It was reported that she worked for the Police Attache MEISINGER and MOSANA in JAPAN. Subject released to German Red Cross, LUDWIGSBURG.

SEILER, JULIUS
Councillor, Press Attache

Subject is about forty-two years of age, tall, has dark hair, is good looking in appearance, intelligent and is interested in music. He was a Kreisleiter in the Nuremberg area. He is not a professional diplomat, yet he was appointed Press Attache in ANKARA without having any schooling for this work. Subject is a convinced party member.

SEYDEL, HANS
Vice Consul

Born on 25 December 1903 in BERLIN. Subject served in the German Foreign Service as follows:

- 1939 Attache in the Foreign Office, BERLIN. Later that same year he was assigned to the German Legation in BAGDAD as Legationsekreter. Toward the end of the year he was transferred to the German Consulate in LIBAU as Vice Consul.
- 1940 Subject was transferred to the Foreign Office, BERLIN as Legationsekreter and then reassigned to the Consulate General in Batum as Vice Consul.
- 1941 Returned to the Foreign Office in BERLIN as Legationsekreter.

SECRET

Subject studied Arabic in his spare time and now considers himself an Arabist. Subject is not a career diplomat and his entry into the civil service was arranged by chance. Subject released to LANGHEIMSTEINER, SCHLOSSGUT.

SOKOL, FRANZ
Korv. Kapitaen

Subject was with the I M AST VIENNA until 1942, AST ATHENS until 1943 and with KO PORTUGAL until the end of the war. Subject wrote a well-known book on "Oesterreich-Ungarische Kriegsmarine waehrend des Weltkrieges".

SOMMER, ERNST AUGUST
Propogandist

Born on 11 August 1902 in HILDENSHEIM. Subject was a correspondent for the Europa Presse in 1938. Later he was the TOKYO manager for the Trans-ocean News Agency. His wife, LUCIL, is an American. Subject was released to LUDWIGSBURG, GERMANY.

SPAHN, FRANZ JOSEPH
?

Born on 29 May 1911 in STRASSBURG, ELSASS. Subject came to JAPAN in 1943 as "General Nazi Chief" for EAST ASIA, JAPAN, CHINA, MANCHURIA and the PHILLIPINES. He managed Nazi organizations in SOUTH AFRICA before the war. He was a member of the "Committee for Evacuation of Foreigners from Military Zones". Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 28 June 1947. Subject released to WOHLDORF, POST SCHEESSEEL, HANOVER.

von SPINDLER, ERASMUS FRIEDRICH JOACHIM
Ministerialkanzler

Born on 28 June 1889 in LANGENSELBOLD. Subject came to JAPAN in April 1941. He was chief of section, Ministry of Economics, BERLIN. Member of the German Economics Delegation for EAST ASIA. Subject released to BIELEFELD.

STEINBICHL, WOLFGANG
Legationssekretar

Born on 21 May 1912 in TEPLITZ, SCHONEAU. Subject was in the German Embassy in ITALY as Legationssekretar. Leave of absence was given him to join the SS and within a short time he received the rank of a Obersturmfuehrer in the Waffen-SS. He is classified as most dangerous, and his promotion in his diplomatic career was only given on account of his party membership. He was transferred to Camp 74 for denazification on 7 November 1946.

SECRET 6 9

SECRET

STILLE
Consul

Subject is thirty-five years of age, average build, light hair, fair complexion, energetic and is very sociable. He was a member of the Allgemeine SS and in close contact with the SD; and served as a member of the German Legation in BELGRADE and in 1942 was sent to the Consulate General's office in ISTANBUL. Subject was married to the daughter of Staatminister MEISSNER. A party member and had close contact with the party.

STOTZ Dr.

Subject worked in the cultural section of the broadcasting station for the Far East. He was well informed about the Iranians, Turks and Philipinos who broadcasted over the German radio. He was at one time interned by the British.

TENKHOFF, BERNHARD
Engineer

Subject is of German-Chinese parentage. He was a lecturer (Dozent) at the Technische Hochschule in PEKING and also built various power installations ON CHINA. Subject had excellent connections in leading Chinese circles. Subject comes from BERLIN-LICHTERFELDS.

THIEL, FRIDOLIN ANTON EMANUEL WILLI
Interpreter

Born on 3 August 1906 in SCHWERIN. Subject was an interpreter for the German Embassy Staff in TOKYO. Subject released to the German Red Cross, LUDWIGSBURG.

TRETTNER, HERMANN
Interpreter

Born on 23 June 1906 in NEUNKIRCHEN. Subject was an interpreter for the Abwehr and Gestapo in SPAIN. The interrogation revealed that subject is an opportunist who would most likely work with anyone who happened to be in the drivers seat. He admitted that he was also connected with the Gestapo and Abwehr and worked with American Intelligence under a Mr. Doyle. Subject released to WANGEN, ALLGAU, HOCHGRATWEG 10.

TRISKA, HELMUT Dr.
Gesnadschaftsrat

Born on 10 February 1912 in KNITTERFELD. Subject is classified by American authorities as most dangerous. He was promoted in his diplomatic career only on account of his party membership. He was a Sturmbannfuhrer in the Allgemeine SS, Sturmbannfuhrer in the SA, Gauamtsleiter and Kreisamtsleiter. He was in possession of the "Goldene Partei-Abzeichen" and H. J. Ehrenzeichen. During the interrogation subject impressed the interrogator as a very ardent and arrogant Nazi. He cannot be used for any

SECRET 70

SECRET

future work with the occupation. More detailed information can be obtained from CIC Registry or EUCOM Interrogation Section. Subject was transferred to Camp 74 for denazification on 7 November 1946.

TROMEL
V-Man

Subject was manager of the Deutsch-JAPANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT and has contact with members of the Japanese Embassy.

von TSCHIRSCHKY
SS Obersturmbannfuehrer

Subject was Leiter of Abt Ost in Amt Vi RSHA.

von TWARDOWSKY
Gesandter

Subject was Gesandter in the Consulate in ISTANBUL. Subject is about fifty years of age, tall and distinguished in appearance. He is respected and leads a quiet life. He was a professional naval officer until the end of World War I, when he became a professional diplomat. He was the Consul General in ISTANBUL since 1943. Previous to that time he was Chief of the Kultur Abteilung in the Foreign Office and before that Councillor of the German Embassy in MOSCOW. Subject is very sceptical toward party doctrines.

UHLSHOEFER
Oblt. d.R.

Subject was a member of the KO, Near East. Subject was on leave when relations between TURKEY and GERMANY were broken off and did not return to ISTANBUL.

UHLSHOEFER
Oblt.

Subject is about thirty years of age, five feet nine inches tall, dark hair and has light complexion. He is married. Subject was employed in the Abwehr IH. Before the war he was a teacher in the Turkish schools in ANKARA and SMYRNA. He has a quiet personality and is a staunch Protestant. He speaks Turkish well and was not a convinced party member. His wife was employed at the Deutsche Orient Bank in ISTANBUL.

UPPENBORN
Captain

Subject is thirty years of age, short and slim and has dark hair. He was considered a hard worker and was well liked by his colleagues. Subject was the manager of a stud farm and well known in horse breeding circles. He served in World War II in the ranks until he became afflicted with rheumatic fever. At the end of 1943 he was transferred to ANKARA as adjutant at the Military Attache's office. Subject was very skeptical towards party ideas.

SECRET 71

SECRET

VAZIRI
Intelligence Agent

Subject worked with Hauptsturmfuehrer MEYER in IRAN. He came to GERMANY early in 1944 where he was received by the SS Reichsfuehrer. He supposedly worked for the SA during his studies in THURINGIA.

VEY, GEORG
Police Secretary

Born on 26 December 1912 in GUBEN. Subject held various positions with the police as follows:

1933	Police assistant with Amt 4.
1935-1938	Police Secretary with Amt 4, BERLIN.
1940-1943	Assistant of the Police Attache, German Embassy, MADRID.
1943-1944	Interpreter with the Blue Division in RUSSIA.
1944-1945	Bureau of the Police Attache, MADRID.

Subjects political history was extensive as follows:

1931-1945	Member of the NSDAP, no rank.
1930-1932	H.J., Scharfuehrer
1937-1945	SD, Obersturmfuehrer der SS
1932-1937	Allgemeine SS, Unterscharfuehrer
1933-1945	Gestapo

Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 7 November 1946.

VOEKLERS, ABLAN
Gesandtschaftsrat I. Klasse

Born on 22 June 1897 in BAD PYRMONT. Subject's last assignment was Gesandtschaftsrat I. Klasse, Leiter der Konsulatsabteilung. Information received from U.S. authorities in ITALY stated that subject is a pretended member of the SS in a higher rank and was promoted in his diplomatic career only on account of his party membership. More thorough information can be obtained through CIC Registry. Subject was transferred to Camp 74 on 7 November 1946.

VOEGEL, GERHARD KARL
Radio Operator

Born on 20 September 1920 in ZWICKAU, SAXONY. Subject was attached to the Naval Attaches' office in JAPAN. Subject released to St. Stefan am Krappfeld bei Treibach, BARINTHIA, AUSTRIA.

de VOSS
Vice Consul

Subject is forty years of age, tall, has light hair, good looking in appearance and is sociable and well educated. He was not a professional diplomat; but the son of one. He always kept good connections with the Foreign Office and in former years was a non-professional Consul in

SECRET 72

SECRET

DJIDDA. In the early years of World War II he stayed in TIFLIS, where he took care of the Persian-German traffic through Russia. In 1942 he was stationed in TRPAZUNT, TURKEY and several months later in ISTANBUL. Subject speaks Russian and his connections with the Abwehr are not known. Party membership is doubted.

WAGNER, Dr. (alias WENDEL Dr)
Sonderfuehrer k

Subject was a high official in Abwehr II and was considered a fanatical Nazi. He was the political head of the Iranian Freikorps. He was also connected with Rassenpolitik. Subject was sent to the front in 1943 as Sonderfuehrer k. He is about thirty-eight years of age, five feet two inches tall and has a long face. He speaks Italian and French, Subject comes from KOLN.

von WALTHER —
Councillor

Subject is about forty years of age, medium size, has dark hair, narrow face and is neat in appearance. He was secretary to the German Ambassador in MOSCOW, Count von der SCHULENBURG. In the summer of 1943 he was appointed First Councillor at the ANKARA Embassy. He was a member of the party.

WEBER
Oberst

Subject was Chief of NEST St. Germain AST Angers. In PARIS he worked on the question of the Near East being attacked from EGYPT.

WEIHER, KURT
Kapitaen z. S.

Subject was with A I Marine Gruppe Sued. In 1944 with the Abschnittskommandeur Constata, ROUMANIA.

WEIRAUCH, PETER
V-Man

It is believed that he was head of the Abt since its inception. Before his staff was increased, he tried, unsuccessfully, to offset the deficiency of suitable personnel by sheer hard work. With the new plan of expansion he had optimistic visions of a vast network of V-Men and I-Men and agents under the sole control of his Abt. He left in December of 1944. Rumor had it that he was removed for inefficiency. Nominally he was appointed Liaison Officer between Amt VI and Army Group South, in which capacity he was to do six months at the front, before being promoted to Obstuf. and Ob. Reg. Rat. He was then to return to the Abt.

SECRET 73

SECRET

WENNEKER, PAUL W.
Admiral

Born on 22 September 1890 on KIEL. Subject attended high school from 1896 to 1906 at KIEL. From 1906 to 1908 he attended the Hauptkadettenanstalt Berlin-Lichterfelde, MATURA. In 1909 he joined the German Navy. Subject was promoted to Lieutenant in 1912. In August of 1914 subject was committed as a wire officer. In that same year he became a British prisoner of war as a result of the battle of Helgoland and was sent to a POW camp in Northern Wales. In the spring of 1918 he was transferred to HOLLAND as an exchange PW and interned there. He returned to GERMANY in 1918 and joined mine-sweeping boats, subject rejoined the Navy. During the following years subject became a specialist in naval artillery and became a teacher at artillery schools. His last duty as an artillery specialist was in the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. In 1934 subject was appointed Navy Attache at the German Embassy in TOKYO. For the first time after World War I this position was filled. At that time the German Ambassador to JAPAN was von DIRKSEN. In 1937 subject returned to GERMANY. He was promoted to Kapitän zur See. In this he received command of the battleship "Deutschland". In 1939, shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, this ship was sent to the North Atlantic in order to wage commercial warfare in case of war. On 3 September 1939 after subject had been notified that ENGLAND and FRANCE had declared war on GERMANY, he received orders to head for remote orders and to wait for further instructions. In October 1939 after the campaign against POLAND the "Deutschland" received orders to start cruiser warfare. Incident: American ship "City of Flint" which under international law had to be sunk, because it had contraband goods on board, was not sunk, because subject did not want that America should use this incident as a means of entering the war. In 1940 subject was again appointed Naval Attache in TOKYO. Travelling via RUSSIA he arrived in TOKYO in February. At the end of 1944 he was promoted to an Admiral in order to strengthen his position. In 1945 after Germany's capitulation he remained in JAPAN until his repatriation. During the interrogation he impressed the interrogator as being anti-Nazi and as being a sincere man who did his duties as they were given him. His past behaviour in the "Flint" and "Stonegate" episodes, as can be seen from extracts of the "Illustrated London News", dated 11 November 1939, shows his fairness in dealing with other people "Extracts from the Illustrated London News of 11 November 1939. Under front page illustration: The Master of the "Stonegate" received aboard the "Deutschland" with the traditional courtesy of the sea. Capt Randall returning the salute of the Captain of the German raider. The courtesy shown by the Captain of the "Deutschland" in the Atlantic in October) accords more with the spirit of the age old traditions of the sea than with that of the upstart Nazi politicians who are responsible for this war, and it is also in striking contrast with the brutal conduct of certain U-boat commanders. Above we show the English skipper going aboard the "Deutschland" and we acknowledge the salute of Capt WENNEKER. Capt Randall was wearing civilian clothes at the time of his capture. Among other things, Capt Randall was given the only English paper aboard, and this was none other than the "Illustrated London News" of 12 August an issue largely devoted to the King's inspection of the Reserve Fleet in Weymouth Bay. Other aspects of the "Deutschland's" activities are illustrated on succeeding pages". During the course of subject's deten-

SECRET 74

SECRET

tion at the U. S. Screening Center subject was most cooperative. From many interrogations the fact was brought out of subject's tolerance in political and humanitarian principles. Subject could be very useful to the Occupation Forces. Subject released to TIMMDORF bei MALENTE, HOLSTEIN, INSELHOF.

von WETTSTEIN
Korv. Kapitaen

Subject was with the I M AST BUCHAREST until 1943 and was then transferred to ITALY. In civilian life he was a merchant in BUCHAREST. His wife is Swiss.

WICHMANN, HANS
Korv. Kapitaen

Subject was with the IM OS until 1940 and later worked under CELLARIUS. He had to leave the service because of ill health in 1943.

WILKE, HEINZ
Hauptsturmfuehrer

Born on 16 November 1914 in SOLINGEN. Subject was detached to the German Embassy in ITALY for youth matters. He is classified by American authorities in ITALY as dangerous. The interrogation revealed that subject is an ardent Nazi. His promotion within the H. J., which carried him to the rank of Hauptsturmfuehrer, and his position in the German Embassy in ITALY as responsible authority for youth matters, give conclusive proof to the extent of his political "reliability". He impressed the interrogator as a convinced exponent of the Hitler Youth outlook on life. He is very intelligent, restrained, but cannot be trusted, nor is it believed that he will be responsive to any efforts to reeducate him. Subject was transferred to Camp 75 for denazification on 6 November 1946.

WILKENING, HORST
SS Sturmann d. R. Waffen SS

Subject was in the hotel business and had relations in the Dutch East Indies and Shanghai. He joined the VI-C4 through VI Kultur in June 1944. Subject comes from BERLIN.

WINTER, WILLY RICHARD
?

Born on 7 January 1903 in BREMEN. Subject joined the office staff of the North German Lloyd, New York office in April of 1938. In 1934 he was ordered to return to Germany to join the Nationalsocialist Party. The German Embassy claimed his services when subject was stranded in TOKYO in 1941. In June 1942 his services were claimed by the German Naval Attache. Subject was placed in the offices of G. Aronson Co., shipping agent YOKOHAMA. Subject was said to be reporting directly to MEISINGER (police chief in JAPAN) and has confessed that he had done some work for the German Army in AMERICA. Subject released to BREMEN, FREIBERGERSTR. 50.

SECRET 21

SECRET

WOEHLER, GUSTAV
Lt. MA d.R.

Subject was assistant officer with I M OS in 1941 and later with AST ATHENS until 1943. He was in TUNIS in 1942. Subject was prisoner at CSDIC (WEA). Cover name: WOELFOHEN.

WOHLTAT, HELMUTH
Economist

Born on 4 October 1893 in WISMAR. Subject was head of the German Economic Mission in JAPAN. He was attached to the Embassy and was an important official in the Nazi party. Subject released to DUESSELDORF, FELDSTR 47.

WOIDT, HELMUT FRIEDRICH HERMANN Dr.
Economist

Born on 25 January 1903 in PENZIG. Subject became the SHANGHAI representative of ABG in 1929. He joined the NSDAP in 1933. In 1938 he was appointed manager of ROWAK, a German firm owned by the Ministry of Economics which conducted barter trade with China through German merchants. In 1940 he was called to BERLIN and returned to CHINA with instructions to buy oil and metals. In 1941 he arrived in JAPAN to purchase oil and metals on the direction of the German Economic Mission. Subject was chief of the economic section "Auslansorganization" of the Far East. Subject released to LUDWIGSBURG, WURTEMBERG.

WOLF, GERHARD
Councillor

Born on 12 August 1896 in DRESDEN. Subject served with the Foreign Service as follows:

1931-1933	Attache and Secretary, German Legation, PARIS
1933-1934	Secretary to the Legation with the German Embassy, PARIS
1934-1936	Foreign Office, BERLIN
1936-1938	Secretary to the Legation with the German Embassy, PARIS
1938-1940	Councillor to the Legation, Foreign Office, BERLIN
1940-1944	Councillor, FLORENZ, ITALY

Subject submitted documents in which Swiss Consulate and prominent people in ITALY had proven that subject helped many people who were arrested by Fascist Militia or the German Gestapo. From his personal and political background subject can be considered an anti-Nazi even though he was a member of the party. Subject states that the Cardinal of Florenz, the partisan leader of Italy, sent letters to American authorities in which his release was asked for. Subject impressed the interrogator as a man whose statements can be trusted, and in the opinion of the interrogator he should be useful to the Occupation Forces. Subject released to MUNICH-BOGENHAUSEN. FRIEDRICH HERSHELSTR 20.

