

SECRET  
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Attachment D  
EASA

Preface to Transcription

1. The interrogatory approach to the cross-examination was one of feigned friendliness and consideration for CC-2's welfare. It was recognized that tangible motivation instrumentalities were not available and that duress could at best be employed as a short-range bluff. Time was of the essence, since CC-2 was scheduled to leave for new employment in Germany in a few days. Fortunately, a few clues about CC-2's personality were at hand: he was an introvert, probably suffered from an inferiority, was impressed by written agreements, and probably had a latent desire to resume work for the Americans. This information came from GROSSBAHN.

2. All of these traits, plus others which were discovered as the interview proceeded, were exploited. First, CC-2 was induced by judicious flattery to converse in English, his weakest language. Concomitantly, he was made to feel that the Americans were sorry to lose the services of such a capable veteran operative and hoped that he would one day elect to work again for the Americans. To this end it was necessary to put his personal file in order and he would therefore be questioned on his relations with Willi HOETTL and others.

3. CC-2 gave evidence that he is a perfectionist. He hesitated to speak English since he could not do so fluently. Likewise, he disliked editing military reports because his military experience was limited. He has considerable pride in his reports as a journalist and like most writers has a penchant to be read by an admiring public. This could never be realized in covert work; hence, his distaste for sub rosa activity. Essentially a sincere person, he found it repugnant to lie to friends about his intelligence assignment. The switch in his assignment from political reporting to other coverage removed the last vestige of personal satisfaction which he derived from his daily chores for GROSSBAHN. From this point on he searched for an escape.

4. Complications which weighed on this complex were the impasse that he reached when he concealed his relations with HOETTL from GROSSBAHN, and when he hid an erotic affair with his mistress, ANNY EHRLINGER, from his wife. There was also a penetrating religious facet which could not be rooted out but nevertheless manifested itself. CC-2, professedly a devout Roman Catholic, had strayed from the path and was undoubtedly vexed by the deviation.

5. As a law-abiding citizen, CC-2 disclosed that he was preoccupied because of his illegal currency deals for HOETTL and evidently expected some pressure to be applied to him by the interrogator on this score. It is well to bear this factor in mind, since it constitutes a potential control factor if CC-2 fails to observe the terms of the secrecy oath which he signed.

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6. After CC-2 made a clean breast of his relations with HOETTL and still manifested a strong attachment to the latter, it was felt necessary to expose HOETTL as a fraud and an intelligence reprobate in order to jolt CC-2 into the realization that his admiration was ill-considered. Basically naive, CC-2 was convinced that he had narrowly missed damaging involvement with HOETTL. He volunteered to break off with the latter and avowed that he would remain aloof from intelligence entanglement after he arrived in Germany to commence work at his new job.

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First Sitting: 28 January 1953

C: CC-2

D: [ ]

D: Good afternoon, Doctor. We are glad that you were able to find time to attend this interview. I understand that you speak English?

C: A little, but I would prefer to speak German.

D: Your English is undoubtedly much better than my German, so let's commence in English--if we encounter difficulties, then we can switch over to German, and I'm sure that in this way we'll reach complete understanding. We will understand each other completely by using both languages, but I think that you are quite fluent in English, aren't you?

C: (in German) May I answer in German?

D: I would prefer that you answer in English.

C: I'll try.

D: This is good practice for you.

C: I will make faults (sic).

D: Well, that's all right; everybody makes faults. If I were to try to speak to you in German, I would make more errors.

Doctor, the reason that I have asked to see you is because I understand you are going to leave our service now. We're sorry to hear that; you're one of the oldest employees that we have in Austria and we feel that you are a specialist in your own field of political reporting, but we also understand that if you have an offer of a better job it is quite necessary for a man to look out for his future, and we can understand that if you want to change it is your right to do so. The Americans do not hold anybody to work for them when the person doesn't want to do so of his own free will.

One of the things that we will do this afternoon is to get your signature on a document which we call a release form. It includes two provisions. One is a paragraph in which you acknowledge that you have received full payment from the government for the services that you have rendered and that you have no claim; that nothing was promised to you which you didn't receive from the U. S. Government--you understand that?--and that second one is that you will forever hold secret the nature of your work in our interest.

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C: That is in my interest.

D: Yes, but from the Government's standpoint--and I am representing the Government--I have to put it that way. That means everything that you have done in the way of writing reports and in the way of operations, so if you are in agreement with it I will bring out the document and let you read it over. If it is not clear, I can explain it to you.

C: (Reads the document and understands its content without difficulty.)

You must understand my special knowledge is not usable to the Americans any more. I am a political analyst.

D: The program is a long-range one. Just as your career is one which you look at for 20, 30, or 40 years, the program of the U. S. Government also does not go from 1950 to 1951 or from 1953 to 1955; it continues on.

C: (Signing the document) Is that all?

D: Could you put the date in, please? Thank you very much.

Do you smoke, Doctor?

C: No.

D: Not even a pipe or cigars?

C: Nothing at all.

D: You are very unusual in never smoking at all. We have something in common.

I understand that you are going on to Germany.

C: To work for the Rheinische Merkur.

D: and to work for the Rheinische Merkur.

C: But I hope that it would be a temporary job. I shall return to Austria as early as possible, perhaps in two or three years.

D: As long as that?

C: Yes.

D: And you will be doing political editing?

C: Home policy.

D: What do you mean by home policy, internal politics?

