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*For Ann. re material as request? Making to send  
but state 201 files.*

GM-1483  
29 May 1953:

From a retired former member of the German Government who keeps in close touch with current affairs.

1. There is a preliminary proceeding out against Hans Walter Zech-Neenwich for preparation to commit treason.
2. On 24 September 1952 Zech-Neenwich's residence at Schlossstrasse 11, Mehlem, was raided on order of the federal court, and a large quantity of papers seized, the examination of which has not yet been completed. Among others the papers included a letter from Zech-Neenwich to Walter Ulbricht, in his capacity as general secretary of the SED, in which the writer was violent against the agreement with the Western Allies and asked for a post under the DDR.
3. At the same time Zech-Neenwich was charged with assault and slander. On 5 December 1952 he received a suspended sentence of five weeks in jail and was fined 170DM.

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EGQA-22401  
6 Aug. 53.

1. Hans-Walter Zech-Neenwich is mentioned in MGFA-3614 as a former British agent during and after World War II, who fell out with the British and denounced a number of SPD and CDU politicians as British agents.

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MGFA-3614  
28 March 1950.

1. Hans Walter Zech-Neenwich has been an agent of British Intelligence (both MI 5 and Section V, MI 6) for a considerable length of time during and after the last war. Falling out with the British, Zech-

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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Menntwich had denounced to the Chancellor, the British officials with whom he had been previously associated and had also denounced a number of important SPD and CDU politicians whom he accuses of being or having been agents of the British and of working still against German interests. By a strange coincidence, all of the CDU officials denounced in the attachment happen to be political opponents of the Chancellor with whom they now fight Bitterly for the political control of Land North Rhine Westphalia.

2. Concerning Zech-Menntwich he is a man of extremely dubious background. According to "Der Spiegel", he joined the NSDAP before 1933 and also the <sup>44</sup>. He became involved in some manner with the Strasser circle and as a result has fallen from the party graces- in 1934- but was later reinstated with full honors. By the outbreak of the war he was a Sturmabfuhrer in the <sup>44</sup>. Then he became involved in an anti-Hitler plot, was arrested and sentenced to death. He broke from jail and escaped to Sweden. There he worked with Swedish military intelligence and eventually got in touch with British IS representatives. The latter arranged to fly him to London where he went to work/ as Dr. NANSEN.
3. Zech-Menntwich offered his full story to "Der Spiegel" but the price asked was so exorbitant that the weekly paper refused to consider it. Finally they agreed to publish a one-page story, with picture, for which they paid over DM 1,000.
4. In a letter to Chancellor Adenauer dated 13 January 1950, Halls bei Krefeld, Markt 8, Herr Zech gives the following details of his past:

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" I was a member of Section MI 5 (counter -intell.) and worked as an interrogation officer in the Segregation Section. To this section, which worked closely together with the American Secret Service Section (BSS) , I belonged from 1 January 1944, under the name Dr. Nansen, as an interrogation officer, from 1 July 1945 as Chief of an Investigation and Locating Section, after I flew from Stockholm to London on 20 October 1943. In November 1945 on orders of the Foreign Office, my Section Chief, Colonel Kettler, was transferred to Cairo. Kettler, whom I knew personally, asked me to go with him to Cairo as his personal assistant. I objected because I wanted to return to Germany at once. In a conference, with the Section Chief in the Foreign Office, it was agreed to release me from service and return me to Germany. On the 22nd of November 1945, I flew from London to Bad Oynhausen (British headquarters). The British planned at the time to set up a German political police under British supervision. I was supposed to take over the branch for "combating communist activities" in this police force. By Allied agreement, political police under German control was forbidden at this time. Thus, the plan collapsed. The activities of a political police remained under the British unit 7 CCU (FSS).

At the end of January 1946 I was introduced to Dr. Lehr by Captain Beavers, the 7 CCU (FSS) officer stationed in Düsseldorf. After I requested Captain Beavers to leave us alone, I told Dr. Lehr who I really was and that I considered it my principal mission to serve German interests. I repeated this in the presence of Dr. Wandersleb who later took part in the conversation.

I later took up residence at Hills bei Krefeld where I had lived until 1938 and still live with my family. After one March 1946 I had my office in Düsseldorf. I saw as my first job the neutralizing of all the little scandal-mongers who sat in the office of the Oberpräsidium and in other offices, because with their knowingly false reporting to the security authorities of the occupying power, they made difficult orderly administrative work and, by "poisoning the springs" hurt the relationship of the occupying power to the German administration.

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The foregoing letter of Herr Zech-Neuntwich was written in an attempt to gain employment with the German Federal Government.

MGFA-3520  
23 Feb. 50.

The following is a report given out by SPD Erich Ollenhauer, as part of the SPD Executive Committee Information, to the ten or twelve leaders of the SPD faction in the Bundestag for their private information.