SECRET 76

SECRET

WOLFF
Vice Consul

Subject is thirty years of age, medium height, has dark hair and a narrow face. He was Kriminalrat and enrolled in the Consulate General as Vice Consul. Later on he was the Vice Consul at the Consulate General in ISTANBUL. He left the Rhineland for the first time in the Spring of 1943 to become chief of the SD office in ISTANBUL. Before being appointed an SD official he worked as a business clerk.

WOLLWEBER, KARL Dr.
Gesandtschaftsrat II Klasse

Born on 21 May 1904 in FREUDENBERG, SIEGEN. Subject served with the Foreign Office as follows:

1935-1937 Attache, Foreign Office, BERLIN
1937-1938 Secretary to the German Legation, LUXEMBOURG
1939-1940 Secretary, Foreign Office, BERLIN
1940-1945 Councillor, German Embassy, ROME

In 1933 he became a member of the NSDAP and the NSKK. During the interrogation he was very cooperative. Subject released to St. HEINRICH bei STARNBERG, BAVARIA.

WORBKER, WILHELM
Consular Secretary

Born on 2 May 1901 in PADERBORN. Subject's foreign service started in MADRID in the Embassy in 1926. In 1931 he went to SANTIAGO, CHILE, and in 1934 he went to SAN FRANCISCO. In 1938 he was sent to MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. When hostilities broke out in 1939 the Embassy was sent back to GERMANY, but while en route home, a radio message ordered him to YOKOHAMA. He joined the party in 1938. Subject made a very good impression. He seems to be a very intelligent straight forward person. Subject released to HECHENDORF, BAVARIA, HAUPTSTR., GUENTERRING 57.

WUCHERPFFENNING, PAUL
Councillor

Born on 17 November 1885 in LIEBAU, SELESIA. Subject served in the Foreign Service as follows:

1927-1934 Councillor, German Embassy, ANKARA under Ambassador von ROSENBURG
1934-1940 Councillor, German Legation, THE HAGUE
1940-1941 Councillor, German Embassy, MADRID
1941-1942 Foreign Office, BERLIN
1943-1944 Councillor, German Legation, BUDAPEST
1944-1945 Foreign Office, BERLIN
1945 Councillor, German Embassy, FASANO, ITALY

Subject entered the NSDAP on the request of Ambassador von ROSENBURG in 1934 but left it in 1935. Subject released to BERLIN, SULZERSTR 2.

SECRET 27

SECRET

ZAEHRINGER
Sonderfuehrer k.

Subject is fifty years of age, short and slim, has grey hair and a narrow face. In World War I he was interned in Russia as a German civilian. He stayed there voluntarily all through the Russian revolution until 1930. Later he spent several years in TURKEY. He was chief of the IM in ISTANBUL. Subject is an accomplished linguist in Russian, Turkish and French. He conducted anti-Russian activities among Caucasian exiles and directed the acquisition of military intelligence through an organization of White Russians in ISTANBUL. Subject is considered eccentric.

ZAHL, KARL
V-Man

Subject was manager of the Deutsch-Japanische Gesellschaft. He joined the Army in 1939, first as a Sonderfuehrer and later as a tank officer. He had many good contacts in Japanese circles in BERLIN.

ZAHL, KARL
Oberlt, d.R.

Subject was an expert on JAPAN and a student of Classe. He led many delegations of the NS Dozenten Bund to JAPAN. He had good relations with the younger generation of Japanese scientists and politicians. Subject comes from BERLIN.

ZIEGRA, HANS
Banker

Born on 8 October 1904 in HANOVER. Subject claims to have established and to have been the president of the NEW YORK OVERSEAS CORPORATION, located at 60 Wall Street, NEW YORK CITY. During his banking career he has no doubt made many contacts and accumulated vast experiences in this field. Subject's arrogant attitude, probably leading back to his Wall Street days, brought out quite clearly his psychological attempt to influence the interrogator to his far reaching influence and importance to the business world. During conversations he frequently clings to the name of Col. HOFMANN of the Military Mission in MADRID for whom he had done certain services. Statements and opinions versed regarding subject by various sources, brand him as a liar and unreliable. Subject is dangerous because he possesses the gift to lead people where he wants to, and in the opinion of the interrogator is capable of sordid deeds bordering on the criminal. Subject worked for the SD in SPAIN, and it is true that later on he also worked for Col HOFMANN. On 23 September 1946 when subject was released, he was placed under the surveillance of security forces. Subject was a member of the NSDAP from 1932 to 1939. Subject released to GROSSBURGWEDDEL 53 HANOVER.

SECRET 78

SECRET

ZOELLNER, KURT
Vice Consul

Born on 26 March 1908 in BONN. The following information was obtained about subject by the American Consul General in SHANGHAI dated 15 September 1947, and was directed to the Honorable Secretary of State, Washington D.C. Subject was a member of the Nazi party and Vice Consul at the German Consulate General in TIENTSIN. Close relationship and cooperation with 3rd Headquarters as the German representative. He is considered as a fanatic and dangerous Nazi. Subject reported directly to Col MEISINGER and was deeply involved in the murder of Dr. von MIORINI and Capt KARWIN. He was the enemy of German Consul General Dr. LAUTENSCHLAEGER and Dr. KLARE, both of whom died rather suddenly. Mrs. KLARE died soon after. According to Japanese records all the sudden deaths were results of Gestapo court martials, presided over by Col MEISINGER. Subject was involved in every case, and had to be transferred from SHANGHAI. He was sent to TIENTSIN to assist Consul General FRITZ WIEDEMANN. Subject released to BONN, ROEMERSTR. 32.

SECRET 79

SECRET

6. Personalities

JAPAN

AOKI

Secretary Of the Japanese Embassy at ANKARA

AOKI worked for the Japanese IS. He cooperated with VI-C/3 in TURKEY and took over that net when diplomatic relations between GERMANY and TURKEY were severed.

EHARA

Counsellor of the Embassy in BERLIN

EHARA worked at the Manchukow Embassy in BERLIN. He was considered head of the Japanese IS in GERMANY. He cooperated with the Polish IS. According to WEIRAUCH, EHARA first worked with the Poles against RUSSIA and then against GERMANY.

EMURA

Attache

An assistant to UCHIDA

ENDO, Lt Col

Military Attache

An advisor on Military Affairs.

FURUUCHI

First Secretary of the Embassy

FURUUCHI worked for Ambassador OSHIMA. He was suspected by VI-C/4 of working for the Japanese IS.

HARA, Dr.

Attache

An assistant to Dr. SATO. Represented the Japanese paper Asahishimbun.

HORIKIRI

Special Envoy to the Vatican

HORIKIRI was attached directly to the Vatican and visited all diplomatic representatives of JAPAN in EUROPE on orders from GAIMUSHO. He received a special assignment from TOGO to report on GERMANY. Contact with HORIKIRI was maintained for VI-C/4 by LEO an SS Stubaf Dr HARTEL.

SECRET

SECRET

HORIOKA
Attache

An assistant to Dr SATO.

IROKO, Miss
Secretary to OSHIMA

VI-C/4 tried to obtain information from her through a White Russian who was placed at their disposal by U/Suf Dr WAGENER. WEIRAUCH cannot remember the Russian's name.

ISHII
Chancellor

KANEMATSU
Attache

In the Japanese intelligence service.

KASAI
Embassy Secretary

An assistant to EHARA.

KATO, Dr.
Attache

An assistant to Dr. SATO. Represented the Japanese paper Osaka Mainichi and Nichi-Nichi.

KAWAHARA
Counsellor to the Embassy

Classified by the Germans as an informer.

KAWARADA
Secretary

Secretary to KAWAHARA.

KISHIMA
Head of the Japanese Travel Agency in BERLIN

KISHIMA travelled extensively in GERMANY and occupied territory. He was believed to have worked for the Japanese IS and to have used his position as a cover.

SECRET 81

SECRET

KITAYAMA
?

KITAYAMA was OGA's successor. He travelled extensively in GERMANY to open a branch office for the Japanese Institute. VI-C/4 suspected him of being in the service of the Japanese IS, with his position in the Institute serving as a cover.

KOMORI
Embassy Doctor.

KONOSU
Chancellor.

MAYENA
Ambassador to VICHY, FRANCE.

MIYASAWA
Attache

An assistant to Dr. SATO.

MORIYAMA
Newspaper man at large in GERMANY.

MORIYAMA was a suspected member of the Japanese IS. He was very well informed.

MOTONO, Count
Councillor to the Japanese Embassy in VICHY, FRANCE

Classified as a Japanese Intelligence agent.

MURATA, Prof.
Head of the Japanese Institute in VIENNA.

Interested in politics but not as active as KITAYAMA.

MURAYAMA
Attache

Considered to be an expert on Cultural affairs.

NAGAI, Alexander
Economic Expert for the Japanese Embassy in GERMANY and SWITZERLAND.

Suspected of being in charge of economic and technical branches of the Japanese IS.

NAKAGAWA
Embassy Secretary

An assistant to UCHIDA on military questions. He was also an assistant to EHARA.

SECRET

82

SECRET

NAKANISHI
V-Man

Married to a German woman. Always well informed. CLASSEN maintained contact with him from August 1944 on. Was credited with a monthly salary of RM 200 for his information, which he thought was turned over to a scientific institute of CLASSEN's in HEIDELBERG. Former curio dealer in BERLIN. He performed odd jobs for the Japanese Embassy and was connected with Japanese journalists.

NEMOTO
Attache

In the Press and Culture Department.

NISHI,
Military Attache

An advisor on Military Affairs.

NOHARA
Chief Interpreter at the Japanese Embassy in BERLIN.

Japanese-German descent. Very well informed.

NOISHIKI
Chancellor.

OGA, Dr.
Attache

An assistant to UCHIDA. Worked in the Press and Records Department.

OKUBE
Ambassador in BUDAPEST

OKUBE aided YAMAGI to a great extent.

ONODERA
Military Attache in STOCKHOLM.

Considered the head of the Japanese East European Espionage Service in STOCKHOLM.

OSHIMA
Ambassador

OSHIMA confided in LEO and discussed politics freely with him.

OUCHIN, Dr.
Embassy Secretary

An assistant to EHARA.

SECRET 83

SECRET

SAIDA
Consul General to VICHY, FRANCE.

Classified as an informer and an intelligence agent of the Japanese government.

SAKUMA
Minister

SAKUMA left GERMANY for JAPAN in 1943 to report to the Japanese Foreign Office (Gaimusho), who wanted to check OSHIMA's reports on GERMANY. SAKUMA was considered a better source of information than OSHIMA, who became to pro-German and biased in his estimates of political trends in JAPAN. Through SAKUMA VI-C/4 learned of the various trends in the Gaimusho.

SATO, Dr.
Counsellor to the Embassy

Head of the Information Service of the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs and War.

SENSOKU
Chancellor

Worked in the Press Department.

SHINOHARA
Newspaperman.

Represented the Japanese newspaper Asahi shimbun.

SUEMATSU
Military Attache.

An advisor on Air Force matters.

SUCK, Thomas Dr.
Merchant

SUCK is of Japanese-German descent. He worked for many years in INDIA and knew British and Indian personalities there. Well acquainted with Subhas Chandra BOSE.

SUBIMOTO
Legation Secretary

Assigned to the Manchurian Legation in GERMANY. He was considered an expert on economics.

SECRET 84

SECRET

SUMA

Ambassador to SPAIN

SUMA was always interested in strengthening the German-Japanese alliance. This endeavor often led him to criticize German moves and von RHEINBABLN always reported such criticism to VI-C/4. Considered the head of the Japanese West and South European Espionage Service in MADRID.

UCHIDA

Embassy Secretary in GERMANY.

UCHIDA was the head of the political Secret Information Service in Germany.

USHIBA

First Secretary of Embassy

USHIBA worked for OSHIMA from 1943 on. A very well informed diplomat.

USRIDA

Second Secretary of Embassy

USRIDA worked for OSHIMA. He was suspected of working for the Japanese IS.

YAMAGI

Ambassador at SOFIA

YAMAGI was considered head of Japanese IS in the Balkans.

YAMASHITA

Legation Secretary

Assigned to the Manchurian Legation in GERMANY.

YUGE

Chancellor.

YOTSUMOTO

Attache

An assistant to Dr. SATO.

YOKOI

Legation Secretary

In charge of Press affairs.

YOSONO

Secretary to the Embassy.

Considered to be an expert on Cultural affairs.

SECRET 85

7. Personalities

ITALY

PONZO, MAX
Capitano di Fregata

Subject was an "I M Leiter" in the Italian IS and had the cover name of MAX. In 1943 he took over a MAS unit.

DE SANDRO, VALERIUS
Capitano di Fregata di Complemento

Subject worked under PONZO in the Italian Naval Intelligence Service. He was a monarchist and a supporter of BADOGLIO. He comes from an old Neapolitan family.

8. Personalities

AFGHANISTAN

CHAN, GHULAM SIDI
Foreign Minister

Subject was Foreign Minister under the ex-King AMAN ULLAH. The contact with CHAN was established by VI-D, went to VI-C/4 and finally to VI-C/3.

9. Personalities

CHINA

CHI-TSUN, Robert Dr.
Ambassador

Subject was a former Chinese ambassador in BERLIN. He was on good terms with VI-C/4 until Chinese German relations were severed.

10. Personalities

ECUADOR ✓

QUEVA
Propagandist

Subject is an Ecuadorian who was used in German propaganda broadcasts to LATIN AMERICA. He came to GERMANY in 1939 as an exchange student under the auspices of the Ibero-American Institute. He was last seen in February 1945 in KOENIGSWUSTERHAUSEN, near BERLIN.

11. Personalities

FRANCE

JEAN, Jean (alias ...)
Intelligence Agent

SECRET

11. Personalities

FRANCE

BEAUMONT, JEAN (alias MAGNIER, FRANCK)
Intelligence Agent

Subject was born on 25 October 1909 in DOMELIERE/OISE, FRANCE. He was a secret service agent at the American Embassy in MADRID. Subject was sent back by the French for collaboration with the Germans during the war. He was a Lieutenant with a French SS Division fighting against Russia. He came back to France and was sentenced to death, but managed to escape to SPAIN. He was transferred from the U.S. Screening Center to French authorities. It is rumored that subject is at present working for the French 2ieme Bureau.

12. Personalities

INDIA

KHOA, HUYB VAN
?

Subject was the head of a ten man group of Indo-Chinese students, in BERLIN. He claimed to be the head of a big Indian Nazi party. After 1942 VI-C/4 maintained contact with him through HEYER. Subject received 600 RM monthly and many privileges. His followers received up to 150 RM monthly from the Ost Asien Institute, WEIRAUCH claims that the intelligence value of that group was small and that they were supposed to go into full operation only after an Axis victory.

SHEDAI
Intelligence Agent

Subject is an Indian and was a resident of ROME. He is a Mohammedan who comes from northwest INDIA. Subject was in charge of W/T station HIMALAYA in ROME and also worked for the Italian IS. This agency did not trust him and suspected him of working for the British IS. In 1942 Frau MESSERSCHMIDT of VI-D (VI-D originally handled INDIA) passes SHEDAI on to LEO of VI/4. Subject was supposed to go to GERMANY but could not after ITALY joined the side of the Allies. WEIRAUCH says that subject considered himself a propaganda man and not an intelligence agent.

13. Personalities

INDO CHINA

WHAN KOA
V-Man

Subject is an Indo-Chinese and was considered an agent but rather unproductive. Subject posed as the head of an anti-French Indo-China. It had a Fascist character and almost all Indo-Chinese living in Germany were claimed

SECRET 82

SECRET

by him to be adherents. In truth, subject's countrymen considered him to be a presumptuous dreamer. He was very pressing in his demands for cigarettes, spirits, food coupons and money, asserting that he had to maintain the necessary dignity of a future statesman of INDO CHINA. These demands were made to VI-C/4 and to the Foreign Office. KIRFEL made several attempts to use him, but all his efforts miscarried as subject had no contacts with Japanese circles and the Indo-Chinese were on their guard. Ultimately all supplies were cut off to him by the Abt and Dr. BRAUN was asked to accept responsibility for him.

14. Personalities

IRAN

ACHAVI, NEZAMEDDIN
Propaganda Announcer

Subject is thirty-two years old, five feet seven inches tall and has a narrow face. He was last seen in MARIENBAD, CZECHOSLOVAKIA in September 1945 and is probably now in LANDSHUT, BAVARIA.

ACHUNDZADEH
Captain

Subject is about thirty years of age, has jet black hair, dark eyes, a long face and a military bearing. Cover name: A 0088 (file number) EUCOM.

ACHABEKZADEH, ALI
?

Subject was a member of the Iranian Freikorps and knows most of the members of that organization. He was for a time a student in BERLIN. Subject is probably in VIENNA. He is about eighteen years of age, five feet nine inches tall, has an oval face and black hair.

AKBAR, ALI
Captain

Subject is five feet seven inches tall, dark skinned, has black hair and eyes and is not especially military in bearing although he had been in the army for a long period of time. Cover-name: A 0087 (file number) EUCOM.

AKHAMAN, HABIB
Merchant

Subject is thirty-two years of age, five feet seven inches tall and has brown hair. He was in TURKEY in 1942 and he was supposed to have worked for the Abwehr there. He was a good friend of KEJA from HAMBURG and was said to have good connections with German Vice Consul DE CASE.

AMIRI
Oberleutnant

Subject is thirty-three years old, five feet seven inches tall, has dark eyes and black hair. Subject was a member of the Iranian Freikorps and

SECRET 88

SECRET

was assigned to the German radio service. He is probably in LANDSHUT, BAVARIA.

AYROUM, MOHAMMED HUSSEIN
General

Subject was Chief of Police in IRAN until 1935 and was the most hated and feared man in PERSIA. He left IRAN because of illness in 1935 with a huge amount of money. He bought his citizenship in LIECHTENSTEIN in 1935 and became known as the "Comte de Monsay". Subject worked with the SD in PARIS in organizing the Persians against the Allies. He tried to seize control of IRAN and also tried to blackmail several Iranians. He was last seen in a Gestapo jail in BERLIN, Grosshamburgerstrasse 26, in November 1944. The Swiss Consulate is known to have freed him, furnished him a pass, and advised him to move west. Subject is about fifty-six years of age, five feet seven inches tall, has a round face and grey hair.