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- C: Yes, internal politics.
- D: You will be reporting on the various political parties, and their practices and their aspirations?
- C: Yes, but I hope that I can change to the foreign policy work.
- D: Do you prefer that--the foreign?
- C: Yes. I am more experienced in foreign policy. However, the editor-in-chief has discussed with ADENAUER my assignment, and ADENAUER allegedly said that he would prefer an Austrian who is not involved in the clicques.
- D: That seems very unusual, doesn't it?
- C: Yes.
- D: That's a pretty old paper, the Rheinische Merkur; the history of the paper goes back some time, doesn't it?
- C: There was a paper issued in the 19th century at Koblenz which had the same name. The present Rheinische Merkur was founded in 1946, also at Koblenz.
- D: Was it in existence in the Nazi period?
- C: No, the founder was an immigrant named KRAMER who lived in Paris and then moved to London during the war. He returned in 1945 and together with the present editor-in-chief started the paper. It is an independent political paper. It is difficult to run such a paper.
- D: There are very few countries where you can be really independent in journalism.
- C: Our so-called Austrian independent papers are not really independent but are dependent upon certain political or financial groups.
- D: In Austria it is almost impossible...the Salzburger Nachrichten, for instance.
- C: (in German) One doesn't know. (laughs)
- D: I was interested in your statement that you might in the future sometime wish to join us again, and that was the second reason for my being here. We want to close out your record in our headquarters. We're on a friendly relationship and in the future, if you feel as though you desire to come back with our organization again, that will be taken

under consideration; but before we can close the record satisfactorily, we would like to get from you the whole history, in as much detail as possible, of your relationship with WILLI HOETTL. I would appreciate it, and the Government would appreciate it, if you would start from the very beginning--from Adam and Eve--and take your time and recall as much as you can about your meetings, conversations, and dealings with Mr. HOETTL going back into the 40's. If you don't mind, I'll take notes on this, asking questions once in a while if something is not clear.

- C: Now start from the beginning--the years, the dates?
- D: Approximately--as close as you can give them.
- C: I became acquainted with HOETTL in 1936 or 1937, through the intervention of DR. TARAS BORODAJKEWICZ.
- D: Was that in Austria?
- C: Yes, in Vienna.
- D: What was Mr. BORODAJKEWICZ by occupation; was he a journalist?
- C: No, he was an Austrian and was employed by the State Archives in Vienna, on Minoriten Platz.
- D: And how did that meeting occur? Was it just a social gathering?
- C: Yes, a social gathering. My wife and I were invited to BORODAJKEWICZ's home for a reception and there I met HOETTL for the first time. But my acquaintance with HOETTL was not important then; I met HOETTL in the next two years only occasionally, without having a more intimate acquaintance with him, but in 1938--I didn't know then that HOETTL already worked in the illegal Nazi Party intelligence. I realized it only a few years later. After the arrival of the Germans, in 1938, I was excluded from the journalists' association because of my previous connections. It was my Catholic connections, and because I had allegedly worked for the Catholic Action intelligence service.
- D: And you were brought to the police on that occasion, or did your boss just tell you that you were dismissed?
- C: (Did not understand the question and so it was rephrased.)
- D: Were you discharged from the association by one of the officials or were you called to the police first?

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- C: By one of the officials. It was an internal proceeding within the organization, but the exclusion was based upon a police report. I tried to get into the association again in order to be able to be gainfully employed, and BORODAJKEWYCZ was ready to help me do so, and he discussed my situation with HOETTL. I had appealed to BORODAJKEWYCZ, and BORODAJKEWYCZ took up the matter with HOETTL. HOETTL then worked in my interest. I had a meeting with HOETTL and asked him to help, and HOETTL did so. I was reaccepted for employment after about six weeks. Then for some time I had no further connection with HOETTL. I suppose HOETTL went to Berlin, and I remained in Vienna. In the first year of the war I was employed with the Viennese newspaper Pleasant Front, the same publication for which I worked since 1928.
- D: What kind of newspaper was that?
- C: A weekly publication directed by DR. JOZEF EBERLE.
- D: Is he from the EBERLE Press?
- C: No, he had nothing to do with the EBERLE printing house.
- November 1940 I was drafted into the air corps. I was discharged in December 1941 to go to the Foreign Office headquarters in Berlin.
- D: What was your specialty then?
- C: I was a member of the Information and Cultural Department. It was a kind of propaganda detachment, and besides, the detachment had to supply German artists and singers, professors and scholars, for lectures abroad. One can say it was principally a propaganda office.
- D: Who was the head of that office?
- C: The last head was Ambassador F. R. SIX (phon). SIX came from RSHA.
- D: And you were tied in with the German intelligence? This office was tied in with the German intelligence some way, was it not?
- C: No. German intelligence tied into the Foreign Office through a special detachment headed by (could not recall the name)--it was through the Deutschland Abt.
- D: The office in which you worked was primarily overt?
- C: It just collected overt publications and issued bulletins, posters, and so on, and did translation work. It directed expositions abroad. In Berlin I saw HOETTL occasionally. We never discussed service matters.

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- D: What was he doing at the time?
- C: Then I supposed he was in AMT VI, but now I know that he was. He was in charge of operations in Italy, Hungary, and Croatia and was abroad often.
- D: Was he pretty much of a big shot?
- C: Yes.
- D: Quite an important official at this time? Did you see him often?
- C: No, not often.
- D: Did you dine with him?
- C: Yes, at the Hotel Adlon, four or five times in the two years--or maybe it was ten times, I don't recall. In any case, it was only a personal contact; no service matters were discussed. Then I collaborated with the resistance group (German resistance) of ~~Haftin~~ and ~~York~~ von Wartenburg. ~~Haftin~~ was the man who was responsible for having me transferred to the Foreign Office headquarters in Berlin. ~~Haftin~~ had previously been German Cultural Attache in Vienna and then was transferred back to Berlin and when there had me called to Berlin because he knew that I was a Balkan semi-expert.
- D: When was that?
- C: My cooperation with ~~Haftin~~ commenced in January 1942. When the 20th of July 1944 attempt on Hitler's life failed I was on leave at Altamster and probably therefore I was not arrested. I wondered for a long time why I had not been. I had resided in Berlin in ~~Haftin's~~ and Wartenburg's home for a long time, and the fellow who took my room in Wartenburg's home was ~~GEORGE (phon)~~, one of the leading collaborators with KREIS (phon). If I recall correctly, I met HOETTL for the first time after the attempt on Hitler's life at the beginning of 1945 and then HOETTL told me that he while in Vienna had intercepted a message from the Gestapo, which had hindered the investigation against me and that as a result he was responsible for saving my life.
- D: How did he come to divulge that information to you? Do you remember the circumstances?
- C: (Did not understand the question and so it was rephrased.)
- D: How did he happen to tell you that?
- C: We were both in Berlin. He phoned me at my office and we met at the Adlon, and during the conversation he began to speak about the attempt on the 20th of July, ~~HAFTIN~~, and the others.