"The visit of "Legationsrat I. Klasse" Dr. Sven Joachim Zech-Neuntwich to the Bundeskanzler (Adenauer) on 9 January is being discussed with special attention in Bonn. Zech-Neuntwich, about whom the "Fortschritt" has published a lot of material was a collaborator with the Polish Underground, confidant of Van Sittart Jr., leader of a British propaganda bureau, agent of the BIS. It is said that he has been offered a position in the counter-intelligence organization (Verfassungsschutz), working against SED spies. It is also said, however, that he once intended to offer his services to the SED, because it had become clear to him "that nothing was to be gained through western democracy". "

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MGLA-12080 encl. 7  
25 June 1952.  
transl.

MGLA-12080  
J 7-38-72

Concerning Joachim Hans Walter ZECH-NEUNTWIG @ Dr. NANSEN

1. May 1951, source rated as F-3

Herr Zech-Neuntwich was born about 1916. Subject has been divorced twice. He is approximately 187cm tall, of dark complexion and athletic figure. Supposedly he was an ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> -Sturmbannführer and saw action in Poland during the last war. From Poland he is supposed to have deserted while he was working for the British. As a result of this work he is believed to have

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been later installed as Legationsrat I. Klasse for the area Nordrhein-Westfalen when the British occupied it. In the due course of time Zech-Nenntwig became known as a Communist Agent, and was also under suspicion of maintaining connections with the office of the former colonel F. W. HEINZ.

## 2. August 1951, source rated as C-3

Herr Zech-Nenntwig is a co-worker of the publication known as "Fortschritt". He is a good friend of Gert SPINDLER. Preceding Zech-Nenntwig's entrance into the ~~SS~~ in 1936 he was a member of the German Wehrmacht and then the German Air Force. Previous to that he had been Arbeitsdienst-Führer. In 1940 Subject became adjutant to FEJELIN. In 1944 Zech-Nenntwig was forced to flee, supposedly because of utterances he had made concerning an affair of Himmlers with a Polish female agent. Through the intervention of of the British Military Attache in Sweden, Subject succeeded into getting from Sweden to England where he lived under the name of Dr. NANSEN. During 1945 Subject was employed as an interrogator of German prisoners-of-war. During this time he became acquainted with such personalities as BURMEISTER, Dr. JOHN, HEINES, Herr v. KNORINGEN and OLLENHAUER. Following the cessation of hostilities Subject was employed as a political advisor for the Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen. It is during this period that Subject claimed to have collected adverse publicity concerning Dr. Adenauer and Innenminister LEHR. After Subject was dismissed from his position as political advisor he took up a new occupation as manager of the GCLC-Transport Unit. Supposedly Subject is further in possession of close

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connections with Erich MIELKE. Subject stated that he sympathizes with the USSR and its new type of Bolschewismus. Taking into consideration the type of mentality of Zech-Nenntwig, it is quite possible that Subject has also gained assurances from the East. Supposedly Subject has access to the complete files on the "Rote Kapelle".

### 3. September 1951, source rated as C-3

Herr Zech-Nenntwig has the intention of printing an article within the next six weeks, which is concerned with the uncovering of certain leading German politicians of the former London Immigration. Zech-Nenntwig's connections with the East are thought to be on the Executive-level of the DDR itself. He is supposed to have connections with Herr v. MUTIUS, Herr v. ARENIUS, Graf v. THUN, Erich MIELKE and to the chief of the Präsidialkanzlei Dr. Otto MEISSNER. Zech-Nenntwig is also supposed to have had meetings with ULBRICHT. During the period that Zech-Nenntwig was active in the Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen, he is supposed to have supplied Communist top-functionaries and Communist organizations with automobiles that had been confiscated in 1948. As thanks for these efforts it is said that Subject received a BMW-Limousine (1950) from the party Secretary REIMANN. In addition ZECH-NENNTWIG receives frequent visits in his home from Communist Functionaries. Supposedly Subject is toying with the idea of moving from HULS to GODESBERG-Mehlen, Schlossstrasse 11 (on paper), but in reality to KEVELKAR, Heidhof.

Further information states that ZECH-NENNTWIG is thought to receive his information from Ministerialdirigenten Wolfgang SCHMIDT, who is thought in some wise or manner to be in the debt of ZECH.

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ZECH-NENNTWIG also has ties with the family HEINRICH, who act as housekeeping personal for the Schloss Reilkirchen in BAD MEINBERG/ Detmold which in turn is used as a British IS center. It is thought that ZECH-NENNTWIG receives information from this family and from the only son who works in an English Casino.

4. August 1951, source rated C-2

ZECH-NENNTWIG claims to be in possession of information which shows that SKORZENY is in the Service of the American IS.

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II. There are no likely traces of *Heinrich A. E. Otto*