BADER
Charge d'Affaires

Subject is an Iranian, about fifty years of age and is five feet two inches tall. He was Charge d'Affaires of the Iranian Legation in BERLIN. He was a friend of SHAH BAHM SHAHROKH as well as his co-worker. Subject was sent to SWITZERLAND by Korvettenkapitaen SCHUELER of Abwehr I, where he worked for the Abwehr until the end of the war.

BAKHTIARI, ABUL GHASEM
?

Subject is an Iranian and the leader of a BAKHTIARI tribe. He is a member of an anti-PAHLAVI committee.

BASIRPOUR, ESSATOLLAH
?

Subject is an Iranian, about thirty-two years of age, five feet ten inches tall, has an oval face and curly black hair. He was assigned to the German radio service. Subject went to TURKEY with the GHASHGHAI brothers in 1944. He was arrested after his return to GERMANY, being freed by the Russians in VIENNA. He was last seen in VIENNA in October 1945.

BOUSERI, AMIR HOMAJOON
Merchant

Subject was a wholesale merchant in HAMBURG. He is the brother of REZA BOUSERI and an enemy of PAHLAVI. He is anti-German and did not work for any German office.

SECRET 89

SECRET

BOUSHERI, REZA
Merchant

Subject is Iranian, fifty years of age, five feet seven inches tall, has thick greying hair and a round face. He was a wholesale merchant in HAMBURG. Subject is the brother of AMIR HOMAJOUN, an enemy of PAHLAVI. He is anti-German and pro-British. AYROUM tried in vain to win his co-operation. Subject flew from PRAGUE to PARIS in October of 1945 and later back to PRAGUE.

BRO CZ, KAMILLE
?

Subject is about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches tall, slim and has brown hair. She is the wife of a Secretary of State in the Czech Ministry of Commerce and a sister in law of a British colonel. She is the daughter of an Iranian Prime Minister who was in office from 1943 to 1944. At the present time she is in TEHERAN.

DADGAR, HUSSEIN
Cabinet Minister

Subject is an Iranian, about fifty years of age, six feet tall, had grey hair and a long face. He was several times a minister in the Iranian cabinet and from 1929 to 1936 he was president of the Iranian Parliament. He had to leave IRAN in 1936 because of differences with PAHLAVI. He refused to form an Iranian committee in PARIS when requested to do so by GAMOTHA and SCHULENBURG. Subject is pro-British and was last seen in PARIS in May of 1944.

DAHLKA (alias)
Agent

The cover name of one of RUFF's Arab agents whose real name is unknown to FERID. He operated in SYRIA and PALESTINE and was said to have several assistants. In 1944 he lived in GERMANY where DTAOUL, another Arab agent looked after him.

FARSAD, HOMAJOUN
Student

Subject is Iranian, about thirty years of age, six feet tall and has curly black hair. He was a student of engineering. He came to GERMANY in the summer of 1943 from ISTANBUL. He was sent by the GHASHGHAI brothers and GORECHI to IRAN with a message to MASERKHAN, GHASHGHAI requested that he should not permit himself to be influenced by the Germans, but to contact the British immediately. He worked actively against GERMANY. Subject is at the present time in TEHERAN.

SECRET 90

SECRET

FOTHUL
Secretary

Subject is about thirty years of age, small and slight in stature and has dark hair. He worked for the Persian Consulate General in ISTANBUL.

FROUHAR
Commercial Attache

Subject is Iranian, about forty years of age, five feet seven inches tall, has dark blond hair and a long face. He was a director in the Iranian Ministry of Finances and a Commercial Attache in the Iranian Legation in BERLIN until the beginning of 1941, when diplomatic relations were severed. At that time he was ordered to defend Iranian government property in GERMANY. Subject left GERMANY for SWITZERLAND in 1942.

GORECHI, HASSAN Dr.
Businessman

Subject has played a major role in IRAN's politics since 1935. Since 1939 he had operated an export and import business between GERMANY and IRAN, which by 1940 had expanded enormously and included trade with TURKEY. Subject was one of the bitterest enemies of King PALAVI of IRAN and had to flee IRAN to BAGDAD, IRAQ. In 1937 subject met MOHAMMED HUSSEIN GHASHGAI, member of the ruling family of the GHASHGAI tribe in southern IRAN, who had similar grievances against PALAVI. MOHAMMED HUSSEIN had just completed his studies at Oxford University in ENGLAND along with his brother MALEK MANSOUR. With the two GHASHGAI brothers, subject started to do everything possible to effect the overthrow of the PALAVI government. During this time he became involved with various German organizations, which he tried to recruit to rid IRAN of PALAVI. Subject was arrested on 2 February 1944 in PARIS. He was released on 24 May 1944 and re-arrested on 13 June 1944 in BERLIN and kept in confinement until the arrival of the Russians on 24 April 1945.

GRAGAZOLOU, HUSSEIN
?

Subject is Iranian, about fifty-eight years of age, five feet seven inches tall and has thin grey hair. He came to GERMANY in 1940 in order to enlist German aid in ridding IRAN of PAHLAVI. Subject was one of the bitterest enemies of PAHLAVI. He was in contact with the Germans until 1943, in which year he returned to IRAN through TURKEY.

SECRET 91

SECRET

GRAMAJE, FAROUKH
Intelligence Agent

Subject is Iranian, about fifty-two years of age, five feet two inches tall, has a bald head and is a hunchback. He was an agent of the SD. He was arrested with GORECHI in BERLIN late in 1944 for blackmail activity, but later freed.

MOHTACHEM
?

Subject is chief of the BAKHTIARO tribes and was an accomplice in the plot against PAHLAVI. He is about eighty years of age.

MONSHIZADE, Dr.
Editor

Subject is Iranian, about thirty-three years of age, five feet seven inches tall and has curly hair which is dark blond. He was a student in BERLIN and later editor of the Arabian edition of the German magazine, Signal. Subject was trained with the Iranian Freikorps. He was last seen in BERLIN and is supposedly there at the present time.

MORTEZA, KHAN
General

Subject was an Iranian Army general and commander of the Teheran division until 1941. Previous to that time he was Chief of Staff of the Iranian Army. He was an accomplice in the plot against PAHLAVI.

NAGDI
General

Subject was Commander of the 2d Division in TEHERAN and was an accomplice in the plot against PAHLAVI.

RASSULZADE, ALI KHAN
Intelligence Agent

Subject is Iranian, about forty years of age and has a pockmarked face. He has no profession. Subject was a confidential agent of Dr JOST of the Gestapo in BERLIN. He tried to win Iranians for cooperation with the SD. He contacted the 3,000 Iranians who lived in PARIS, three fourths of which were naturalized Jews and turned certain ones over to the Gestapo. Subject was anti-British and anti-Jewish. He was later involved in illegal transactions with foreign currency and was arrested, but freed after two months by the Gestapo. He is a good friend of Dr. SCHMITZ, adjutant of SS Gruppenfuehrer SCHELLENBERG, chief of the SD. Subject had a hobby of reading cards. At the present time he is at VORARLBERG, and on good terms with the local French commander.

SECRET 92

SECRET

SAIN
Diplomat

Subject is Iranian. He has lived in PARIS for twenty years. Subject refused to join the Iranian committee.

SALTANEH, GHAVAM
Prime Minister

Subject was Iranian Prime Minister from 1942 to 1943 and also at the present time. He took part in the plot against PAHLAVI. He is pro-British. Subject is more than seventy years of age.

SHAHROKH, SHAH BAHRAM
Propagandist

Subject is Iranian, about thirty-eight years of age, five feet two inches tall, has curly black hair and a moustache. He is a Zoraster by religion. Subject came to GERMANY late in 1939 after he had become bankrupt as a merchant in IRAN. He was engaged by the Ministry of Propaganda for Iranian broadcasts. At the same time he was editor of the periodical "Djehane now" (neue ordnung) published by the Ministry for IRAN. He worked as chief agent for Korfettenkapitaen SCHUELER, whom he knew from Iran. Subject is considered the most dangerous of all Iranians.

SOLAT-GHASHGHAI, MOHAMMED HUSSEIN
Businessman

Subject is Iranian, about thirty years of age, five feet eleven inches tall, has black hair and dark brown eyes. He is the brother of MALEK HANSUL. Subject studied in Oxford from 1931 to 1937. He suffered from asthma and left ENGLAND for BERLIN where he operated an export and import business. He is an enemy of PAHLAVI.

TAGIZADIH
Attache

Subject is Iranian, about fifty-five years of age, six feet tall, powerfully built and has dark hair. He was an attache at the former Iranian Consulate in BERLIN. He was transferred in 1943 to the Iranian Consulate in BERN.

TARBIAT, ARDASCHIR
Interpreter

Subject is Iranian, about thirty-six years of age, five feet seven inches tall, has dark blond hair and blue eyes. He was an interpreter in the GERMAN broadcasting station in BERLIN. He returned to IRAN through TURKEY with the family NAWAB in January of 1944. At the present time he is in TEHERAN.

SECRET 93

SECRET

TARBIAT, BAHMAN
Merchant

Subject is Iranian, about thirty-six years of age, six feet tall, has dark blond hair and blue eyes. He is an export and import merchant in TEHERAN where he is at the present time. Subject is the son-in-law of the former Iranian foreign minister NAWAB, a relative of the family of the present king.

WAHABZADEH, JOUNES
Merchant

Subject is Iranian, about forty-four years of age, six feet two inches tall, has red hair and a long face. Subject was a wholesale merchant in HAMBURG. In 1943 he left for TURKEY. Subject was the mediator between the GHASHGHAI brothers, GORECHI, the British and the Iranian government. He was one of the bitterest enemies of the Nazis. He was last seen in ISTANBUL in July of 1943 where it is believed that he is at present the commercial attache.

15. Personalities

KOREA

HAN, Dr.
Intelligence Agent

Subject is a Korean who was considered a moderate autonomist by VI-C/4. He kept in close touch with DONAT.

16. Personalities

MEXICO

PEREYRA, CARLOS
Businessman

Subject is about forty years of age, five feet eight inches tall, slender of build and has dark hair. He is Mexican and had residence in MADRID, SPAIN. He represented the Mexican movie industry and made his Mexican connections available to KO Spanien.

17. Personalities

SPAIN

LANG, EMILIO
Intelligence Agent

Subject was born in GERMANY but became a Spanish subject a good many years ago (date unknown). He had excellent connections with the Direction General de Seguridad as well as with the Servicio Informaciones Militares. In 1940

SECRET 94

SECRET

he and his father-in-law were employed by KO SPAIN to carry out a mission in defeated France. Subject became KUEHLENTHAL's assistant and took care of most of the work, including liaison between Referat I and III and the Spanish Intelligence Service. He interviewed and hired agents, briefed and dispatched them on missions, and provided them with the necessary documents and finances for their particular missions. All the agents were required to report their activities to him. Subject was in constant contact with other agencies of Referat I and was often consulted by Referat III-F, where a certain HAUBERT was in charge of agents. Toward the end of 1941 he moved to BILBAO to open an Aust of Referat KUEHLENTHAL, where he could supervise agents more closely. It seems from this time on he did not enjoy KUEHLENTHAL's confidence. Subject was active during 1944 and it is assumed by AMENDE that he remained in SPAIN. AMENDE believes that subject possesses all the information necessary to uncover the activities of the German underground in SPAIN. Subject has connections with the following:

- (a) Sr. FINAT, Conde de Mayalde, Spanish Chief of Police.
(Through subject's father-in-law, who was employed in the Direction General de Seguridad)
- (b) German SD and agents.
(Through ADOLF STEIN, a German school teacher in MADRID)
- (c) GENSEROWSKY, an Abwehr agent and member of the German Consulate at BILBAO.
- (d) Padre LANG
- (e) KUEHLENTHAL. (For connection with the KO and the SIS).
- (f) Spanish government agencies in charge of issuing passports and visas, booking offices securing passage on boats for Abwehr agents, and other maritime services.
- (g) Referat I-g for secret codes and inks.

LANGE, Padre (Pater AGOSTIN MARIA LANGE)
Intelligence Agent

Subject is considered by AMENDE to be a key figure in the Spanish Intelligence Service. He is German by birth, who, although completely given to the church, has not given up his love for and allegiance to Germany. During 1943 and 1944 when the GIS was very active in the Iberian Peninsula, subject was a principal link between the leaders of KO SPAIN and those Spaniards who were willing to do sabotage and counter intelligence work for the Germans. Subject is known to have last lived in the Pyrenees region where he often travelled from one country to another, keeping in touch with the Basque peasantry whose welfare he had at heart. His pro-Basque attitude and convictions alienated him from more nationalist minded northern Spaniards. It is believed that he was never sympathetic to the Nazis because their views conflicted with his uncompromising Catholicism. His activities on behalf of the Abwehr are explained as stemming from his love of Germany. He was politically unfriendly to FRANCO. Subject was closely connected with the Basques living on the French and Spanish border, the people there having complete confidence in him as a spiritual leader and helping him with frontier crossings and related intelligence activities. AMENDE states that subject was able to maintain liaison with the church in IRELAND and does not know whether priests

SECRET 9/

SECRET

were sent on missions to Ireland by the Abwehr or Spanish Intelligence Service. AMENDE believes that subject's position as a member of the Missionares del Sagrada Corazon de Jesus, a member of the order of the Society of Jesus with extensive missions in South America and Central Africa, may have been used to secure assistance for Abwehr agents on missions. Little is known of his influence in Italy other than that he was in contact with his superiors in Rome. Despite subject's lack of popularity with certain Spanish nationalist groups, he was on excellent terms with the Spanish Intelligence Service and was always kept completely informed about internal and external matters. In addition, subject operated his own private intelligence net, which enabled him to provide the SIS with important information. Both the SIS and the GIS considered subject's net of agents to be invaluable, although he was never taken into complete confidence of the Abwehr. AMENDE states that KO SPAIN never made as full use of subject as might have been made. Subject's whereabouts at present unknown; but it is believed that he is still in Spain and could be easily located. His last known residence was in a boarding school in BILBAO, where he was an instructor for sons of the Spanish nobility.

MORENO BRAVO, GREGORIO
Consulate Employee

Subject is about thirty-three years of age, five feet ten inches tall, slender of build and has dark wavy hair. He worked for the Vice Consul RUEGGEBERG in BARCELONA, SPAIN as a waiter.

POBLADOR, JOSE MARIA
Intelligence Agent

Subject is forty years of age, five feet nine inches tall, is stout of build and has dark hair. He is a lawyer at BARCELONA, SPAIN and contacted agents for German Vice Consul RUEGGEBERG.

QUEROL, RUDESINDO
Journalist

Subject is forty-three years of age, five feet nine inches tall, slender of build and has dark hair. He is a former journalist and served Vice Consul RUEGGEBERG as contact man for agents on ships in BARCELONA and VALENCIA, SPAIN.

del VALLE, RUIZ
Intelligence Agent

Subject is thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches tall, is slender of build and has dark hair. He belonged to Captain CHAMORRO's unit in FIGUERAS, SPAIN. He also worked for Vice Consul RUEGGEBERG at BARCELONA, SPAIN. He has lived in the United States.

SECRET 96

SECRET

18. Personalities

SWEDEN

PETERSEN
Major

Subject was major in the Swedish Intelligence Service. He was a former police officer of the Persian Gendarmerie in 1910.

19. Personalities

SYRIA

MOGHRABI
Intelligence Agent

Subject was a Syrian agent who first had to leave Syria and later was expelled from TURKEY where he had been an agent and recruiter for RUFF. He was last seen in SOFIA and VIENNA where he tried to open a cafe business.

PHAKDIKUM
Embassy Secretary

Subject was a Secretary of the Thailand Embassy. VI-C/4 knew through the Forschungsamt that subject had reported to BANGKOK in 1943 that in their estimation, GERMANY would lose the war. He suggested that contact be established with the USSR. BRAUN maintained contact with subject but informed VI-C/4 that he would not discuss politics.

SECRET 97

SECRET

SECTION III INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF THE THIRD REICH

20 Referat II KO Spain

a. Introduction

During the war, Spain was the scene of numerous acts of sabotage committed by Germans and agents of the Germans against allied shipping and military installations. In addition, the Iberian Peninsula was used as a base from which agents with wide variety of missions were sent to many parts of the globe. The following is a study of the organization responsible for all these activities.

b. History and Organization of Referat II, KO Spain.

Abwehr II's first representative in Spain, sent there early in 1940, was Sonderfuehrer Krueger. Krueger was instructed to set up an office in MADRID and to study conditions in general as well as possibilities for II operations in Spain. At that time, headquarters in BERLIN had not yet devised a plan for carrying out its insurrection and minority program (J - work) in Spain. No sabotage activities were planned, principally because "S" and "J" were still separate departments of Abwehr II, and both Krueger and Blaum, who went to Spain in March 1940, were sent there on orders of the J section.

Upon his arrival in MADRID, Blaum reported to Freg. Kptn. Lenz, CO of KP Spain. Blaum was told that his first mission was to make contacts of possible future value. Permission for Blaum to remain in Spain was obtained by the German embassy, where he was registered as an employee. Later the entire staff of Referat II was incorporated into the Embassy as a section of KO Spain. Thus Lenz became Krueger and Blaum's superior. Although matters of II interest were settled with Abwehr II in BERLIN, Lenz still influenced II operations, since all general policies had to be approved by him.

In 1941 Krueger was transferred to TANGIER, where he was put in charge of a small independent KO organization. Major Rudolf was appointed the new head of II in Spain. The failure of most of the projects initiated under Rudolf was largely due to his inexperience and lack of initiative.

The appointment of Friedrich Hummel, a well known swimmer, to succeed Rudolf in 1943 paved the way of the most successful period II KO Spain's history. Missions were completed against Gibraltar, allied orange freighters, and after Italy's surrender, Italian vessels in Spanish harbors. A "cease action" order was received from BERLIN in March 1944, and Hummel was recalled for more important assignments as head of the Leitstelle II West, FA.