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- D: When was that, in 1945? Before the end of the war?
- C: Yes, but he didn't come out clearly and disclose this information at that time. The detailed explanation was made to me after the end of the war. In the early part of 1945 HOETTL's statements were merely allusions. I also felt that Ambassador SIX had done more to prevent my arrest than HOETTL because two other members of SIX's detachment had been arrested and were executed after the attempt failed, and SIX was not anxious to have others of his personnel apprehended on the same charge. HOETTL contacted me again in 1947 and told me about his plan to write a book about his experiences with German intelligence.
- D: Was that early in 1947?
- C: The dates are difficult to remember. He told me of his plan to write a book on his intelligence work and his experiences during the war and he asked me to edit it. I accepted, and then in 1948 or 1949 I completed the work and I received royalties from the sales.
- D: What type of financial arrangement did he have with you?
- C: I was to receive 2½% of the sales royalty.
- D: Did he give you any cash in addition to that? Was that your complete payment?
- C: Yes, that was my complete payment.
- D: Did he give you anything in addition?
- C: No, but occasionally he asked me to edit newspaper articles, for which HOETTL provided the raw material. He gave me these assignments while I was engaged in editing his book and also afterwards.
- D: How long did it take to finish his work?
- C: If I remember it correctly, the work was finished at the end of 1949.
- D: About how much money did you receive for this job?
- C: The payments are not yet completed, since the Italian, French, and Spanish editions have not yet been accounted for.
- D: What other work have you performed for Mr. HOETTL?
- C: I edited articles on the Communists' activity in the Salskammergut, including the preparation of partisan groups, the Communist mountain redoubt in the Totes Geberge, and so on.

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- D: Was that quite recently? Did it have to do with the activities of GEISWINKLER and his group? Did you believe that information?
- C: (Laughs) That was for the press.
- D: How much did you get for an article of that sort?
- C: The payments for articles varied from 500 to 800 to 1,000 schillings.
- D: And you did other articles for him? What kind?
- C: HOETTL was the correspondent and representative for the German Soldaten Zeitung, and he asked me to deliver to him monthly political situation reports on Austria.
- D: And you did that on a monthly basis?
- C: Yes, on a monthly basis.
- D: When did that start?
- C: 1952.
- D: And it continued up to the present time?
- C: Up to the present time.
- D: And what did you say you received for that work?
- C: I received different fees: 500 to 600 schillings.
- D: Why did HOETTL want you to do that? He's a pretty clever man; couldn't he do that work himself?
- C: HOETTL is not capable of writing good critical journalism and he didn't have the capability to expand on an idea in writing. HOETTL is not a writer.
- D: Not a journalist?
- C: No.
- D: On the basis of the work that you were doing for HOETTL in 1952, you saw him a few times a month?
- C: Every six weeks or two months. We had an exchange of letters.

- D: Did he send you your money in a letter, and you sent him the manuscripts by mail?
- C: Yes.
- D: Let's go back to the time you started to work on the book. In that period, 1949, you must have seen each other quite often as you prepared each chapter?
- C: No, I didn't see him any more than once a month.
- D: Even when you were working on the book?
- C: Yes.
- D: Did you handle most of your business by correspondence?
- C: Yes.
- D: Where was he living at the time?
- C: He was living at Alt Aussee, where he is presently living...where he is living now? or where he lives now? My faults are horrible, isn't it? (sic)
- D: No, not at all. I have understood everything you've said perfectly. After all, that is the function of a language: to transmit thoughts and ideas. It is very nice and a sign of culture if you can speak a language perfectly. I should try to do it in German and you should try to do it in English, but if two people can get together and understand each other as well as we do-- I can say that your English is adequate but I can't say that it is fluent, but you can understand me and I can understand you.
- In these meetings that you had with Mr. HOETTL, he must have been interested in you and how you were making your living, was he not? How did you explain this to him?
- C: I explained to him that I was a collaborator and a co-editor of the Welt und Wahrheit, published by the firm HERDER in Vienna. This is a job which I actually held, and I told him that I was a Salzburg representative of the HERDER firm, which of course was not actually true, but my statement on my affiliation with the HERDER publishing company in Vienna was true. I never had to tell him how I made my money or how much I earned.

- D: Did he ever indicate that he knew that you were engaged in some other activity?
- C: No. But in 1952 he began to ask me if I was not working with American intelligence and gave me a hint that he knows that I did. I tried to evade answering his questions and broke off the discussion of this matter but he would return to it. I believe that he was informed either by RUPERT MANDEL, who knew that I worked with GROSSEBAHN, or by AUNER. We never discussed this matter specifically. He queried me and I evaded answering the questions. I did not expressly deny because I believe that he actually knew.
- D: He acted as though he knew it?
- C: Yes.
- D: Did he act as though he knew you were in touch with GROSSEBAHN, or did he just indicate that he thought you were working for the Americans?
- O: Working for the Americans. We did not discuss GROSSEBAHN at the same time. On other occasions he inquired how GROSSEBAHN lives and if he were in good financial circumstances and if he had satisfactory work conditions and so on. He knew that GROSSEBAHN lived at Altmunster and that GROSSEBAHN worked for the Americans but he did not know that GROSSEBAHN and I were collaborating.
- D: You are quite sure he didn't know that?
- C: Yes.
- D: Did he ask you from time to time about your work with the Americans?
- C: Yes, but I never made any concrete explanation.
- D: Did he ever ask what you were doing for the Americans?
- C: No, no. He didn't ask so indiscreetly. He only wanted to know if I did work for the Americans.
- D: He just wanted you to admit that?
- C: Yes.
- D: But you didn't admit it?
- C: No, but I did not deny or admit it.

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- D: So he could have deduced it or might have thought it?
- C: Yes, he could have deduced it, I think.
- D: From a facial expression? Or from some other action?
- C: Yes, or from my evasion.
- D: He's a very clever man. But he never pushed you on the point and said, "I know that you work for the Americans," and so forth?
- C: He did not. He never tried (in German) to force me into a corner.
- D: How often did he infer that he knew that you were connected with the Americans?
- C: Not at every meeting, but about every second meeting.
- D: He would bring it up in a very subtle way?
- C: Yes, in a subtle way.
- D: And this started sometime in 1952? The early part or the middle of 1952?
- C: It's very difficult to say, but I think it was the beginning of 1952.
- D: Approximately how many times did he inquire about GROSSEBAHN?
- C: Oh, four or five times.
- D: And always along the same line? What would he ask you?
- C: He used to ask me about my acquaintances and among these acquaintances he mentioned GROSSEBAHN's name.
- D: The other acquaintances he mentioned on these occasions--were they mutual friends of yours?
- C: Mutual friends, yes, politicians.
- D: Whom you should know anyway?
- C: Yes.
- D: But in the case of GROSSEBAHN's name, wasn't it out of context because he didn't know that you and GROSSEBAHN were acquainted?

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- C: He didn't know that, but he connected it always with other persons and questions.
- D: Did he ever use that same technique in regard to other individuals in whom he seemed to have a special interest?
- C: I suppose that you are interested in men who are suspected or supposed to work for intelligence? He asked about DR. ~~ROBERT~~ LOEW, KARL VON WINKLER, who is a friend of HOETTL's.
- D: And what did he want to know about men like VON WINKLER?
- C: Whether he was living at Salzburg or had moved to Vienna. He also asked about OTTO BEGUB, KAUDER-KLATT, and AUNER.
- D: Did you ever ask him, "Why are you interested in these people, Willi?"
- C: No, I tried to evade discussing them because it was painful for me to be asked about these persons. I was in a very difficult situation.
- D: Did you ever meet any other people when you went to see HOETTL? Did he ever introduce you to anyone?
- C: Oh, once he introduced to me HARRY MAST.
- D: What did he say about HARRY MAST?
- C: He said that HARRY MAST is an old intelligence man, worked first for the GEHLEN organization, then was fired by them because of his connections with HOETTL, and then was employed by the HOETTL group and now is unemployed.
- D: Were there any other people like MAST to whom he introduced you?
- C: No, I can't remember any. He always said that he had good American connections but that he would not use them because the time for his return to service with the Americans wasn't right.
- D: Did you ever lend HOETTL money?
- C: No.
- D: Did he ever lend you money?
- C: When he gave me money it was always related to the book royalties or some other editing work.

D: I don't mean did he pay you money, but from the standpoint of borrowing, did he ever lend you money and did you ever lend him money?

C: No. But on the subject of money, he repeatedly asked me to change sovereigns and gold napoleons and sometimes also dollars, francs.

D: And you did that for him?

C: I did.

D: On how many occasions, would you say?

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and  
sell  
Cook  
?

C: Two times sovereigns and napoleons, one time a golden ring, one time a golden watch, and three or four times dollars. The other currency that I changed--(in German) I imagine that we are coming to that yet-- (He showed a sign of concern in this regard.)

D: I'm not so interested in the criminal aspects; that isn't my job, that's the CID's job. We aren't sitting here for that reason, but I would like to learn from you why WILLI asked you to negotiate in these black market transactions. How did that whole thing start? They seem to have gone on for some time; they must have gone back to 1952.

C: Earlier; 1951.

D: How did the whole thing start? Do you remember?

C: It was Christmas 1951. I remember it because he gave me the reasons for selling the gold things; he said that he had to pay for Christmas presents.

D: Was there a relatively large sum of money involved?

C: No. The objects were worth about 3,000 schillings. I don't remember any time he gave me objects or money to exchange where the value was more than 3,000 schillings, except the German marks transaction--the German marks (which I exchanged) which he pretended came from a payment from a German publishing house.

D: WILLI is a man who knows a lot of people. I am trying to find out why he would have asked you to do him this favor rather than to ask someone else. After all, you weren't dealing in the black market in money at that time, were you? It must have been difficult for you to establish a contact in that circle.

C: No, it wasn't. Next to my house is the Riedenberg, and there are many Jews on the street. In those days everybody in that vicinity was engaged in this sort of transaction. HORTL considered me as a reliable friend, and I am not convinced that he had many persons whom he trusted.

D: Who do you think his other trusted friends were here in Salzburg?  
Do you know any of them?

C: I know that THEODORE ALBERT is his Salzburg representative.

D: So you feel that he trusted this to you because he felt that you were  
a reliable individual.

C: I think so.

D: Did you receive a commission for doing this?

C: No.

D: Wasn't there quite a risk involved in regard to the last transaction?

C: Perhaps, but I felt obliged to do so.

D: Why did you feel obliged?

C: I believed then and I still believe that he really did something to save  
my life.

D: So you feel obligated to him for that?

C: Yes, and I did it out of gratitude.

D: In the case of the German marks, was it quite easy to find someone who  
could handle such a large sum of money?

C: Oh, yes, quite easy. Would you like to know the names of the dealer?

D: No. Did you do it with one person or were there more?

C: With one person.

D: Well, maybe you had better tell me. Who is this person?

C: There was a so-called DANIEL; he is no longer here. There was a certain  
WEIGSMANN. The third one is already in the U. S. or Canada, I can't  
remember.

D: One was DANIEL, one was WEIGSMANN, and the third you can't remember--  
so it was three men, then?

C: Well, no. The three worked together.

D: Is HOSTEL acquainted with your family?