SECRET 98

SECRET

The new chief of Referat II, Hptm. Nauman zu Koenigsbruck, was handcuffed by the order prohibiting S-operations in Spain. He had only begun work on an R - organization (Rueckzugsorganisation - withdrawal plan) when he was ordered to return to Germany. In February 1945, Blaum was also recalled, and Referat II's remaining activities were entrusted to Werner Schulz, an inexperienced man from BERLIN.

c. Referat II, KO Spain, AT Work

R-Organization

In late 1942, KO Spain began to fear an Allied invasion of Spain. This attitude, based in part on persistent reports from BERLIN pointing to the probability of Allied landings in Spain, prevailed throughout 1943. Shortly after the Allied invasion of North Africa, orders were received to build up an R-organization in the Iberian Peninsula. Referat II's part in the project consisted of burying small quantities of S-materials in south and south east Spain, where the invasion was anticipated. To avoid possible indiscretions, only the German staff was allowed to participate in the burying parties.

The plan was to send agents across the front lines or to parachute them in the vicinity of hidden dumps. Thus future Abwehr missions, once arrived behind enemy lines, would be assured of adequate supplies. Approximately thirty small crates were buried at a depth of about twelve inches, at locations easily accessible and close to future sabotage targets. These crates were corrosion proof and contained five to ten charges of different types and sizes, such as incendiaries, demolitions and camouflage coal, all of British origin. Instructions for use were attached to each charge. The locations of the dumps were described in great detail by a series of charts and photographs, of which three sets were made. One set was kept at II headquarters in BERLIN, one sent to AST PARIS, and one to the Iberia Abwehr Troop, a unit set up at the same as the R-organization for employment in the event of an Allied invasion of the Peninsula. None of the charts or photographs remained in Spain. The three existing sets were destroyed before the end of the war. The copy in PARIS disappeared in 1944, coincident with the rumored desertion of a member of the II staff of AST PARIS.

Also in line with the R-organization, Referat II began in late 1943 to train ten to fifteen Spaniards in the handling of S-materials. These men were to be left behind enemy lines. However, when all S-operations in Spain were discontinued on orders from BERLIN in early 1944, this plan had to be abandoned. Of the participants in the sabotage course, Blaum remembers Francisco Borjabad, the recruiting agent, and Ricardo Gusaeta and Emilio Diaz, both students. Since the training had to be suspended in its early stages, the Spanish agents never received any sabotage materials.

SECRET 99

SECRET

KO Spain envisioned another possibility for R-work in the support of a clandestine right-wing Falange group led by Perales, one of the earliest Falangists and a sincere idealist. Perales' political activities were of little interest to Abwehr II, which, despite its New designation, Mil Amt D, had remained a purely military organization. It was suggested to BERLIN, however, that a demonstration of good will that 20 000 pesetas be allotted to Perales' organization for its propaganda program. Perales and his followers were in opposition to Franco's foreign policy, which in their opinion was becoming increasingly favorable to the Allies. Perales was a fanatic Catholic, a rabid opponent of Communism and a thorough Germanophile.

Perales' group consisted of old Falangists who had supposedly remained honest and had not joined in on the frequent attempts by Falange leaders to enrich themselves. They considered themselves the "Falange autentica" as opposed to the regular Falange founded by Primo de Rivera.

Perales, known as a very secretive person, never divulged more than vague information regarding the composition of his organization. Moreover, it was felt by KO Spain that his tremendous enthusiasm caused him to exaggerate the importance of his group. He claimed that such military leaders as General Yague and Munez Grande supported his movement, and that even Serrano Suner was sympathetic to his cause. It was considered doubtful, however, whether these important figures would openly ally themselves with Franco's enemies.

Despite suspicions of wishful thinking on the part of Perales, Referat II was agreed that he could be of value in R-operations in the event that Franco should break off diplomatic relations with Germany, or that Spain should be invaded by the Allies. In July 1944 a plan for making use of Perales was submitted to BERLIN. Since approval was not immediately forthcoming and Perales needed time to round up and brief his collaborators, little progress was made in 1944. The project was still in its preliminary stages when Blaum left Spain in February 1945.

The first step of this plan was to set up a W/T net which would assure permanent contact with Perales after a break between Germany and Spain. This net would have been the basis for future II work. The remainder of the plan, including S-training, could not be carried out because of the blanket order prohibiting all S-activities was still in effect. Three W/T stations were to be established at MADRID, BARCELONA and SEVILLA. The procurement of personnel and appropriate sites for the stations were entrusted to Fernando Alzaga, head of the anti-communist department of the Falange information service. It had also been decided to turn over to Perales, a set of the documents revealing the location of S-deposits mentioned above. Since the documents were not available in Spain, a set was requisitioned from BERLIN. They were to be given to Perales just before the contemplated diplomatic rupture or invasion. In February 1945, this had not been done.

SECRET 100

SECRET

d. Cooperation With Other Sections of KO Spain.

Only a minimum of news and opinion were exchanged between Referat II and the other sub-sections. Information of I and III interest which was gathered along with II material was merely passed on to the interested sections. There were, however, some exceptions to this policy.

In Sevilla, Capt Antonio Ojeda and Patricio Diepel, neither of whom were connected with II, were used in sabotage activities. Ojeda, a member of the Spanish intelligence service, volunteered information on maritime traffic to and from Gibraltar. Most of his reports came through Referat I. Diepel, a German resident of SEVILLA, contributed reports on the internal political situation, police records, etc., some of which were used by III.

Referat II obtained an especially valuable item of information for I/TLw through Diepel. A Spanish air force colonel supplied a complete description of a US four-engined bomber which had made an emergency landing in southern Spain. Various technical manuals were included in the report. At the time (summer 1943), the Abwehr was looking for such material, and was anxious to obtain data on radar equipment, which was supplied in this report.

Some III F functions were taken over by the II office after all S-operations had been forbidden by BERLIN. Perfecto Brioso, a Falange information service agent, had contacted Baldwin, of the US Embassy. Brioso, who had been engaged by the Spanish III F service, had offered his services to the II office without the knowledge of III F. Thus Blaum was able to learn what questions Baldwin had asked Brioso and what cover answers Brioso had been furnished by his own intelligence service. In one case, when Baldwin screened a number of Germans with Brioso's aid, Brioso's cover answers were supplied by the II office. Brioso's activities came to an end when Spain decided to discontinue III connections with the U.S. Embassy and Brioso refused to carry on without the shield of his own organization.

Enrique Zabala, a Spanish friend of a member of the II staff, claimed to have established III F contacts with the British Embassy through certain left-wing and anarchist circles, who in turn claimed to know Varela, a Spaniard in the service of the British. KO Spain had always been extremely interested in the results of Allied measures to gain support of Spanish leftist parties. Zabala, however, was arrested by the Spanish police and admitted having worked as a III F agent for the Germans.

Another III F man, Fernandes Fernandez, was engaged by Referat II. A Spanish police agent in SEVILLA, Fernandez worked in a III F capacity with the British Consulate, supplying British intelligence with lists of arrivals and departures of aliens. He had also been asked to investigate suspect German agents. Necessary answers, were, of course, supplied by the II office.

SECRET 101

SECRET

e. Co-operation of Spanish Officials and Firms.

The Spanish secret police had very close ties with the Abwehr and SD. The foreign branch of the Falange submitted reports of various kinds to the Abwehr. Carlos Pereyra, an agent for the Mexican motion picture industry in MADRID, worked as a liaison agent between the Abwehr and Falange.

Alcazar De Velasco, a Spanish agent who had been in England an Abwehr businessman was taken to Germany by Oberbeil in August 1944.

One source of information in the Falange was handled by SS Sturmbannfuehrer Mosig of RSHA Referat IV B.

Franco's ex-foreign minister, Ramon Suner, transmitted to Schellenberg incidental items of intelligence.

f. Liaison With Spanish Officials.

Fuchs, who was stationed at BIARRITZ for two years, had close contact to the following persons belonging to the Commandancia Militar de la Frontera Norte de Espana:

(1) Col Julio Ortega-Tercero; handled transit and exit permits.

(2) Major Ibanez; operated his own net of agents and was suspected of working for both the Germans and Allies.

(3) Capt Linares; supposedly worked for the British in conjunction with the Family de la Sota in BIARRITZ.

(4) Capt Sanchez.

Fuchs was also introduced to the following members of the Spanish Intelligence Service:

(1) Lt Col Cabanillas from MADRID.

(2) Maj Goycoreta.

Fuchs was acquainted with the following named subjects who worked for the different sections, some pro-German and some pro-Allied:

(1) The Count of Andes.

(2) The Duke of Aquilar

(3) The Family de la Sota.

As these persons were residing at BIARRITZ between 1942 and 1944.

SECRET 102

SECRET

g. Co-operation Between Spanish Officials and German Intelligence Agencies.

Kapitaen Lenz, head of the KO Spain was able to maintain close relations with the Spanish Army due to his activities in the Civil War.

Giese was introduced to the chief agent of the Spanish counter-intelligence in La Coruna by a letter which he received from Lt Col Huston, chief of the forementioned organization. Thus Giese was able to receive reports of the agents maintained aboard Spanish ships by the Falange and by Spanish intelligence.

h. Relations with Spanish Authorities.

Rohrscheidt, head of Abwehr III in Spain, worked very closely with Lt Col Juste of the Spanish Intelligence Service. One part of the GIS, possibly Amt IV, was in close contact with the Camisas Cruzadas, a small group in the Falange.

i. GIS Connections with the Spanish Intelligence Service.

Collaboration between the Abwehr and the Spanish I S were very close. Carbe and Sanchez Rubio worked together at Algericas. After the expulsion of the Germans from that area Sanchez Rubio reported activities in Gibraltar directly to the KO in MADRID.

Kuehlenthal made daily visits to the SIS office in MADRID. He conferred mainly with Gen Martinez de Campas and Lt Col Pardo. In autumn 1940, Canaris held discussions with Franco concerning an attack upon Gibraltar.

j. Abwehr Spain - Cooperation Between German and Spanish I S.
NEST Algericas

The chief of the NEST Algericas was Carbe, alias Den Alberto, who was concerned primarily with the Gibraltar area and was assisted by Kapt Keller, alias Bodega. Kurrer believed that operations were conducted mainly by recruiting agents from among the thousands of Spanish workmen who lived in Algericas and commuted to Gibraltar. Carbe also handled the negotiations with local Spanish authorities for the installation of infra-red equipment across the Straits of Gibraltar for the purpose of recording ship movements through the Straits. At one time these installations were destroyed, possibly by Allied agents. Carbe was assisted in discovering the strength and armaments of Gibraltar by Lt Col Sanchez Rubio of the SIS. This station, Kurrer believes, was closed sometime in 1944 because of pressure on Spain by the United States and Great Britain.

The following persons were considered by Amende to be key personalities in the chain of numerous groups and organizations linked with either KO Spain or the SIS:

6
SECRET 103

SECRET

Emilio Lang

Padre Lang (Pater Agostin Maria Lange).

(For more detailed information see "Personalities").

Amende says that there were relations between Referat II and the SIS. Any project undertaken by Referat II was of necessity kept secret from the German Embassy itself. All sabotage actions on Spanish soil were covered to prevent any proof that these were German inspired. Spanish agents were recruited without the help of any official Spanish government agencies, and sabotage operations were carried on independently of any other organization in Spain, Spanish or otherwise. Only in planning the R-net against a possible Allied invasion of Spain, did Blaum recruit the aid of Perales and his followers.

According to Amende it should be possible to establish a net of informants knowledgeable on the activities of the remaining elements of the GIS in Spain. Some of these potential elements were considered neutral, others pro-Allied, and other pro-German. Amende is not sure of their exact sympathies. Nevertheless, he suggests the following as a possible plan of procedure:

First contact with Spaniards across the border from Cerbere might be established with the chief of the frontier police of Port-Ban, a certain Mariano Lopez Vinaules and his assistant Sol could serve as liaison man with agents whose headquarters are in France, bearers of correspondence, and could be helpful in granting entrance and frontier crossing permits.

Vinaules then, is the man to contact Ruiz de Valle and Amable in Figueras. The latter two are members of the SIS, good friends of Amende with leads into BARCELONA, and are likely to be cooperative. In BARCELONA, Morena Bravo is the key informant on any subject concerning:

- (1) Former members and activities concerning German Consulates.
- (2) Abwehr Stelle BARCELONA.
- (3) Plans and projects of former Referat II, KO Spain.
- (4) Shipping during the war.
- (5) Dispatching of agents.
- (6) The Spanish Intelligence Service.
- (7) Leads into MADRID.

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From Moreno Bravo the link to CASANAS may be established. Casanas, well known in Spanish politics since 1937 has connections with:

- (1) Clique of general officers surrounding Franco.
 - (2) Falange and minor parties with similar policies.
 - (3) Spanish police (for check on aliens and registers).
 - (4) Civil service throughout Spain.
 - (5) Falange police and SIS in Spanish Morocco, and possibly South America.
 - (6) Serrano Suner and his immediate environment (now eclipsed in Oviedo)
- and has acquaintance with:

- (1) Licimada Juana (member of SIS - alien registration)
- (2) Aguillo (Naval intelligence)
- (3) Bombin (SIS and Falange police)
- (4) Emilio Lang (and through him with former Referat I, KO Spain).

Emilio Lang, the next man in the chain, may be consulted with the purpose of obtaining all information concerning the GIS, especially recent activities of what remained of KO Spain. Lang may also be able to contact Padre Lange in BILBAO. Padre Lange, another key man, would be available for connections with:

- (1) Church of Spain (church heads in MADRID).
- (2) Nobility
- (3) GIS and its past activities in Ireland and South America.
- (4) The Basques and his intimate knowledge of conditions in North Spain.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Sonderfuehrer (Z) Wolfgang Blaum, Referat II, KO Spain.
Obslt Paul Fuchs, NEST BIARRITZ
Hermann Amende, Agent of Referat I, KO Spain.

SECRET 105

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24. The Abwehr in South East Europe.

A. Introduction.

The necessity for a change from stationary ASTs to mobile FATs first became apparent in the USSR. These new units were no longer under the direct control of the Abwehr and OKW but instead were attached to armies or an army group. In this manner the intelligence chief was to control the operational, financial and disciplinary functions of the units, while Abwehr headquarters in BERLIN was to decide only on matters of general policy. This dual regime caused many difficulties since both the Abwehr and intelligence chiefs jealously guarded their authority, which had never been properly defined in the first place, and issued contradictory orders to the Trupps under their command. The actual chain of command depends entirely on the personalities of the leaders and their respective influence and popularity with higher headquarters. The intelligence chief for instance, would decide where and how the various Trupps were to be employed, but if the Abwehr in BERLIN did not agree it could withdraw it to another army. The intelligence chief would then protest this decision to the OKH and the final decision would favor the more popular group.

b. Struggle for Power.

It is clear that under these conditions, friendships or personal animosity very often decided the course of operations. People who disliked each other were more interested in fighting their own little wars than in fighting the enemy. Reorganizations became daily routine and efficiency lessened continually. Matters were further complicated by the constant struggle between the Abwehr and the SS, with the latter steadily gaining the upper hand. Their hostile relationships were likely to produce the following results.

The Abwehr, hotly attacked by the SS because of its political unreliability and general inefficiency, would be split into various groups which were busily fighting each other and covertly trying to gain more power. The intelligence chief felt that he was the sole authority in matters pertaining to the Abwehr in combat areas. The FAN tried to dominate its respective FATs, and the subsequently-formed Leit Stellen started issuing orders and directives which nobody was willing to execute. Meanwhile Abwehr headquarters, which had authority over all these units, found itself either uninformed or misinformed about happenings and its directives misinterpreted or disregarded entirely. Theoretically a FAK was controlled by:

- (1) The intelligence chief of an army group.
- (2) Abwehr Headquarters in BERLIN.
- (3) The Leit Stellen.

~~SECRET~~ 106

SECRET

c. FATs in the Balkans.

Because of the lack of an established front, the FATs in the Balkans were mainly concerned with guerilla warfare. Tactical requirements as seen by the G3 of an army group, governed the employment of the Units. When regular army troops could not be spared for important districts, FATs were usually dispatched instead. Their tasks were manifold and included the safeguarding of industrial establishments, railways, communications, ammunition dumps and the combatting of partisan bands and their followers.

In Yugoslavia political considerations always influenced Abwehr activities, so it was important not to alienate any political faction. Actually the Abwehr encouraged political rivalries and played one faction against the other. The old hatred among Serbs, Croats, nationalists and communists were so well fomented that organized resistance against the Germans gave way to internal dissension. Thus the German occupation forces became the secondary enemy instead of the primary one. Ferid claims that even more success could have been achieved along these lines had it not been for the lack of central planning and the overbearing attitude of the German conquerors.

d. Securing Local Aid

Most of the abler FAT leaders managed to win the assistance of the local population in combatting the partisan bands. Contacts with the natives were quickly established by those members who spoke both the language and knew the customs of the people. Although it was difficult to repay these confederates, the local G-2 office seldom appropriated any money for that purpose. Weapons and promised spoils were usually sufficient temptations. Occasionally a FAT, comprising six officers and twenty-four enlisted men, recruited from the sabotage school of Abwehr II, Regt Kurfuerst, or Regt 1001 zbV, actually formed and equipped several native companies and used them for their own purposes. The execution of a task was entirely in the hands of a FAT leader, who was also responsible for securing the necessary special weapons and equipment. His success in procuring supplies depended upon his popularity with Abwehr Abt LT (Leiter Technik) or with the local QM.

e. Ferid's Organization of FAK 201 in BELGRADE

Ferid arrived in BELGRAD in July 1943 to become adjutant and assistant to Obst Lt Strojil, the commander of the newly formed FAK 201, which replaced the former AST II BELGRADE. FAK 201 was attached to Heeresgruppe F and under the tactical command of Obst Lt von Harling, G-2. The numerous Trupps of this FAK were divided among the armies that constituted this army group, including Heeres Gruppe E, which was an army group in name only and had its headquarters in SALONIKA, and the 2d Panzer Army, which had no armor and had its headquarters at VRKNIKA near BANJA.

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Among Ferid's first jobs was the billeting of the FAK and the consolidation of the personnel of the disbanded AST II BELGRADE. He also had to establish contact among the FAK and its subordinate Trupps, the respective intelligence chiefs, the local authorities in BELGRADE and with Abwehr II in BERLIN. Ferid also supervised the inventory of weapons, sabotage and W/T equipment and inspected the two training camps, Lager Pancevo and Lager Golfhaus.