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- C: Yes, he knows my wife.
- D: How did he meet your wife? Did you introduce him to her?
- C: My wife was invited to visit BORODAJKEWYCZ's home with me at the time that I first met HOETTL.
- D: You are sure that you never told WILLI anything about your connection with the Americans?
- C: Oh, quite sure--regarding the details--quite sure. He never asked me for details.
- D: He never asked you for details; he indicated that he knew that you were in touch with the Americans?
- C: He did. I did not deny this connection.
- D: Did you ever engage in conversation with him on the subject?
- C: No.
- D: Did he ever try to use pressure on you?
- C: No.
- D: He isn't that kind of a man?
- C: Well, no.
- D: You know, WILLI is an interesting individual from the American point of view. As you know, he has worked for the Americans, he was dropped and then he was picked up again and then he was dropped--I don't know how many times myself. You probably know him better than any American has. What is your opinion of the man from the standpoint of loyalty to the West, for example?
- C: I am happy that you give me the opportunity to say something about this. I am deeply convinced that HOETTL is for the West and that he is for the closest cooperation between Germany and the United States. I am quite sure that that is the case. But I have detected that he has some remnants of pan-German feeling. He is not trying to foster a union between Germany and Austria, but he is convinced that Germany is the leading power in Europe and that Germany has to control the Balkans. This is my opinion, but he never expressed his opinion to me; I concluded it from my conversations with him. I say that HOETTL would never collaborate with an intelligence system which is not sponsored by the United States or in a friendly connection with the United States. I concluded that he has also tried to get in touch with the French intelligence because he often traveled to the Vorarlberg and he had a French officer as a liaison or a friend.

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Now I will give you my criticisms of HOETTL. HOETTL has no political aspirations but he is ambitious politically in the sense that he would like to direct political activity from the background.

- D: He is ambitious then in that sense.
- C: Yes, and he will always try to use his intelligence knowledge to create a political effect. He does this because he feels that intelligence must be integrated with political action.
- The second weak point is that he is a romanticist.
- D: Why do you say this is his weak point? Is it because he is not practical or realistic?
- C: He seems to be realistic but he does not seem to have the ability to distinguish the true from the untrue.
- D: You mean that he can't distinguish the truth from fantasy. Is that an intentional or unintentional characteristic?
- C: Unintentional.
- D: You think that it is unintentional. Now let's take a concrete example before we go to the third point. In the case of the GEISWINKLER article, do you think that he didn't know that was a fake?
- C: (Laughs spontaneously at this.) That was a special case. He just used the material to make a good press article. Maybe he knew that the GEISWINKLER articles were not true but to make the headlines and to create a desired effect he used them.
- D: In that case you would say it was intentional?
- C: Yes, it was intentional.
- D: But there are other cases you feel where he has received false information and he actually believed it was true?
- C: He has a bias for the mysterious, the unusual.
- D: The sensational? Of course, I understand. What was the third point?
- C: The third point is he is too optimistic. He believes that what he is contemplating is already true.
- D: And you don't think that this is a controllable factor; it is just his desire to have a thing come true which makes him believe that it is actually true?

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C: Yes. A fourth weak point: he has a poor understanding of human nature. He trusts men who don't deserve to be trusted.

And now some more strong points: he is an active individual, and has good ideas, imagination, good personal relations and is acquainted with a large number of people and he has had a large experience in intelligence work.

D: But how about his character? That is the thing with which I am particularly concerned. As far as your case goes, he evidently saved your life. He was very courageous at this time. Were you a good friend of his when he saved your life or just an acquaintance?

C: He was just a good acquaintance but not a friend.

D: Is he an honest man? If he gives you his word can you depend upon it? For instance, in your business dealings when you first worked on this book, he said "I will give you 2 1/2%." Has he given you this? Have you ever had to ask him for it?

C: No.

D: Never?

C: No. His publishing enterprise was often in poor financial circumstances and then payments to me were suspended, but I eventually always received my money. He is vain. I cannot imagine that HOETTL would harm or intrigue against a friend.

D: Is he loyal to his friends? If one of his friends were put in jail for three or four years, he would stick by the friend, help him out?

C: He would do that. One can say he is too good. For instance, in the case of ERICH KERNMEYER: KERNMEYER first collaborated with him, and HOETTL entrusted to him the full direction of his intelligence group. Subsequently, KERNMEYER separated himself from HOETTL and commenced to intrigue against him. He made reports against HOETTL and gave these to the state police and the Ministry of the Interior and maybe also to CIG, I don't know. HOETTL knew about this for a long time but he never tried to stop KERNMEYER. He only laughed about KERNMEYER's activity against him. Maybe he overrated his influence over KERNMEYER.

D: About his religious feeling-- Is he a religious man, or does he not go to church?

C: He is without religion.

D: But he is not an atheist?

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- C: No. He never participated in the Nazi persecution of Catholics.
- D: And Jews?
- C: I don't know, but I think Catholics he never did.
- D: Is he a dependable man?
- C: Yes.
- D: Do you think he has any chance of ever becoming important politically in Austria?
- C: No.
- D: Who are his enemies as far as the government is concerned?
- C: He is on friendly terms with State Secretary GRAF, and...
- D: Does he know GRAF personally?
- C: Yes.
- D: Does he ever see GRAF in Vienna?
- C: No, not in Vienna.
- D: He probably does not go to Vienna very often.
- C: Probably not.
- D: I mean, he probably does not travel over the demarcation line, so if he meets GRAF, it must be down here.
- C: He could have met GRAF at Salzburg, but I don't think he met him in Vienna.
- D: GRAF, you say, is a friend or acquaintance of his. Who else does he have who might protect him or help him politically?
- C: GRAF, and KLAUS, and maybe FIGL. His connection with GRAF I know from my intelligence work was KARL VON WINKLER.
- D: Who are his enemies? Who are the people who work against him? He seems to be very friendly with the OeVP group, so that the Socialists could be expected to work against him.
- C: The VdU has not been friendly to him.

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- D: Is he acquainted with KRAUS?
- C: I don't know, but the VdU is against HOETTL since HOETTL was the sponsor or the co-sponsor of the OBERWEISS talks, and the OBERWEISS talks were intended to unite the Nazis with the OeVP.
- D: Did WILLI HOETTL actually organize the OBERWEISS meeting or did he just get credit for it?
- C: One cannot say organize, but he participated in the preparatory sessions.
- D: He wasn't actually at the meeting, was he?
- C: He was at Gmunden while the meeting took place at Oberweis. That is only five or six kilometers from Gmunden. In relation to my connections with HOETTL, I forgot to tell you that when the OBERWEISS meeting was being planned, I worked very closely with HOETTL, and I thought then that he was working to bring the Nazis into the OeVP because I was opposing the establishment of an independent VdU party because I was afraid that it would become another Nazi party.
- D: Well, it did; you were right. Was he very cooperative at that time?
- C: Yes.
- D: Did he ever ask "Why are you so interested in this?"
- C: HOETTL knew that I was interested in it because of my Catholic orientation and that I was for the OeVP and he took it for granted that I would try to bring about a settlement favorable to the OeVP.
- D: Have you told HOETTL that you are going to leave here and that you are going to Germany?
- C: Yes.
- D: Has he indicated any interest in that?
- C: No, he asked only that I should edit his second book on his intelligence work regarding the fifth column and the operation ZEPPELIN and that I from time to time would edit his articles.
- D: He wants you to continue on doing the same thing that you have been doing here? You are willing to do that?
- C: Oh, the payment is good for me and the work is not too difficult and I don't spend much time at it.

- D: Are you looking forward now to your move to Germany? Do you think it will be a very interesting experience?
- C: Oh, I hope so, but I have to become oriented to the new position.
- D: Do you have any friends there who can help you in that regard?
- C: Editor-in-chief DR. ~~ROSE~~<sup>ROEGELE</sup> (phon) is a friend of mine, and I have good connections with the German Catholics, especially the members of the editors' association and publishing houses.
- D: There is no chance that you will reconsider your intention of moving on to Germany and stay here in Salzburg, is there?
- C: To tell the truth, I would like to return to my previous profession, at least for a couple of years, but I feel that I could do more for our common purpose, to fight Communism, by returning to that profession. Here I only have the possibility to edit reports which originate with other persons. I cannot be active; I cannot be responsible; I cannot be independent.
- D: You miss the satisfaction which you formerly received when you created these reports yourself, is that it?
- C: But if in the future the political intelligence is of importance to the Americans again, then I would consider reemployment if the U. S. intelligence wished it, and I would rejoin our group. I am on the closest and friendliest terms with GROSSBAHN. I have appreciated my opportunity to collaborate very highly and this was a very good time for me. I have the wish to do more.
- D: To do more in what regard?
- C: More active journalistic work. My work for the Vienna publication wasn't gratifying enough since it only appears monthly and is then aimed at an intellectual and sophisticated level and I would like to write for a wider public.
- D: That is your own ambition then, in other words.
- C: Yes.
- D: Would that be probably the chief reason why you have been unhappy?
- C: You can say that is the chief reason.
- D: And if you could get a job in Austria doing the same thing, would you consider staying here?

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- C: Yes, but at present the outlook for that type of job in Austria is not too good.
- D: You mean that if such a thing could be arranged, you would consider staying on here, working for some publication where you could write an article every day, for instance?
- C: Sometime later, but for now, for the coming year, it's impossible.
- D: Have you already signed a contract?
- C: I have signed a contract.
- D: For how long?
- C: For a half year.
- D: And you wouldn't want to break that contract?
- C: No, it would be an unfriendly act.
- D: How about after a half a year? Would you consider that?
- C: Yes, after a half a year I would reconsider.
- D: But only on the terms that you would be given a chance to work more out in the open on straight political reporting?
- C: Yes.
- D: Your desire is, then, to work in the journalistic field where you have an overt office and you write your daily article and the people have a chance to read it. You wouldn't object, with a set-up of this sort, to some clandestine work in addition, would you?
- C: No.
- D: Is clandestine work disagreeable to you?
- C: Oh, a little. I have so many acquaintances and some have been asking me "What are you doing," and in order to answer I must evade or make up an untrue answer. I feel uncomfortable about this. But if it would be possible to connect clandestine work with overt activity in a way that makes the clandestine inconspicuous, I would be willing to do it.
- D: Has your wife ever raised a question as to what you're doing with your time, and so forth?

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C: My wife is an intelligent woman. I have never told her what I am doing in Salzburg, but she probably guesses that I am engaged in some type of clandestine work....clandestine work, or something unusual.

D: In comparison to what you were doing before the war?

C: Yes. Before the war I was a journalist.

D: You had your name in the paper and now you don't have your name in the paper.

C: Yes. But my wife has not influenced me. For a long time I have considered the problem of my future, but I repeat that I would return to intelligence work if my working conditions were changed to a political-type activity.

D: Yes--if it could be arranged that you would be working as a political journalist in the open?

C: Yes, in the open, and besides I could collaborate, because I am convinced that such work is very important and will grow increasingly more important if a state treaty is signed. But I am not familiar with military matters.

D: Oh, I see.

C: I was a recruit in the German air force for one year and I served in a commission unit, so I am unacquainted with military matters.

D: Well, I think that we understand each other, and we'll let the thing go at that. If I have a few additional questions that I may think of I'll let GROSSBARN know that I want to see you again, and we can make arrangements to hold another discussion tomorrow. I want the information that you have conveyed to me to go into your file; it will be the last chapter in your book for the time being. Then in the future if you change your mind about intelligence work or we have the kind that you are looking for, we can call upon you or send a representative to you. It seems to me your future lies here in Austria. Your friends are here, your contacts are here, and your interests are here. You're an Austrian after all, not a German.

C: I intend to return to Austria after two years at the utmost.

D: It will be difficult now for you to see your family at all, won't it?

C: Oh, my family will move to Germany with me.