The following Trupps were attached to FAK 201 at that time:

- (1) FAT 202 in the Kassovo district
- (2) FAT 214 in Albania
- (3) FAT 250 in SALONIKA

These units encountered many difficulties in the matter of their development and their operational functions. The intelligence chief of Heeres Gruppe F seemed mainly concerned with lining up his Trupps in a way which would look impressive on the map but which completely neglected political strategy and actual needs. Trupps were switched from one location to another with no regard for the valuable time and effort they spent making contacts among native circles. Since the nature of these contacts was purely personal, they could not readily be re-established by a successor. After a few weeks in new territory, the Trupps were required to report their success in partisan warfare. This resulted in many false messages in which minor incidents were grossly exaggerated.

Most of the trouble could be traced to von Harling, who was completely uninformed about the functions, importance and limitations of the Trupps under his command. He established himself as a dictator over them, refused to report to anybody and completely disregarded directions from Abwehr II in BERLIN and, later, from Leit Stelle II SO in VIENNA. Von Harling, a typical Prussian militarist, forced his will upon most of the Abwehr officials under his command and accepted nobody else's judgment but his own. Only Ferid was not easily intimidated. He used his friendship with Obst Lt Fechner, chief of Leit Stelle II SO, and with Hptm Eisenberg of Abwehr II in BERLIN to scheme behind von Harling's back and thus often succeeded in nullifying the latter's orders. The intelligence chiefs of Heeres Gruppe E and the 2d Panzer Army had no trouble with their attached FATs and no complaints ever reached the FAK.

Other local authorities which had to be dealt with from time to time were the other two FAKs which were attached to Heeres Gruppe F and which replaced the former AST I BELGRADE (FAK III) and AST III BELGRADE (FAK 310), the GFP, and the office of the intelligence chiefs with its various paymasters. Although FAT payments were handled by the Abwehr paymaster of the intelligence chief, the authority had to come from BERLIN.

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By October 1943, all contacts had been established, and the three FATs were beginning to operate. Ferid went home for a short vacation. Following that he went to BERLIN where he reported to Obst Lt Putz on developments in the Balkans.

f. Relations With the SFK and V-Leute.

Close collaboration with the SFK (Serbian Volunterr Corps) led by General Moscicki was planned but never materialized because the Germans failed to understand the Serb's religious mysticism. Thus, because of their harsh methods, they alienated people who would naturally have been friends, since the Serbs were very anti-communistic. A few sabotage courses for SFK members were held in Lager Pancevo, and Lt Skoberne of FAK 201 was detailed as liaison officer to the SFK. This was done against the wishes of Strojil, who considered the entire project a waste of time.

Contacts with the SFK were made through the Yugoslav V-Leute of the Abwehr. One of the most prominent of these was Zoran Vukovic, racketeer and black market operator who made a small fortune through his excellent connections with the SFK and Mihailovich factions. As a reward for services rendered he received travel permits, necessary for black market activities, and official sanction for many of his illegal enterprises.

Another informer for the Abwehr was Frau Bauderer, an adventuress who had spent many years in Venezuela and who was informed about and active in many political intrigues. She had been imprisoned by the Yugoslavs before the German occupation and as a result she was consulted by all Abwehr offices. Undoubtedly the most popular informer among the Abwehr officers in BELGRADE was Holec, also a black market operator, who obtained many necessary foods for them. Another petty informer was a man named Zivanovic, who had a French wife. Ferid remembers no further details about V-Leute.

g. Abw II in 1942 and 1943

Obst von LAHOUSEN, C.O.

1. Chef Gruppe

Maj ABSHAGEN

Chief of Gruppe, later demoted
as AST PARIS

Rittm SPIESS

Administration, later in Rumania

O/Lt NEUMANN

Assistant to SPIESS

Hptm ZIERIACKS

Abt. II-a

Hptm BITTNER

Abt. II-b

Fr1. VOGT

Secretary, later in Sofia

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SCHOPPMEIER Civilian employee

BUCKOW Civilian employee

2. Gruppe West

Obst/Lt HOTZEL Chief of Gruppe

Hptm ASTOR Referent

Hptm NAUMANN zu KOENIGSBRUECK Referent, later in Spain

Hptm SCHOENEICH Referent

Sdf HARMS Referent

Sdf BLAUM Referent

3. Gruppe Ost

Obst STOITZE Chief of Gruppe, later at AST BERLIN

Hptm CHARLE Referent, later given command of
FAT in East

Sdf Dr. MARKERT Referent

O/Lt HOCKER Referent

O/Lt GOLINOW Airforce liaison, later executed

4. Gruppe Suedost

Maj MARWEDE Chief of Gruppe, later CO of Regt 1001

Obst/Lt PUTZ Successor to MARWEDE

SdfK Dr. WAGNER SO/Verwaltung and SO/MO

Maj PARTL SO/OR, later CO of Regt Kuerfuerst

Hptm EISENBERG SO/Or

Sdf Dr. SCHEUERMANN SO/OR, later Ankara & FAT in the West

Sdf Eugen SCHUMACHER SO/OR, later FAT in SO

Frl. WESTERMANN Secretary, later in SOFIA

Frl. KRISCH Secretary, later in Spain

Frl JULIUS Secretary, later in RIGA

Frl. KUTZ Secretary, later in RIGA

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5. Gruppe Technik

Obst MARGUERRE	Chief of Gruppe
Major POSER	Adjutant
Obst/Lt SEELIGER	CO of sabotage school at Lake Quenz
Sdf Dr. SCHULZ	Instructor at sabotage school
Sdf Dr. KOENIG	Instructor at sabotage school

6. Regt Brandenburg

Obst HAEHLING von LANZENAUER	CO
Hptm PINKERT	Adjutant
O/Lt GRABERT	
Hptm HOLLMAN	
Hptm LANGE	
Hptm VATTER	In charge of V-Lente at Lager REGENWURM in MESERITZ
Rittm HARBIG	Trained Hindus in same Lager

Abw II (and Mil D) in Winter 1943-44 and Spring 1944

Obst von LOHRINGHOVEN, CO, succeeded by Maj NAUMANN

1. Chef Gruppe

Hptm EISENBERG	Chief of Gruppe
O/Lt NEUMANN	Administration
Hptm ZIERIACKS	II-a
Hptm BITTNER	II-b
O/Lt BOLDT	II-c, in charge of all records pertaining to secret supply caches (Verpflegungsaktion)
Oberzahlmeister TODTE	IV-a, paymaster

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2. Gruppe West

Maj ASTOR

Chief of Gruppe, dismissed because
of political unreliability

Hptm SCHOENEICH

Hptm GIEBLER

Hptm LORMIS

Sdf HARMS

3. Gruppe Ost

Obst/Lt Ernst zu EICKERN

Chief of Gruppe, later CO of Leit Stelle Ost

Maj KOCH

Adjutant

O/Lt GAMBKE

Referent for the East

Sdf Dr. MARKERT

Referent, later FAK 211

O/Lt Hocker

Referent, later Leit Stelle Ost

O/Lt Niklasch

Referent for SO

Sdf WAGNER

Referent for MO

4. Gruppe Technik

Obst/Lt MAURITIUS

Chief of Gruppe, later dismissed with
most of his staff because dynamite used
20 Jul 44 in Putsch against HITLER came
from his department

Maj POSER

Maj STEIN

Maj EHLMANN

Hptm BRAUER

O/Lt TRAPPHAGEN

Mil D since Summer 1944

Major NAUMANN, CO, succeeded by Maj DOOS in January 1945

1. Chef Gruppe

No change

2. Referat West

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Hptm SCHOENEICH

Hptm GIEBLER

Frl. BOITEN

3. Referat Ost

O/Lt GAMBKE

Sdf Dr. MARKERT

Lt RAUPACH

Gefr PETERS

Frl. KRISCH

Frl. JULIUS

4. Referat Suedwest

Hptm LORMIS

Sdf HARMS

Frl. LANGE

5. Referat Suedost

O/Lt NIKLASCH

Referat Chief, succeeded by FERID

O/Lt Ferid

Uffz MUELLER

Gefr RAIMUND

Lt NADOLNY

Frl. SOMMER

Frl. PRELLE

6. Referat MO (dissolved in Winter 1944-45)

Sdf Dr. WAGNER

7. Referat Finanz (IV-a)

Oberzahlmeister TODTE

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8. Referat F (Flugwesen)

Lt PAULUS

Lt SCHROEDER

Uffz KIAFAK

9. Gruppe Technik

Obst/Lt MAURITIUS

10. Referat AP (Evaluation and Planning) (organized in January 1945)

Hptm KNIESCHE

Lt ZIEGEL

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Ober Lt Dr Murad Ferid, Chief Abt AST II Athens.

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21. The Abwehr in Turkey.

a. Introduction.

Prior to the Summer of 1941 no Abwehr organization existed in Turkey. All work in Turkey and the Near East was performed by agents out of other Abwehr stations. In the summer of 1941 the "Kriegsorganisation Naher Osten" (KONO) was formed. The first officer in charge was a Lt Col whose name Momm cannot recall. He was replaced in the spring of 1942 by Leverkuehn. The function of this organization was not to work in Turkey itself but to operate from Turkey to the Near East. Momm is not sure how the unit worked, but he did know the four main sources that comprised a network of information. The first source was sleeping car porters on the Istanbul-Bagdad rail line who proved very reliable, especially in identifying units in British territory. These people would report troop movements, unit markings, insignia, and ship movements in the harbor of Basra. Another method of securing information was the use of Arab line crossers, whose main job was reporting the enemy's order of battle. Paula Koch, of Adana, was in charge of sending out this type of agent.

A third source were the Syrian Nationalists, and a fourth the Azerbeidyoners, who were tied racially with the Turks and lived in North Persia, the Caucasus, and the area along the Caspian Lake. These latter people were recognized by the Turks as equals, and any of them coming into Turkey would immediately become Turkish citizens. Through them, and with passive and active assistance by Turkish intelligence, information was obtained on Russian troops and their movements. At the same time the Turkish intelligence and the Abwehr employed their operatives interchangeably in assigning additional missions for more Russian information. Although the Turks assisted the Germans in regard to espionage against Soviet Russia, they were strictly neutral in matters concerning the Western Powers. It might be interesting to mention that KONO was under Fremde Heere West.

b. Abwehr in Turkey.

Abwehr agents operating in Turkey were sent out and controlled by KO Bu (Bulgaria) in SOFIA, under the direction of Hptm Dr Leverkuehn. When friction developed between KO Bu and KONO over registration of agents in Istanbul, Kuebart made a trip with Oblt Hohmann down through the Balkans and the Near East to see if he could straighten out the dispute.

After a conference with the military attache in Ankara, Kuebart solved the problem of gathering information about the Turkish army by placing Rittmeister Dr Uppenborn in the embassy at Ankara, thus giving him diplomatic immunity and satisfying KONO on the clearance through Istanbul. At the same time he maintained the chain of command for military intelligence on the Turkish army through KO Bu to Uppenborn.

SECRET

115

SECRET

In another spot which had developed between KONO and the naval attache at Istanbul, Admiral von der Marwitz, over naval interference in Abwehr affairs, Kuebart backed KONO all the way. For this reason Marwitz later denounced Kuebart in BERLIN for having made defeatist remarks while in Turkey.

Kuebart also stopped the practice of allowing German consuls in Adana and Iskenderen to use Abwehr informants for gathering information for their own purposes.

Although Kuebart was generally surprised at the amount of knowledge which Allied intelligence had amassed on him personally, he was not surprised at the knowledge learned of his journeys in the Near East. He stated that at every hour of the day he was shadowed by agents of the Turkish counter-intelligence, which he credits with being the most formidable counter-intelligence organization in operation.

Abteilung III F (Feind-Enemy) had a pretty clear picture of the British secret service operating in the Near East. This was especially so in Turkey, where Kuebart claims every single British agent was known. Oberst. Rohleder was in charge of III F, which was later taken over by Amt IV of the RSHA.

c. The German Embassy.

Because it was imperative from the German point of view to keep Turkey out of the war, the embassy in Turkey was considered one of the most important in the German war effort. It was used as a medium of obtaining raw materials from Turkey and as a clearing house for information obtained in the Near East. To accomplish these ends, a top-notch staff was assembled, which according to Eberhardt Ernst Momm, worked in utmost harmony with Franz von Papen, the real head of the embassy in all respects.

As the war moved nearer to Turkey, the situation of the German mission there became increasingly more difficult. The conditions were further complicated in the Mediterranean area by such incidents as Italy's entry into the war, Italy's war with Greece, the German occupation of Bulgaria and Germany's war with Greece. However, the fact that both Turkey and Germany were hostile toward the Soviet Union was a great factor in determining Turkey's neutrality. Turkey agreed to remain neutral as long as the Soviets would not penetrate the Rumanian area. However, when the Soviets pushed the Nazis out of Rumania, Turkey severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

All embassy sections had been in Ankara, with the exception of the naval attache and the assistant press attache, who had offices in Istanbul. In addition to the embassy in Ankara, Germany had had a general consulate in Istanbul and consulates in Adana, Alexanderette, Smyrna and Trapezunt.

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d. The Sicherheitsdienst

The Sicherheitsdienst (SD) in Turkey was set up in the winter of 1940 and operated completely from within the diplomatic service. Its headquarters were at ANKARA where its chief, Hauptsturmfuehrer Moizisch, was listed officially as assistant economic councillor. A sub-station operated within the consulate general in ISTANBUL. According to this source, the SD in Turkey was a very inefficient organization, using large sums of money and accomplishing very little. In fact it obtained a great deal of misleading information. Source attributes this inefficiency to the lack of experienced personnel, non-cooperation with the Turks and the general superficial and overly secret cloak under which they conducted their operations.

e. The Affair "Vermehren".

The "Vermehren" incident was an important step in the development of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and the concluding measure in the collapse of the entire Abwehr organization. It revealed the feud between Admiral Canaris and Himmler and resulted in the taking over of the Abwehr by the RSHA.

Dr Erich Vermehren was born in 1919 in a family of high intellectual standing. His father was a lawyer in HAMBURG, and his mother, a journalist who was at one time a foreign correspondent for the newspaper "Das Reich" in LISBON, Portugal. The elder Vermehren was an old friend of Leverkuehn. The younger Vermehren, well educated and an excellent lawyer, was married to Graefin Elisabeth von Plettenberg, six years his senior. She was a frail, sickly woman of high intellect and burning ambition. The members of her family were Catholic activists and she converted her husband to that faith.

In the fall of 1942, Leverkuehn in need of a lawyer, requested and obtained the services of the son of his old friend, the Gefreiter Erich Vermehren, who arrived in Turkey in December 1942. His main job was to work on a case involving international law in the attempt to clear the titles to some French Danube ships which had left Rumania before the German occupation and were interned by the Turks. In addition, Vermehren worked on cases dealing with Egypt.

Despite the order forbidding Abwehr personnel to have their wives with them, Vermehren submitted an application in the summer of 1943 to obtain permission for his wife to join him in Turkey. Leverkuehn forwarded this application to BERLIN, where it was disapproved. About this time a friend of Vermehren, von Trott zu Solz, an official of the German foreign office, was visiting him in Turkey. Von Trott zu Solz was later involved in the plot against Hitler's life on 20 July 1944 and was consequently executed.

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In November 1943, Vermehren went on leave to Germany. Immediately on arrival he again submitted an application to Abwehr headquarters to take his wife to Turkey and was once more refused. Through the family's connection in the German Foreign Office however, he was able to get his wife a passport and visa to enter Turkey. This was accomplished by securing for Vermehren, the diplomatic mission of contacting the Papal representative in Turkey. Permission was granted by Marshall von Bieberstein, a high official in the German Foreign Office.

When the couple arrived in SOFIA in December 1943, Erich Vermehren called his office in ISTANBUL. He spoke to Koblenzky, the office manager, and stated that he was coming with his wife. Leverkuehn, who had orders that no wives would accompany any of his men, had her detained at the border by the SD. Thus, while Vermehren came to ISTANBUL, his wife had to return to SOFIA. Leverkuehn was very upset by Vermehren's procedure, which he felt was a breach of trust. On Christmas day of 1943 Mrs Vermehren suddenly arrived in ISTANBUL via air, having shown her foreign office papers in SOFIA and having thereby obtained an air priority. Because of the incident, the situation became tense. Reports were made to Abwehr headquarters, the embassy and the consulate, and resulted in an order to the effect that Mrs Vermehren could do anything with regards to her mission without having to secure permission of Leverkuehn.

In the meantime Mrs Vermehren became sick and her husband visited Momm, seeking advice. Momm, at one time friendly with Vermehren, was no longer on good terms with him because of the latter's friends, who Momm regarded as being of doubtful social and political standing. Nevertheless Vermehren sought Momm's aid. Momm told him to send his wife home immediately and to admit that he had done wrong in the first place in bringing her to Turkey. Vermehren replied that he wanted to be with his wife, and she in like manner wanted to remain with him. The two parted without a settlement of the issue. The situation became even more difficult when the couple visited the Papal representative, Monsignore Roncolli, without permission of Leverkuehn. On Thursday 21 March 1944 Vermehren reported to his office that he was ill and would not return on Monday, also that he was moving to a new address in ISTANBUL. When he did not appear at his office on Monday, a messenger was sent to the new address in ISTANBUL, but the new place could not be found. A person dispatched to his old apartment discovered that the couple had left with all their baggage after doing an unusual amount of typing in their rooms. The new address given by Vermehren did not exist.

According to Momm, a report arrived on 27 January 1944, stating that Vermehren and his wife deserted to the Allies. The news was given to Momm by Koblenzky. Momm believes that Ludwig, counter-espionage agent of the Abwehr in Turkey, was informed of the desertion through the Turkish police. Leverkuehn reported the desertion to BERLIN by cable. In this cable he stated that he suspected that other people, friends of Vermehren, would also desert. He especially suspected Wilhelm Hamburger, a friend of Vermehren and V-man of the Abwehr, and an Austrian couple who were journalists and connected with Abwehr III in BERLIN. It was rumored that these people were in contact with the Austrian resistance movement.

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Lt Col Freund of Abwehr III in BERLIN came to Turkey to investigate the case, but by the time he arrived Hamburger and the journalist couple had already deserted. He then ordered the Turkish border closed to German nationals in order to close this escape route. Freund stayed about two weeks, working in close contact with Ludwig, the local counter-espionage man. Ludwig told Momm that he had heard a report that Vermehren was being interrogated by the British and that he was revealing all the information that he possessed. In addition, Vermehren is said to have stated that Momm at one time worked on economic reports and was in charge of radio training for agents. This Momm definitely asserts is false.