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- D: Isn't that rather expensive?
- C: The publishers will pay the expenses.
- D: How about your children? They're in school now, aren't they?
- C: Yes. That was a difficult problem because the German schools run on a different schedule, but it must be done. It will be very good for my son to experience learning under another school system.
- D: Is he a pretty smart boy?
- C: Yes. He is sixteen years old.
- D: Where is he studying now?
- C: In high school, and my daughter is at Vienna University. She intends to go to the United States for one year on a scholarship.
- D: Is that the Fulbright Scholarship?
- C: Yes.
- D: She must speak English.
- C: Yes, she speaks English.
- D: Has she been interviewed here by the committee and passed already?
- C: Yes, from the eight thousand applicants only thirty were accepted, and she is among the thirty.
- D: That's a great honor and a wonderful opportunity. So she will leave next year?
- C: Yes, next year. She will leave before Christmas or in the fall.
- D: Well, Doctor, I appreciate the time that you have spent. If I think of any more questions I will let you know.

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D: As I told you yesterday, I looked over my notes and reviewed in my mind what we had been talking about, and a few questions that were not clear in my own mind came up. I figured if they weren't clear to me, they would not be clear to someone in Headquarters who would read your file, so I would like to go over that ground again.

You made a statement that since 1952 you had been preparing political summaries for Mr. HOETTL. What type of information went into those summaries?

C: They were press reviews. I took the papers of the past month and I made an extraction from them in order to form a view on the essential proceedings in internal politics in Austria. These included no special information except what I knew from friends, but the essentials were taken from the press.

D: Do you have any examples or copies of these reports?

C: No, I write it by hand.

D: Do you write all of your things by hand?

C: Most of them. I am not accustomed to writing with a machine.

D: So you wrote these political summaries based upon statements of press items which you had read?

C: Yes.

D: What papers did you review in order to prepare them?

C: The Vienna Press, Salzburger Nachrichten, and Arbeiter Zeitung.

D: What was Mr. HOETTL's particular interest in these summaries? Did he give you any direction along the line?

C: No direction. He merely said, "You are acquainted with Austrian politics and you will know what is essential and what is not."

D: And what was Mr. HOETTL going to do with these summaries?

C: He said that he would send them to the editor of the Soldaten Zeitung.

D: You have mentioned that HOETTL was the representative of a German newspaper. What paper was that?

C: The Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung; their offices are located at Munich.

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- D: That is the paper for which he worked here? And he was taking your statements and he was sending them to the editor of the Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung?
- C: Oh, I guess, but I don't know.
- D: Did you ever read the Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung?
- C: Occasionally; it is not a paper of my choice.
- D: Did you ever see anything which you wrote in that paper?
- C: No, except one time. Once I had written an article for HOETTL, a review of politics during the past year, and that was published.
- D: On one occasion? Did he call that to your attention, or did you discover that by yourself?
- C: No, I discovered it by chance at a news vendor's stand. Oh, I can probably guess why you are asking me these questions and I have ideas of my own. I suspected that he made other use of these reports.
- D: What did you suspect?
- C: I suspected that he submitted these reports to a Bonn office.
- D: An intelligence office?
- C: No; I think rather a foreign office.
- D: The Bonn Foreign Office?
- C: Yes, this I did suspect.
- D: To whom there? Anyone in particular? Anyone with whom you know he was in contact?
- C: He never mentioned any names but I guess it was the official in charge of Austrian matters, and I appreciated the possibility to bring my views to the attention of that official in Germany, which probably were not known to him. I felt that the reports submitted to that officer by others were not as objective and as complete as mine.
- D: Did you consider your report as restricted information?
- C: No. It could have been published at any time.
- D: Could it have been published in Austria?

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- C: (Did not understand question.)
- D: Would you have been willing to publish them here under your own name?
- C: Probably not, because I wrote frankly--too frankly for political tactics.
- D: You criticized what was going on, from the standpoint of pointing out what should be done to correct undesirable trends?
- C: Partly.
- D: And would that have been embarrassing to you if it had come out here?
- C: No, it wouldn't have been embarrassing--except for one fact. I didn't deal in a friendly manner with DR. KARL GRUBER, whom I do not like.
- D: You had the feeling that Mr. HOETTL might have been using this information for some other reason than that which he expressed. Did you ever ask him about that?
- C: No, I didn't.
- D: Did you ever tell him that it was unusual that your articles did not appear regularly in the Soldaten Zeitung?
- C: No. HOETTL said that even if the articles were not published in the paper, they would still be valuable as background information for the editors and that my articles could be used as a brief for the preparation of other news stories.
- D: By HOETTL?
- C: No, by the editors of the Soldaten Zeitung. But I will tell you at what time I first suspected that my articles were not going to the Soldaten Zeitung. It was after KERNMEYER had taken the job of Salzburg representative of the Soldaten Zeitung away from HOETTL and HOETTL failed to inform me that he no longer needed my reports for the Soldaten Zeitung. I did not ask him about this matter but I concluded that this was the case.
- D: How was HOETTL outmaneuvered by KERNMEYER? How did KERNMEYER take HOETTL's job away?
- C: KERNMEYER is now the editor of the Soldaten Zeitung, in Munich, and KERNMEYER intrigued against HOETTL by claiming that HOETTL had used his influence to get the Germans to agree upon reparations for the Jews

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because HOETTL had at one time made a report on the number of persons who had been murdered by the Nazis.

D: When did HOETTL lose his job with the Soldaten Zeitung?

C: July 1952.

D: You started to contribute these to HOETTL early in 1952. Now, after HOETTL lost his job with the Soldaten Zeitung, you continued to contribute reports to him. What explanation did HOETTL give you as to the ultimate destination of your summaries?

C: He made no explanation because I didn't ask him for one.

D: But you were satisfied in your own mind that if your reports were not going to the Soldaten Zeitung that they were going to Bonn or to some other recipient whom you say HOETTL did not identify to you; is that correct?

C: Yes.

D: What were your thoughts in the matter?

C: I felt a little uncomfortable, but I decided to continue submitting the reports.

D: Why? Did you need the money?