In the meantime a young girl, the daughter of a German diplomat in SOFIA, who, for a short time worked as a secretary to the SD Chief Moizisch, also deserted to the British. At this time orders from BERLIN stated that Admiral von der Marwitz had been made acting commander of the Abwehr in Turkey. Leverkuehn, Momm, Koblenzky, Schenker-Angerer, and Rosner were recalled. General Rode had to report to BERLIN for "re-orientation", but later he returned to his job of military attache in the German embassy in ANKARA. After long interrogation, Leverkuehn, because of his responsibility in the affair, and Schenker-Angerer, because of suspicion that he belonged to the Austrian resistance movement, were forcibly evicted from the service. Koblenzky was transferred to Denmark, and Momm returned to active duty with the air force. Rosner's fate is not known to source. In the wake of the affair, Admiral Canaris' resignation paved the way for the RSHA to take over the entire Abwehr organization.

f. Informant Paul Karl Gluech

On one of his trips to Turkey, Gluech, renewed an acquaintanceship with a former member of the Turkish staff of the 1914-1918 war, Ziyreddin Said Erim, who had a mercantile business in ISTANBUL. At his house, Gluech was introduced in December 1941 to Ismail Okday, chief of the press department of the Turkish Foreign Office, and who had just been recalled from BASRA where he had been Consul General. Okday was pro-German and gave many useful reports to Gluech on Turkish home affairs. Gluech told Okday that he was working for the GIS, and Okday knew his reports were passed on.

Two other Turks, who were sources of information to Gluech were also sources of information to Said Erim. They were Hairiye, who used to be Turkish consul at ANTWERP and Salaeddin who had been consul in MOSCOW. When Okday left in 1943 to be Consul General in VIENNA, Hairiye and Salaeddin continued as his chief sources of information on Turkish affairs, and to both of them Gluech imparted that he was an agent of the GIS.

g. Names Connected With Diplomatic and Intelligence Service in Turkey.

Allart
Kroll, Dr

Kettenbeil
Jenke, Albert

Haensel, August
Rensonet

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Komischke
Seiler, Julius
Schuchardt
Hinz
Walther, von
Neumann
Henschel, Reinhard
Schenker, Angerer
Roemer
Wolff
Moghrabi
Kuhnle
Loewe
Dahlka

Schade
Rode
Voss, de
Uppenborn
Dublitzer
Bibradh
Uhlshoefer
Fast
Schueler
Ludwig, alias Alkadin
Truschowski
Badenfeld, von
Fernau, Dr.
Mrowwa

Marwitz, von der
Twardowsky, von
Stille
Koblinsky, von
Koch, Paula
Moizisch, Ludwig
Hamburger, Dr Wilhelm
Koehler
Zaehringer
Malouf —
Ischik
Ruff
Scheuermann, Dr
Rabe, Karl alias Rosetti

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Wilhelm Kuebart

The above mentioned persons are members of the "Kriegsgefangene" (Prisoners of War) group, which was organized by Col. Schuler. The group was formed in the prison of the "Kriegsgefangene" in the city of Berlin. The group was formed in the prison of the "Kriegsgefangene" in the city of Berlin. The group was formed in the prison of the "Kriegsgefangene" in the city of Berlin.

1. Organization in Berlin

One group, composed of persons who were prisoners of war, was organized in Berlin. The group was formed in the prison of the "Kriegsgefangene" in the city of Berlin. The group was formed in the prison of the "Kriegsgefangene" in the city of Berlin.

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23. Abwehr Activities in Iraq (Q?)

a. Introduction

Iraq had been a center of German Abwehr activities for some time. In 1941, the former Iraqi minister, Rashid El Gailani, strated a revolution. He was aided in this by the German consul, Graba, who sent assistance in the form of three Abwehr II men, Hptm Kohlhaas, Upfz Brass and Upfz Krautzberger. The revolution failed and resulted in the hasty withdrawal of the German military and Abwehr missions.

Many prominent citizens left the country at that time and went to Germany, where, encouraged by the Abwehr, the continued intriguing against the Iraqi government. Most notorious of El Gailani's supporters in this respect were Hassan El Hinoi, who became an Italian agent after his negotiations with the GIS failed in 1942, Mahmud Salmat, a major in the Iraqi air force and assistant to El Gailani, and Abdullahad Daoud.

b. Abdullahad Daoud.

Daoud was an optician from BAGDAD and used the cover name of Domath in his travels through the Balkans. He became an Abwehr agent, doing an extensive black market business at the same time and continually getting into trouble because of his financial transactions. Daoud had influence with the Iraqi prime minister, Pachachi, but on the other hand was not popular with either the Grand Mufti or El Gailani, perhaps for religious reasons.

Daoud went successively from Greece to Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria and back to Greece in 1941 and was last reported in the Tyrol at the end of the war. Major Loos was suspicious of Daoud's many travels and believed him to be an enemy agent. Ferid is convinced that Daoud was a loyal Abwehr agent.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Ferid

24. The German SD and Abwehr Activities in Iran.

a. Introduction

The Abwehr maintained several agents in Iran, chief of whom was Lt Col Schulze. The SD had only a few agents who were commanded by Hauptsturmfuehrer Meyer. The SD wanted to force the OKW out of Iran and for that reason sent a number of agents by plane into Iran in 1943.

b. Organization in Iran.

One group, composed of Hauptsturmfuehrer Kroemis, Homajoun Farsad, a Persian agent, and two wireless operators, was dropped by parachute in the territory of the Ghashghais on 5 July 1943. Source does not recall the name

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of this group, but it is likely it was identical with the parachute group Anton, mentioned in the letter from the CI War Room, dated 21 December 1945.

A second group, composed of Untersturmfuehrer Blume, Unteroffizier Korrell, four wireless operators, and four Iranian agents was dropped near Teheran about the same date as the Kroemis group. This group was placed under the command of SD Hauptsturmfuehrer Meyer, who split the group into two parts and sent one part into the Bakhtiari territory while he kept the other in Teheran. The Kroemis group meanwhile had reported to Oberstleutnant Schulze in the Ghashghai territory. Schulze, who was believed to be incompetent by the SD, was intended to be pushed out of his job and replaced by Kroemis. The SD neglected to recall, however, that Schulze had been in Iran for many years and had established lifelong connections with numerous influential Persians.

Through the efforts of Gorechi, the British Secret Service had been informed of this SD operation by the Ghashghai brothers. As far as Gorechi knows, all agents of these groups, as well as Schulze and Meyer were apprehended by the British.

c. Gorechi's Connection with Abt II, Amt Ausland Abwehr.

After the arrival of the Russians in Northern Iran in 1941, the German consul Dr Bertram Schulze, who was actually a major, later a Lt Col, of Abt I, Amt Ausland Abwehr, fled to the territory of the Ghashghais in southern Iran. At that time Gorechi and the Ghashghais contacted Oberstleutnant Putz of Abt II, Amt Ausland Abwehr, who was very much interested in enlisting their aid. Putz wanted them to join the Freikorps, which suggestion, however, they refused. The Ghashghai brothers did take some military training for about two months, but merely for their own enjoyment. When the Ghashghais returned to Persia in 1944, they turned over to the British all plans of Abwehr II, which action led to the arrest of Schulze and all Abwehr and SD personalities in Iran.

d. Gorechi's Connection with Dr Ripken

In order to be able to operate his import and export business successfully, Gorechi had to maintain liaison with Geheimrat Dr Ripken, the director of the economic-political section of the Auswaertiges Amt for Iran and Turkey. All trade with these two countries was supervised by this office. When Gorechi went to Turkey in 1943 in order to inform the Ghashghais of recent plans of the OKW on southern Persia, he had to obtain clearance from Dr Ripken. Gorechi as well as the Ghashghais, had always received excellent cooperation from Dr Ripken and was furnished with the necessary travel permits as well as letters of recommendation to the consulates in all countries he had to cross. Gorechi had also established a social contact with Dr Ripken, who, like so many others probably succumbed to the clever Iranian bribes.

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e. The Ghashghais

When in 1941, Mohammed Rezan took the throne, the Ghashghais brothers, who had definitely sympathized with the Germans, decided that there was no longer any reason for cooperation. Under the pretense of trying to win his brother, Naser Khan Ghashghai, the chief of the Ghashghai family, over to the German side, Mohammed Hussein left for ISTANBUL in 1942. The Germans, who had by then realized how badly they needed the aid of so powerful a tribe as the Ghashghais, did not slacken their efforts to enlist the aid of these brothers.

f. The Plot Against the Government of King Pahlavi.

Early in 1940 Hussein Gragazolou, the ex-minister of war in Iran, arrived in BERLIN from Teheran with a plan to overthrow the Pahlavi government with German aid. The following Persians were involved in this plot:

Ghavam Saltaneh - Former president of Iran
 Hakini - Minister of State of Iran
 Horteza Khan - General in the Iranian Army
 Naghdi - General in the Iranian Army
 Sardar Mohtahehem - Chief of the Bakhtiari tribes

Although he enjoyed the support of various influential Iranians as well as that of Nadolny, the former German ambassador in Turkey, Gragozalou could not get any cooperation from the Foreign Office. Germany had no reasons at that time to break relations with Pahlavi, who was known as pro-German.

In December of 1940, the Foreign Office suddenly became greatly interested in all plans against the king and tried to organize an anti-Pahlavi committee. The Ghashghai brothers as well as Gorechi refused to join this committee; however, since it was largely comprised of Iranians of a low caliber. As far as Gorechi knows this anti-Pahlavi committee was never formed and no steps were taken at that time to start a revolution in Iran.

g. Vatan Parastan (Persian National Party)

Early in 1940, Shah Bahram Shahrokh, the announcer of the Iranian section of Reichsrundfunk, secretly founded a Persian national party, which he called Vatan Parastan. The party had its seat in BERLIN and had been formed principally to work against King Pahlavi. Since diplomatic relations between Germany and Iran were very good in 1940, the party was not able to obtain any members at first. Shahrokh was supported by the Ghashghai brothers and Gorechi until the break of diplomatic relations between Germany and Iran in 1941, at which time the interests of the Ghashghai's became very different from those of Shahrokh. Shahrokh, who was financially dependent upon the Germans supported them actively while the Ghashghais were only interested in Persia and their own personal freedom there.

of the ... all the members were trained near ... operation ... There is to be established

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Shahrokh used the Vatan Parastan for his own personal benefit only, promising the members that they would receive high positions in the Iranian government after Persia had been taken over by the Germans. In order to counteract the influence of Shahrokh and his party, the Ghashghais founded an opposition party which worked openly against Vatan Parastan. As far as Gorechi knows, Vatan Parastan was never employed by any of the German intelligence services.

h. Names Connected with the German Intelligence Services in Iran.

Achavi, Mezameddin	Aghbekzadeh, Ali	Akhman, Habib
Amiri	Ayroum, Mohammed Hussein	Bader
Bakhtiari, Abul Ghasam	Basirpour, Essatollah	Bousheri, Reza
Procz, Kamille	Burg, Di	Dadgar, Hussein
Ettel	Farsad, Homajoun	Firous
Frouhar	Gamotha	Graefe
Gragazolou, Hussein	Grymaje, Faroukh	Gruenig, Dr
Harbig, Dr	Hentig	Heyden, Graf
Harak	Keja	Kleinstube
Koushan	Kroemis	Melchers, Dr
Keyer	Minkewitz	Mohtachem
Wonshinzade, Dr	Morteza, Khan	Moussairan, Dr Mohsen
Nagdi	Niedermayer, von	Partl
Putz	Rassulzade, Ali Khan	Ripken, Dr
Rott, Dr	Sain	Saltaneh, Ghavam
Schaefer	Schlobis	Schmitz, Dr
Schuback	Schueler	Schulze, Dr Bertram
Shahrokh, Shah Bahram	Solat - Ghashghai, Mohammed Hussein	
Solat - Ghashghai, Malek Hansul		
Solat - Ghashghai, Naser Khan		
Stolz, Dr	Tagizadih	Tarbiat Ardaschir
Tarbiat, Bahman	Vaziri	Wagner, Dr, alias Dr Wendel
Nakabzadeh, Jounes		

SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Dr Hassan Gorechi

4. Abwehr Activities in Afghanistan

a. Introduction

Lt. Later Hptm, Witzel, alias Kirn, one of the ablest men of Abwehr II, was attached to the German Legation in Kabul during 1942 and 1943. Witzel planned an expedition to the northwest border of India for sabotage work. The leader of the expedition, Dr Oberlaender, and all the members were trapped near the border and killed. After his return to Germany, Witzel became commanding officer of FAK 211 in CRACOW, where he started an operation which took him several hundred miles behind the Russian lines. There he tried to establish

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contacts with the Ukrainian freedom movement (UPA) but failed and was subsequently picked by KG 200 and flown back to Germany. He received the Rittler Kreuz for his efforts.

b. Wachtm Zugenbuehler

Wachtm Zugenbuehler was an Abwehr W/T operator for the German Embassy in Kabul until the end of the war, and was Witzel's W/T operator as long as Witzel was in Kabul.

c. Hptm Schenk

Hptm Schenk, a professional army officer of World War I, taught at the Kabul Military Academy after he had to leave Germany in 1933 because of his Jewish wife. When German nationals had to leave Kabul, Schenk returned to Germany and was later employed by the Abwehr in AST I Athens as a V-man. In Athens he was in charge of W/T communications with Syria. His family was in Prien (Chiemsee) at the end of the war.

d. Abdul Ghami

Abdul Ghami was a prominent Afghan who had left his native country as a young man, probably for political reasons, and received a thorough education abroad. By his own request he received training in several branches of the German army while under Abwehr tutelage. He was a special protege of Dr Wagner, who held Ghami in reserve for future operations which never materialized.

In the fall of 1941, Ghami was given a private W/T instructor, Gefr. Hirsch, and went to Karlovy Vary and Kitzbuehl to practice wireless transmission with the central W/T station in BERLIN, code name Burg. Ghami was always dissatisfied and after his protector and friend, Dr Wagner, was transferred to Leit Stelle II West, he flooded Mil D with letters complaining about the lack of attention he was receiving. At the end of the war Ghami was residing in Kitzbuehl.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Perid

26. Abwehr Activities in India.

a. Introduction

SdF. Dr. Wagner established contact with an Indian resistance group after the ground work had been laid by Subhas Chandra Bose. There were extensive W/T communications between this resistance group (W/T Station "Mary") and the Abwehr until 1945. The Russians were said to have intercepted the W/T messages and to be in contact with the same resistance group.

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b. W/T Station "Mary"

W/T Station "Mary" answered questions of the Fremde Heere (G-2) of the General Staff about troop concentration and movements in India. The Foreign Office was also very much interested in the W/T station and detailed Prof. Ahlfeld, or Alsdorf, and Staats Sekretar Kegler, or Kegeler, to handle matters with W/T Station "Mary".

During Ferid's stay in Mil D, his assistants, Upfz Mueller, performed liaison with the Foreign Office and probably is better informed about the matter.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Ferid

1. RSHA Amt VI - C/4 (Far East)

a. Introduction

It was the function of VI - C/4 to obtain information about Japan, China, Inner and Outer Mongolia, Tibet, Thailand, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Burma and India. The information procured was to cover all spheres of social life, religion, administration, economic and military. It was the job of this office to observe the relationship of these countries to the great powers as well as their relationship to each other.

VI - C/4 kept a close watch for anything which might lead to a disturbance of the Japanese - German alliance. At the same time it spied on its Japanese ally, carefully watching everything which Japan did to realize its aim of the "Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia". It studied the colonial methods of Japan and took notice of its successes and failures.

Communism in the Far East occupied some of the attention of this office. Not only was the influence of the Soviet Union in the Far East under observation, but also communist movements in the individual countries.

It was within the framework of these briefs that detailed questionnaires were sent out to three VI - C/4 intelligence agencies in Europe and Asia.

b. Ost Asien Institut

The Institut was founded in June 1943 with the blessings of Schellenberg and Kaltenbrunner. Its purpose was to exploit German science in the services of the Geheime Nachrichten Dienst. From June 1943 until December 1943 the Institut was under VI - C/4. At the end of that time it was subordinated to the new Gruppe VI-G, which was headed by SS H/Stuf Dr Krallert. SS H/Stuf Leo arrived as liaison man among VI - G, the Institut and VI - C/4. The staff included the following:

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Prof Dr Donath - University professor and East Asia expert of the Foreign Office (Ehrenamtlicher Leiter).

Dr Reichel - Japanese expert and assistant to Donath. He was also in charge of the study group of Indo-Chinese students in BERLIN.

Martin Steinke - Expert on East Asia religions and China.

Dr Kaufman - Expert on India and Burma.

Prof Poppe - Russian collaborationist. Expert on Mongolian and Soviet nationalities.

von Hopfgarten - Expert on Indo-China. Reichel's assistant in working with Indo-Chinese study groups.

Frau Hartmann - Donat's secretary. Had good knowledge of Japanese affairs.

c. Study Groups

The Korean Arbeits Gemeinschaft had only four members because VI - C/4 did not want to cause the Japanese Embassy to become suspicious. It was headed by the Korean Dr Han.

d. RSHA and Affiliated Groups

In 1942, the Cds (Chief SD) ordered all agencies of the RSHA to pass on to VI - c/4 any information about Far Eastern affairs which they might obtain in their own fields. Weirauch says that of all of these agencies only VI - B contributed regularly to the work of his own office. Covering western Europe and Switzerland, VI - B representatives were frequently in a position to obtain information which they passed on to VI - c/4. Some information came from VI - E in the Balkans. Schellenberg maintained personal contact with a Japanese Colonel nodera, V-man T-100 in STOCKHOLM and two members of the Chinese colony in Switzerland, Dr Robert Chitsun and General Kwei.

e. Cooperating Agencies Outside of the RSHA

Auslandsbrief Pruef Stelle, BERLIN (ABPS) was originally controlled by the Wehrmacht. The ABPS saw to it that all political news that passed through this organization was made available to Amt VI. When Amt IV took over the ABPS in 1943, all Far Eastern material was submitted to Amt VI. VI - c/4 received letters and reports of newspapermen, businessmen, missionaries and private persons through the ABPS. Weirauch remembers the report of Briesen, correspondent of the Koelnische Zeitung in SHANGHAI as being excellent. Until September 1943, VI - c/4 also received material concerning East Asia that passed through the Italian censor. The letters came to VI - C/4 either photographed or censored.

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f. KO China

A report about Japan's relationship with Russia mentioned a secret clause in the fishing agreement between the two countries providing for a Chungking - Tokyo - Moscow axis. The report was discounted soon after its appearance, since it was believed that it emanated from a Soviet source.

A report on the Korean autonomy movement confirmed the one on the same subject received from the Ost Asien Institut.

A report on Japanese peace feelers said that Japan, through persons close to both the Chungking government and the puppet state of Nanking, attempted to establish contact with Chiang-Kai-Shek. The efforts met with failure and Chiang took punitive action against these emissaries.

Both KO China and the Tokyo attache Meisinger reported that 350,000 Chinese workers were employed in the Soviet Union until the end of 1943. The workers came from Chungking-dominated China, the Yenian provinces and Sinkiang. Recruiting was at first permitted and later carried on illegally. This labor was furnished to Russia without any difficulty because of the good relations between the two.

g. Institut zur Erforschung Inner-Asiens.

Originally called the Sven Hedin Institut, this organization was first located in BERLIN and later at Chateau Mittersill in Bavaria. The director was SS Stubaf. Dr Ernst Schaefer (Tibet Schaefer). His assistant was SS H/Stuf. Dr Berger. All the members of the Institut belonged to the SS and it was strongly supported by Himmler. Schaefer considered the Ost Asien Institut of Amt VI a rival institute and would not cooperate with it.

Two expeditions to Tibet were organized by the Institut zur Erforschung Inner Asiens for scientific and political purposes. According to Weirauch, no political results were achieved by these two expeditions.

h. Deutsch Japanische Gesellschaft (DJG).

The office was located in BERLIN at Ahornstr 1a. The president was Admiral Roerster and the general secretary was Werner. Foerster held the post until 1943 when he was succeeded by Reg Asst Troemel. The DJG had a branch office in Hamburg.

Weirauch claims that this society was devoted largely to social and cultural purposes and did not furnish VI - C/4 with any worthwhile information. VI - C/4 thought of using the DJG for building up an intelligence network after the successful termination of the war.

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i. The Far Eastern Intelligence Network.

The head of this intelligence network was a German with the alias "Boris". As far as Kirfel knows, Boris was a leader of the Hitler youth. Kirfel is unaware whether Boris, who worked in the Shanghai-Nanking region, had an official German diplomatic position. He assumes however, that he was attached to the German Legation in Nanking. As far as Boris' colleagues are concerned, Kirfel knows only a few cover names and these are Fritz, Emil, Otto and Ludwig.

These names occurred repeatedly in his radio communications. It could be gathered from certain indications in his radio messages of the first months of 1945 that he was connected with the Russian secret service and was collaborating with them. It may therefore suppose that he is today working for the Soviet Union.

Wireless messages from East Asia were picked up by the Gelzig transmitter, decoded there and immediately forwarded to the Abteilung.

j. Plans for Future Development of Abteilung VI - C/4.

The setting up of a new radio network in East Asia since Boris, from the above indications, appeared to be no longer reliable.

The Indo-Chinese Tran van Trong, van Muc and van Man, were intended as agents for this network. The chief transmitter station was to be set up in Nanking. The director of this station and of the said radio network was to be Kirfel, who would be assisted by a German wireless expert. Kirfel was to be incorporated into the Nanking diplomatic service as adjutant to the Air Attache as interpreter. It was planned to establish subsidiary wireless stations, which would only communicate with the chief transmitter at Nanking, Capt St Jacques in Indo-China, Shanghai, Macao and Kalgan. Transport to the operational sectors was to follow by U-boat in the months of June and July 45.

The creation of a liaison post with the Japanese Dienststellen in Sweden with Colonel Onodera was also to be put into effect.

There was some thought of setting up a business for Far Eastern art or founding a monthly periodical dealing with Far Eastern art. The Japanese were to be attracted to these enterprises as addisors. A Frau Leppich, who, as an expert on Far Eastern art and a pupil of Prof Kuemmel, had the necessary technical qualifications, was to be the director of this undertaking. The realization of the project seemed all the more possible in that Frau Leppich was, through her marriage, a Swedish subject. However, she finally declined to undertake the work as she did not want to endanger her husband's position. He was a university professor of Indiology in Stockholm.

SECRET

129

SECRET

Finally it must be stated that no collaboration at all existed between Abt VI - C/4 and the Japanese Service (Manchuria). The East Asiatics, i.e. the chiefs of the military and political intelligence services of Japan and Manchuria, who were well known to the Far Eastern department must have been aware to some extent of the mere existence of the VI - C/4 set up.

k. Personnel of Abt VI - C/4 in the Far East.

Stubaf. Weirauch - Head of Abt VI - C/4

SS Obst. Prof. Dr Classen - Deputy head of the Abt and head of the Referat for evaluation.

Dr Kirfel - Head of intelligence Referat (East Asia excluding India and Indo-China)

SS Hptstuf Heyer - Head of intelligence Referat (India and Indo-China)
Transferred to VI - C/3 in October 1944.

SS Obst Leo - Head of Referat for scientific analysis.

Frau Dr Weintert - Auxiliary Referat. Sifting analysis and exploitation of incoming material.

Herr Wilkering - Auxiliary Referat. Recruitment and in charge of V-personnel, informers and agents.

Herr Klingenberg - Auxiliary Referat. East Asiatic Press and journalists.

Frl Sommer - Secretary

Frl Keitel p Secretary

Frl Gobel - Secretary

Frl Arndt - Secretary

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Stubaf. Regierungsrat Peter Weirauch

From early on, the Japanese had with this group, especially with Field Marshal Weirauch, a very close relationship. They were absolutely certain of Germany's imminent defeat, and they were completely satisfied with this outlook. They expected a political and military victory for the Japanese, especially since all danger was eliminated and the Germans therefore would be free and to continue to work only for the Japanese ideas and finally would carry out the Japanese plan.

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SECTION IV COMMUNISM IN SOUTH AMERICA

28. Introduction

Germany maintained extensive commercial enterprises in South America as well as active support in the training and equipping of the armies of several South American countries. It was therefore necessary for Germany to keep an ever watchful eye on the activities and the political trends taking place in those countries. Since the political ideas of Germany were violently opposed to those of Soviet Russia, German observations of communistic activities in South America were carefully documented and studied. The source of this information traveled extensively throughout South America and the information set forth in the following paragraphs can be considered fairly reliable. It is further pointed out that these observations date back to 1945 and that numerous developments have taken place since that time.

29. Communism in Argentina.

During the state of siege, that was proclaimed by General Ramirez and which was continued during the regime of General Farrell, there were continuously apprehended persons who were known as communists. Most of them were interned in the prison VILLA DEVOTO. All communists were placed on the floor called "4 CELUAR", that is one flight on top of the floor where all those were detained who were working in favor of the Axis powers. Amorin is not in position to enumerate exactly all the names of the main communists that were being detained there, but he states that the most important members of the party as well as the delegates of several syndicates were detained. A few of the names that Amorin can recall out of a group of about 150 persons who were detained there at that time are:

Dr Americo Gioldi
Augustin Araya
Tagliretti
Ferreya
Galindo
Besada
Boiseadon
Rossi
Peters
Moreira
Baluga
Ruiz

A Communist Party leader
A Communist Party leader
Student's syndicate
Baker's syndicate
Newspapers syndicate
Painter's syndicate
Painter's syndicate
Chauffer's syndicate
Meat syndicate
Employee's syndicate
Waiter's and Butler's syndicate
Shop employee's syndicate

From conversations that Amorin had with this group, especially with Gioldi, he gathered that at that time they were absolutely certain of Germany's imminent defeat, showing great satisfaction about this outlook. They expressed the opinion that communism hereby might increase considerably, specially since Nazi danger would be eliminated and the communists therefore would have free hand to combine their fight only for communistic ideals and finally would carry victory.

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They were of the opinion that all countries with the exception of Russia were pure capitalistic states and because of this reason there never could be a mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

This group was showing little sympathy for the United States and were pointing out that the United States is the main bulwark of capitalism. They were absolutely sure that at some future time there would be a war between the United States and Russia (This was the conversation while the war was still going on), and that Russia would be able to enforce the triumph of the proletariat upon the whole world. Upon Amarin's logical answer that Russia would never dispose of the necessary power to materialize such a big undertaking, these communists in turn were pointing out the enormous influence of the organization of the Communist party engirding the whole world, which at a given time would turn the scale in favor of Russia. ✓

All persons of communist tendencies with whom Amarin had an opportunity to talk to during his stay in the prison Devoto, were unanimously of the same opinion. Striking was the fact, so he claims, how all of them, even those who had a minor education, were extremely well versed and trained for discussing social problems, and how well they were informed and schooled in debating the every day political problem. This is all the more striking as in Argentina the members of any other of the parties never know its real aims and the goal they are marching to.

Communism in Argentina is organized by city districts. Each city district has a committee which sends a delegate to the Central Committee. The delegate receives his orders from the Central Committee and transmits them to the local district.

Each committee has a propaganda commission, in which all members of the party are supposed to work. They are called together at regular intervals and receive the respective instructions for their work. The meeting of the delegates always takes place at places specially selected for that purpose and is alternated each time. None of the delegates has knowledge of the meeting in advance. He is informed of same only a very short time ahead of the meeting time.

During the years before 1932 - 33, the communist propaganda in Argentina and in other Latin American countries, especially in Uruguay and Chile, was carried out by agents of the most different nationalities; Yugoslavs, Czechs, Russians, etc.. These tactics were changed however, and the agents were taken from Spanish speaking countries. Persons of Latin American descent were substituted and by doing it this way the party obtained better results. Among the Spanish immigrants from the civil war, the communist party was able to select an extremely good number in South America.

Up to the year 1946, communist activities were financed almost entirely by the Soviet Legation at Montevideo, from where large amounts of money were sent to Buenos Aires at regular intervals. The communist party at Buenos Aires numbered at about 25,000 persons with many foreigners among them. Each member had to make a monthly contribution of two pesas. Many paid much higher amounts aside from the anonymous contributions reaching at times a very high figure. Furthermore there was the so called "Red Aid", representing a large

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source of income and to which each member or sympathizer was supposed to pay periodical contributions.

The activities of the Communist Party in Argentina has increased considerably in the last few years, though the police are closely watching all persons known to be communistic. In spite of this fact propaganda is being spread in public as well as in secret.

Men, women and youngsters alike were put to work in different fields. In workers sections of the suburbs of the metropolis, daily public meetings were held where speakers delivered propaganda speeches. Amarin is of the opinion that in Argentina, private and public activities of non-communists are being documented by Soviet agents and to uncover these agents is very difficult. He further claims that even in the police force there are many communistic cells. Up to the time that Amarin was repatriated to Spain these cells had not been uncovered. This fact that this situation had not been brought to light and the difficulty in penetrating the party made it necessary for Argentine police officials to create a special section of the police, called "ESPECIAL", to ferret out communist activities within the police force. The director of these investigations is a Senor IBARBORDE. Amarin thinks he is a very able and capable man and that he is making the greatest efforts in the above mentioned direction. ✓

Within the last few years the people have shown a great deal of interest and curiosity as to Russia. With the arrival of the first Russian ships at the ports of Buenos Aires there also arose a certain interest not lacking a certain sympathy. Then came the arrival of the first Soviet envoy to Argentina and the simultaneous announcement of Russian films on billboards and bulletin columns. The publication of a newspaper by the name of "Selecciones Rusas" and an increased interest of the Soviets in Argentina.

30. Communism in Uruguay.

The Communist Party in Uruguay owes its creation to a split in the Socialist Party. The first leading figure of the party was Carlos Alberto Mibelli. For many years the Communist Party found new sympathies among the population. The chief reason for this attitude was to be found in the fact that the two principal political parties, named BATILISTA and COLORADO, not only were very democratic in their conceptions, but also created during their term in office, social legislation which no other Latin American government has adopted to such an extent. For this very reason the population displayed at the beginning very little interest for the Communist Party.

Communist Party leaders however, did not lose heart in their work and by steadily continuing their laborious and untiring efforts they succeeded in building slowly but increasingly a large membership in the party. In 1946 the Communist Party had 3 delegates in the Chamber of Deputies, and have recently gained a seat in the Senate.

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SECRET

As far as their public activities are concerned, the Communist Party in Uruguay has the same organization as in Chile or in Argentina. In all city quarters and districts there have been established so-called "City Quarter Committees", "People's Libraries" and a permanent corps of party public speakers. The latter work systematic especially among the group of labor sections in the city where they continually arrange for propaganda and discussion meetings in order to acquaint the laborers with communist doctrines. At the same time the Communist Party owns several newspapers. During the years between 1940 - 45, the party succeeded in importing a great number of films, which they have shown in the biggest movie theater in Montevideo. As their main task, the party considered the infiltration of their ideas into all branches of the public, economic and spiritual life of the nation. This task, however, does not take place openly before the eyes of the public, but takes place expertly camouflaged and entirely separated from the public activities of the party.

An intensive ideologic work was spreading among the vital political, economic, industrial and intellectual circles of the nation and within these the party worked through small and efficient cells. Special attention is of course directed towards the unions, the "meat" and "metal workers". The leader of the "meat" union is the communist CROSA, at this time also a deputy in the Chamber of Deputies. The leader of the "metal workers" union is the woman communist COSTA, also a deputy. It is interesting to note she is the first female deputy in Uruguay.

Without any question, the chief center of activities on the part of the communist party is to be found among the circles of students, where the party has developed the best propaganda forces. In this respect it has not hesitated to employ all means and efforts in order to enlist supporters and indeed has obtained marked results within the last few years.

The leader of the syndicate of students D. ELIA, is today the chief of the "Brotherhood of Red Students". Secretary of the syndicate is the communist ALBERTO MUINO, and the chief of the propaganda of the syndicate is the communist ALBERTO IASPALCES. The father of IASPALCES is a well known newspaperman in Montevideo, a follower of communism and a declared friend of Russia and a decided anti-American. All these aforementioned persons are esteemed members of the Communist Party and among students enjoy considerable reputation. The communist ideology from day to day gains more supporters among the students, which is due to the greatest extent to the expertly organized cells and their efficient work. Owing to their strict discipline and energetic leadership an intensive and forceful communistic propaganda develops itself in all universities, high schools and colleges, where under pretense of studying literature, history and philosophy, communistic doctrines are being propagandized. For this very purpose the party already has especially valuable cells among the groups of professors which, however, for the purpose of camouflage, are not brought into connection with the party (In the year 1943 Amorin gained possession of a complete list of such professors who belong to such secret communistic cells, however, he cannot remember most of their names). It was extremely difficult to get hold of the list and only possible in view of his good connections which he still has. This list he still has among his personal belongings in Montevideo.

SECRET 1134

SECRET

One of the most important agents is that of the professor of the girls college, LUISE LUISA, who is a member of the faculty and at the same time acts as a delegate for the so-called propaganda department of the City Quarter Committees. She is in close connection with Professor AMERICO CHIOLDI in Argentina. Her apartment during the administration of the Government URIBURI served as shelter for many communists, who had fled from Buenos-Aires.

There is furthermore the professor and communist SANCHEZ MONTES. He belonged to those who for reasons of a better camouflage did not have any official contact with the Communist Party, but secretly belonged to a communistic cell of professors.

In about the year 1937 communist activities among the circles of students began. Since that time the communists have succeeded in converting a major part of the students into supporters of their ideology and the number of such supporters increased from day to day. It has to be taken into account that one should not gain a wrong picture of the situation by the fact that many of the students do not belong to the Communist Party. This, however, is a special tactic of the Communist Party which on the contrary dispatches their student supporters to join other parties and organizations in order to undermine their strength. By doing so, it has succeeded to direct communist students into joining opposition parties and to occupy in those parties, key positions, where such men are able to effect sabotage activities and to attract more people to the ranks of the Communist Party. ✓

Many young students of other South American states are coming to Montevideo in order to study there. Amarin knows several students who came to Montevideo from Venezuela. When they arrived they were still declared anti-communists. Today they are not only convinced communists but two of them, CARRASQUERO and LOVAINA, are already delegates of the Communist Party in Montevideo. They succeeded in drawing additional Venezuelan students, HERRERA and CARRANZA, both convinced communists to study in Buenos Aires. They developed there activities similar to those of their compatriots in Montevideo. In such manner the Communist Party succeeds in increasing their influence among student circles of other South American countries with the headquarters in Montevideo.

In the intellectual circles of the nation, the party could draw some of the important people into their camp, however, also those who do not figure officially as members of the party. Amarin claims he is convinced that they are organized in secret cells.

Among newspapermen, the party counts as one of their most important members the well known journalist CARLOS BLIXEN in Montevideo. Under the pretext of being a newspaper reporter, he undertook several trips abroad. Amarin claims that he had the proof several times that he travelled abroad for the interests and on behalf of the party. During one of his trips he was arrested in Brazil, being under suspicion that might have been in contact with FLORES DA CUNHA, the son of the general by the same name who is a well known Brazilian communist living in Montevideo.

SECRET

11345

SECRET

The factual and important activities are not only in Uruguay, but all of South America is shrouded in secrecy and it is extremely difficult to trace them because they are expertly executed and under the strict leadership of the Russian Embassy in Montevideo, which was clearly demonstrated especially during 1937 in connection with the revolution of the communist by the name of PRESTES in Brazil. At that time it could be ascertained that the money for the communistic "Putsch" was drawn from the Russian Embassy in Montevideo and was sent to Brazil. For this reason Uruguay severed her diplomatic relations with Russia but reestablished them during the war.

Amorin claims that communism has elected Uruguay as a specially important strategic territory and from there entertains secret connections with all South American countries and especially with the Communist Party in the U.S.A.

During the war the communist organization in Uruguay made unbelievable propagandistic efforts and invaded the territory of the press with numerous new newspapers and magazines. It was significant that these papers were not common papers but had a high standing and could be considered as especially good. One of these papers which since that time has reached a high level and a correspondingly high circulation is the communist organ "EL POPULAR" which is read in both Uruguay and abroad. ✓

Since the arrival of the Russian diplomatic corps in Montevideo, the communistic activities in Uruguay immediately received a new and remarkable impetus. The personnel of the Russian Embassy is so numerous that it exceeds that of the American and British staffs combined. The first results after the arrival of this large staff of diplomats for such a small country that could be observed, a new intensive propaganda took place, and the ranks of the communist parties in South America, especially in Brazil and Argentina were reorganized.

A person of special importance in the communists activities in Uruguay is a certain Count MIRKY. During Amorin's stay in Uruguay he had received from a high government employee various confidential and concrete proofs of communist activities. During the war he had worked as an agent for the German Embassy and had presented himself as a Russian emigrant. At the very moment of the arrival of the Russian diplomatic staff, Count MIRKY was immediately appointed secretary of the cultural attache of the Soviet delegation in Montevideo.

In the beginning of 1945 a ship under the Russian flag arrived in the port of Montevideo which brought seven passengers whose names Amorin cannot recall. They immediately took rooms in one of the largest hotels in Montevideo. A few days later four of these persons left Uruguay and proceeded to one of the Central American states. The other three persons stayed in the country and a short time after appeared as professors in the so-called "Peoples Universities", an institution of the Communist Party in Uruguay.

SECRET

SECRET 136

SECRET

In Uruguay the so-called "Action Groups" are well organized. These groups were controlled and directed by an engineer named LOPEZ DE EL RIO. This engineer had studied in Russia. He is supposed to be very intelligent and is not officially a member of the Communist Party. Inasmuch as he enjoys the fullest confidence of the party it may be taken for granted that he belongs to one of the secret cells.

Another person of importance within the communist organization is a certain GARCIA, publisher and book-trader in Montevideo. He publishes the largest part of the communist literature printed in Uruguay and sells at noticeably low prices, books imported from Russia. He as well as his sons count among the most important members and helpers of communism in Uruguay. As the most important newspaper and magazines of the Communist Party in Uruguay there is "EL POPULAR", "EL ESTUDIANTE ROJO", "MARCHA" and "LA INTERNACIONAL". They have reached just now a high circulation for both Uruguay and foreign countries.

With the communist parties of the other South American countries the party maintains connection through their liaison officers. The connection with Brazil is being maintained by FLORES DA CUNHA. Through the liaison officer CANALE, who lives in Chile, the connection between this country and Uruguay is being maintained. The partner of CANALE is a man by the name of MIBELLI who resides in Uruguay. Connection with the Communist Party in Argentina is being taken care of through persons named MALVAR and ZABALA MUNIZ. MALVAR may be an alias.

The real chief of the Communist Party in Uruguay is a person named GOMEZ. As far as it is known to Amarin he is a deputy at the time being. He bases his support on a great number of followers among the laborers and students and counts as one of the most important personalities of the international leaders of communism.

The leader of the so-called organization of "Agents provocateurs" is a certain CARLOS INVERNIZE. These groups have the task to break up meetings of other political parties. His sister, AMELIA INVERNIZE, works for the party as a secretary of the women's section.

An important position is held by one VACICO of the district RIVERA. This district borders on the Brazilian province of RIO GRANDE DEL SUL. He works as a liason agent from Uruguay to Brazil and through him money, propaganda, etc., are being smuggled into the neighboring Brazilian province.

Persons connected with the Communist Party are:

TROTTINO
FERNANDEZ ARTUCIO
IBANEZ LUNA
CORRERO
CARLOS GOMEZ
REYES IBERENA
GABONNEL
HORACIO JONES
PATRICIA REYES
JULIO PATERMOST

Senator
Radio commentator and professor
University professor
Professor
Professor
Professor
Professor
Professor
Deputy
Agent of the Party in LAVELLEJA

SECRET

SECRET

SCHUMANN
Dr PONCE DE LEON
Dr MIGUEL AGUIRRE
Dr MILLES
CARLOS ARISPURO
INGENIERO GUIDO

Director of the faculty ZORILIA SAN MARTIN

These persons have different faculties in different universities. They develop among the students a very important communist propaganda regardless of the fact that they do not belong to the Communist Party officially as members.

In the year 1945, important preparations were arranged within communist circles to camouflage their activities. This is to the anti-communist measures adopted in the U.S.A. It would be extremely important to trace their secret work, and to penetrate into their hidden suborganizations and branches of all kinds.

In the army and navy the Communist Party already counts supporters. Cells have been established within the armed forces. The names Amorin has forgotten for the most part but one of the most important personalities in these cells is a Lt Col AGOSTA.

Amorin's stay in Montevideo amounting to approximately one year and the various trips in the country brought him into contact with numerous important persons of the civil sector as well as of the government and the information concerning communism in Uruguay can be considered fairly reliable.

2. Communism in Chile.

The standard of living of the Chilean population, especially of the workers is extraordinary low. The main basis for spreading communistic propaganda is therefore well prepared. Chile may be regarded among the South American countries as the land where communistic ideas have been spread most widely. Since the overthrow of the government of General IBANEZ, which took place more than 15 years ago, the Communist Party in Chile was given the opportunity to develop its activities on a larger scale without restrictions. Under the government of the "Peoples' Front" of President AGUIRRE CERDA, its influence increased enormously. With greatest intensity, it began to develop propaganda on a large scale. Numerous committees were established, meeting places were created, libraries were opened and extensive activities were developed.

It therefore is obvious that the Communist Party in Chile does not observe the same reserved commitment as the Communist Party of Argentina, though in spite of all it is operating very carefully and is using the greatest caution as far as its secret connections to other South American countries are concerned. This is readily observed as far as the relations to communist circles in the neighbouring countries of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil are concerned. Chile's Communist Party is principal directions from Mexico. The communications being

SECRET

SECRET

maintained between Mexico and Chile are through one person, the Chilean citizen at Santiago de Chile, MONTANER. To the same category belongs a Chilean citizen at Valparaiso, CANALES. Both of these men are enjoying the best reputation in their own country, are not suspected, having never busied themselves with communistic activities and keeping aloof from the party.

Contact with Bolivia is being maintained by Chile's Communist Party through a person by the name of GIMINEZ. The latter is a Chilean citizen and often undertakes trips to Bolivia and Peru. On these trips he usually visits BERTONE, who apparently is a communist courier. GIMINEZ furthermore calls very often at a small place at the Chilean-Peruvian border, ARICA, where he usually meets Peruvian agents.

BARADNA, who under the regime of General IBANEZ, held an important position in the police force, enjoying the special confidence of the General, had been seen during the last time in contact with communist organizations. His brother is the director of the newspaper "NACION" at Santiago de Chile, the most important newspaper in Chile.

Chile's communists are maintaining a most important connection with circles of the same mentality in Uruguay through the Uruguayan citizen MIVELLI at Montevideo. The latter in turn was in close contact with the most important communist leaders in Mexico during 1942 as a delegate.

33. Communism in Brazil

Oscar Niemeyer, a Brazilian national, is doing a job as liaison man between the communist organizations of Brazil and Mexico. He enjoys a good reputation at Rio de Janeiro and San Paulos. He belongs to the best social circles in the country and in reality nobody suspects that he is one of the most important members of the Communist Party in South America.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Jesus Rodrigue Hernandez Amarin
(Repatriated to Spain)

SECRET

SECRET

SECTION V GLOSSARY OF GERMAN TERMS

German rules for military abbreviations are somewhat flexible, and a number of alternate forms may often be found for the same term. In some cases only the "short designations" are given for terms most commonly found in German documents i.e. the "short designation for Abteilung is shown as Abt.

The following glossary lists all abbreviations and expressions commonly used in this book, German, Japanese, etc.. in alphabetical order but does not give all the possible combinations of these basic elements.

- A -

Abschnittskommandeur Sylt - Sector commander of Sylt Island

Abteilung or Abt - Branch or Department

Abwehr - German Army Intelligence

AEG or Allgemeine Elektrizitätsgesellschaft - A German electrical firm

Aéro Club of France - Aerial Club of France

Aéro Club - Aerial Club

Aéronautique Internationale - International Association on Aeronautics

AI Abwehr I - Collection of operational intelligence

Alter Kämpfer - Veteran

Amt 4 Gestapo - Office 4 Gestapo

Amtswalter - An NSDAP functionary

AST Brussels I 1 - A branch of Abwehr I dealing with secret communications (W/T) in Brussels.

Attache Gruppe - Attache Group

Aufbau und Arbeit der Transocean Presse Nachrichten Bureau Berlin - The construction and duty of the Transocean Press and News Bureau in Berlin.

Auslandswissenschaftliche Fakultät - Faculty of Foreign Learning (Science).

Auslandsorganisation - An NSDAP Organization for Foreign Propaganda.

Auswaertige Amt - The Foreign Office of Germany

- B -

Beamtenflucht - The duty of a civil service officer in a minor category.

SECRET

SECRET

Beamter - An official or an employee.

Berufsbeamter - An official of his paid profession.

Blockleiter - A block leader as referred to in a village or town.

Blockwart - A Section leader

Botschaftsrat - Embassy Council^{or}

Bund - Organization or an NSDAP association

Bureau Plankert - Wire tapping unit

Bureau von Ribbentrop - This was von Ribbentrop's own information center before he became Foreign Minister.

- C -

Capitano di Fregata di Complemento - Captain of a small war ships complement

Chef 3 Abteilung - Chief of Department 3

Chef de Bureaux - Office manager

Chef Marine Gruppe Sued (Sofia) - Chief of Marine Group South in Sofia

China Press - A newspaper

CSDIC (WEA) - Command Section Detailed Interrogation Center (Western European Area)

- D -

Daschnakzutium Party - A political party

DAF or Deutsche Arbeiter Front - German Labor Front

den Haag - The Hague

Deutsche-Japanische Gesellschaft - German-Japanese Co

Deutsche Korps - German Corps

Deutsche Review Zeitung - German Review News

Deutsche Studentenschaft - German Studentry

Deutsche Tageszeitung - German Daily News

SECRET

SECRET

✓ Deutsche Verlag - German Publishing House

Deutsches Lichtspiel Syndikat (Berlin) - German Film Syndicate of Berlin

Direccion General de la Seguridad - Main Office of Intelligence (FBI)

Djehane Now (Neue Ordnung) - The New Order

✓ DNB or Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau - German News Office

Doyen - a Dean at a University

Europa Press - a Newspaper Service

Foerderndes Mitglied - A supporting member of the SS or Nazi Party

✓ Forschungsamt - Research Bureau

Freg. Kapitaen d. R. - Naval Captain of the Reserve

Fremde Heere West - Western Armies Branch

French 2 ieme Bureau - 2nd French Bureau (French Intelligence)

Frontkommando - Commander of a Front Line Unit

Funker - Radio Operator

Funkstelle - A radio Station

- G -

g G. Aronson Co - a firm of shipping agents in Japan

Gauamtsleiter - a paid official of the State at Land level

Gefreiter - Corporal

✓ Geheimrat - Secret Councillor, "Privy Councillor" (an honorary title equal to a professorship)

GIS - German Intelligence Service

Geheime Feldpolizei - Secret Field Police

SECRET

SECRET

Generalmajor - Major General

General Kommando 2 - General Command & Staff 2

General Kommando 12 - General Command Staff 12

General Konsul I Klasse - Consul General 1st Class

General Konsul II Klasse Deutschhandelsgesellschaft - Consul General 2nd Class
representing German Trading Companies

✓ Gesandtschaftsrat - Counsellor of an Embassy

Gesandtschaftsrat II Klasse - Counsellor 2nd class of an Embassy

✓ Gesandter - Ambassador

Gesandter I Klasse - Ambassador 1st class

Gestapo - Secret State Police

Goldene Polizeiabzeichen - Golden Party Medal (Insignia)

Gruppe VI Kultur - Group VI in charge of culture

- H -

H. J. Ehrenzeichen - Hitler Youth Medal

H. J. Schaarführer - Hitler Youth non-commissioned officer

Hauptkadettenanstalt - Main Institute for Cadets

Hauptmann d. R. - Captain of the Reserve

Hauptschriftleiter - Chief Editor

Handelsattache - Commercial Attache

Hugo Stinnes - Owner of the HAPAG - American Lines

- I -

Ibero - Amerikanisches Institut - Iberian - American Institute

I. E. I. - News Agency

I. G. Farben Industrie - I. G. Farben Industry

Informationsausschuss der Politischen Abt. Ostasien - Information Committee of the

Political Section for East Asia

SECRET

Iranien Freikorps - Iranian Free Corps

Isvestia - Russian Newspaper

Ita - Luft (Rome) - Italian Air Section at Rome

- J -

Jagdfuehrer - a Pursuit Squadron Leader

²⁷
Jagdgeschwader - Pursuit Squadron 27

Japan - Institut - Japan Institute

- K -

Kampfsender - German military transmitting station

Kanzler - Chancellor

Kaempferbund der Kleinkampffahrzeuge - an organization of small fighting vehicles

Kapitaen zur See - Naval Captain

Kassenwart - Cashier

Kavallerie Regt. 18 - 18th Cavalry Regt.

KDM - a German decoration (War duty medal)

Kommandeur des Meldegebiets Naher Osten - Commander of Near East Signal Territory

Konsulatssekretaer - Consular Secretary

KO Sp - Kriegsorganisation Spanien - War Organization Spain

Kreisamtsleiter - Kreis Leader (County Chairman)

Kreishauptstellenleiter - Assistant on the staff of a Kreis leader

Kriminalkommissar - Criminal Commissar

Kriminalrat - Criminal Council

Kriminalsekretaer - Criminal Secretary

Kultur Abteilung - Department of Culture

Kultur Referent - Culture Expert

KVK II - a German decoration (War merit Cross) class II

- L -

Landesgruppe - NSDAP Group in a Foreign country

SECRET

SECRET

Landespolizei - Land Police (Rural Police

Legationsattache - Legation Attache

✓ Legationsrat - Legation Coun^{sel}cillor

Legationssekretaer - Legation Secretary

Lehr Regt. Kurfuerst - Training Regiment "Kurfuerst"

Legion Kandor - Candor Legion (Spain)

Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten - A newspaper

Leiter - Leader

Leiter Amt Varna - the individual in charge of German Intelligence at Varna

Leiter der Handelsabteilung der Dienststelle des Auswaertigen Amtes -
Commercial ~~Attache~~ Charge d'affaires of the Foreign Office

Lt. MA d. R. - Naval Lieutenant in the Reserve

Leutnant zur See, or Z. S. - Lieutenant in the Navy
- M -

Machtuebernahme - a group or organization taking over a government

Major d. L. d. R. - Major of the Land Reserve

Ministerialkanzler - Minister Councillor

MISC (Oberursel) - Military Intelligence Screening Center at Oberursel

Misionares del Sagrado Corazon de Jesus - Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

- N -

✓ Nachrichtenabteilung (501) - Intelligence Service 501

Nachrichten Regt. 10/3 - Intelligence Regt. 10/3

Napier & Sons Ltd., London - A business firm

Nordlandische Gesellschaft, Luebeck - Northland Co. at Luebeck.

✓ NSDAP - National Socialist Deutsche Arbeiter Partei

NS Dotzenbund - NS Association of University Teachers

NS D StB - National Socialist German Students Group

NSKK - National Socialist Kraftfahrer Korps

NS Rechtswahrerbund - an organization of Lawyers under the NSDAP

SECRET

SECRET

NSV - National Socialist Welfare Organization

- O -

Oberinspektor - Chief Inspector

Oberst - Colonel

Oblt - 1st lieutenant

Oesterreich - Ungarische Kriegsmarine waehrend des Weltkrieges - The Austro-Hungarian War Fleet during the World War

O/Gefr d. R. Luftwaffe - Cpl. of the Air Force, Reserve

Orientsabteilung - Oriental Dept.

Ortsgruppenleiter - Local Group Leader

Ost-Asiatische Rundschau - East Asia Review

Ostasiatischer Verein - East Asia Association

Ostpreussische Zeitung - East Prussian Newspaper

Ostproblem - the eastern problem

- P -

Polit. Abteilung Ostasien - Political Office of East Asia

Politischer Leiter Landsgruppe Japan - Political Leader of Japan proper
(Political leader of NSDAP Group Japan)

Pravda - a Russian newspaper

Protokollchef - Chief of Protocol

- R -

Rassenpolitik - Race Policy

Rechtsanwalt - Attorney

Referatsleiter - Reviewing Chief

Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten - Reichs Association for German Employees

Reichsfachschaft fuer Dolmetscherwesen - Reichs Interpreters Office

Reichsfuehrer - Reichs Leader

Reichstag - German Diet (Parliament)

SECRET 146

~~SECRET~~

Reichswirtschaftsministerium - Minister of Economics

RM - Reichsmark (legal tender for Germany)

Rowak - a German business firm

RSHA Division 4 * Reichs Sicherheits Hauptamt - German Ministry of Internal Security
Sect IV

Rueckwandererstelle - Repatriation Office

- S -

SA - Storm Troopers

San Sebastian KDM Spain - German medal for Spanish Civil War fighters

Schenker & Co (Teheran) - a German firm in Teheran

Scherl Verlag - A publishing firm in Germany

✓ Schutzpolizei - Security Police

✓ SD Hauptamt - Main Office of Intelligence

Servicio Informaciones Militares (Spain) - Military Information Service (Spain)

Servicio Interior (Spain) - The Interior Service of Spain

Siemens Werke A. G. - Siemens Electrical Plant

Signal - A Magazine

Sofinders - a German firm in Madrid

Sonderfuehrer (k) or (z) - a Specialist in a given field

SPD - German Socialist Party

Spielmaterial - Material used for entertainment in general

SS Gruppenfuehrer - A Major General in the SS

SS O/Stubaf u. O/Reg. Rat - SS Major and Local Government Councillor

Staatssekretaer - Secretary of State

Standartenfuehrer Allgemeine SS - Colonel in the SS

Sturmbannfuehrer - Major in the SS or SA

Sturmann - a Private First Class

SECRET 147

SECRET

- T -

Hochschule - Technical College

Telegraphen Union und Deutsche Nachrichten - a Newspaper

Titan g. m. b. h. - a German firm or corporation

Titan Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha - Japanese branch of German corporation

Transocean - a German Press Agency

- U -

Uffz. d. R. - non-com in the reserve

Untere Dienst - Lower echelon

Unterschaarfuehrer Allgemeine SS - Sgt. in the SS

- V -

Vaterlaendische Front - Fatherland Front

Verbindungsmann - Liaison Officer

Verkehrs Buero - a Travel Agency

- W -

Waffen SS - Battle Groups of the SS

WBK - the German equivalent of our draft board

Wehrmacht - the German Army

Widerstandsbewegung - Resistance movement

Wirtschaftspolitische Abteilung - Department of Economics

Wissenschaftlicher Hilfsarbeiter - Scientific auxiliary worker

- Y -

Ymagushi ~~Ken~~ Ken - a county in Japan

- Z -

Zoroastrismus - a religion

SECRET

148