C: The money was one of the reasons, but not the main reason. The main reason was that I hoped that my reports would be of use for Austria.

D: Did HOETTL ever tell you how your information was regarded? Did he ever say that it was considered to be very good or exceptional?

C: Oh, very good.

D: Did he say that he considered it to be very good or that the person or persons who ultimately received it considered it to be very good?

C: He said it. But he only paid me for these reports until October 1952.

D: You started to give him these reports in December 1951. That was a review of the political situation in Austria, and that article was published in the Soldaten Zeitung.

C: Yes.

D: He gave you 600 schillings for that?

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C: Yes.

D: How did he come to make an offer to you in this regard? Do you remember?

C: He said that he could not prepare this correspondence for the Soldaten Zeitung and he would pass over to me part of the salary if I would ghost write the monthly reports for him.

D: That was the beginning of your relationship? In December 1951 you prepared the first report? And then thereafter every month you submitted a report until July 1952?

C: The reports were paid until July of 1952 and from then on I sent him the reports without receiving pay.

D: Could you afford to do that? Through August of 1952 they were paid?

C: Yes.

D: Why did you continue to do so?

C: Out of friendship.

D: Did you feel obligated to him?

C: Yes.

D: In what way were you obligated?

C: The work which I did in the last few months was something which I did for myself anyway, not necessarily to be published or to be sold, but just for my own knowledge and for my own use, in order to keep myself au courant with the local political situation. It wasn't much trouble and very little work.

D: Then in July 1952 KEREMETER took the Soldaten Zeitung job away from HOSTEL?

C: I don't recall exactly, but I think it was July or August.

D: Of last year?

C: Yes.

D: And from that point on you continued to give him these reports, which you presumed were going to somebody in Germany.

- C: Yes.
- D: But you're sure that HOETTL never told you whom they were going to?
- C: Yes, I am sure.
- D: He never told you anything about that?
- C: No.
- D: And you never asked him?
- C: No.
- D: As far as you're concerned, then, HOETTL could have been giving these reports to the Kommandatura in Vienna and you wouldn't have known anything about it. Is that right?
- C: No. I couldn't suppose that HOETTL would deliver any material to the Russians.
- D: It could have gone from HOETTL to somebody in Germany and then to the Russians.

(Due to technical difficulties the next two minutes did not record, but it is recalled that CC-2 appeared shocked by the idea that his reports could have reached the Russians, as [ ] had suggested.)

(CC-2 was then queried on the source of the raw information used in his political summaries. After stating that he did not use any information which reached his hand as a result of his work for GROSSBAHN in these statements, he was quizzed again on this point.)

- D: You are sure that none of the information which went into these reports came from GROSSBAHN's statements?
- C: I am sure that I intentionally did not include any information of that sort but unintentionally one or the other detail which coincided with my own ideas was placed in a political summary.
- D: You never intentionally extracted information from reports which came to you from information received from GROSSBAHN's apparatus? You never did that? You are quite sure?
- C: Except once. Once I gave HOETTL details on KAUFER-KLATZ. This information came to me from police contacts and I informed GROSSBAHN about this matter.

D: You informed him before you gave HOSTIL the statement?

C: Yes, before.

D: Is there any other similar information which you might have extracted from GROSSBAHN's apparatus?

C: No.

D: Are you quite sure?

C: Yes.

D: Why didn't you tell GROSSBAHN that you were getting 600 schillings a month from HOSTIL for preparing a monthly political summary?

C: I considered the affair pertaining to my regular collaborations in journalistic matters. It was a private thing.

D: You informed GROSSBAHN you received money for editing newspaper articles and editing WILLI's book, and that is certainly a private enterprise.

C: Maybe it was an error of mine that I didn't inform GROSSBAHN.

D: Is there any reason why you hesitated to tell GROSSBAHN? Did you think he might not have approved of that?

C: Maybe.

D: Do you think that GROSSBAHN might not have wanted you to prepare monthly summaries?

C: I don't think so, but possibly he might have felt that way.

D: You must have had some reason for not telling him because, after all, you're a good friend of GROSSBAHN and you've told him about a lot of things.

C: Yes, but I didn't tell him about each article that I wrote for HOSTIL. He knew that I collaborated with HOSTIL in journalistic matters but I didn't inform him on the details of my collaboration.

D: This is something which had been going on for almost two years--

C: Not two years; one year.

D: December 1951 to 1952--yes. You're sure there was no intentional reason for withholding that information?

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C: No.

D: Was there anyone else for whom you were preparing summaries on a regular basis?

C: No. HOETTL was the only man who was giving me money for doing editing work. Sometimes I wrote articles for the Vienna press and I edited a book for a Stuttgart publisher.

D: But there was no one who gave you a steady salary for preparing political reports or any other kind of reports?

C: No.

D: Did you tell anyone about the lie detector test to which you were submitted?

C: No.

D: Are you sure?

C: Yes.

D: Are you sure that you didn't tell HOETTL about that?

C: Yes.

D: How could HOETTL have found out that you had taken a lie detector test?

C: He found it out?

D: Yes, he did. How could he have found it out?  
(CC-2 thought about this for some seconds but made no response.)

D: Did you tell THEODORE ALBERT about it?

C: I don't know THEODORE ALBERT personally.

D: Did you tell MAST about it?

C: No.

D: Did you tell VON WINKLER about it?

C: No. I never see VON WINKLER.

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D: Did you tell KARL HAAS about it?

(This name had to be repeated and finally spelled for CC-2. He drew a complete blank on the name and from all appearances was sincere in stating that he had never heard this name or known an individual bearing this name. The question on HAAS was buried in a series of names in an effort to entrap CC-2 into admitting that he had discussed the lie detector subject with HAAS.)

D: Did you tell your wife about it?

C: No, but my wife could have guessed that I had a difficult week when I took the lie detector test. My wife asked me what I had been doing in that week and I merely told her that I had been engaged in a difficult conference. I made no reference to the test.

D: Did you ever talk about the machine?

C: No.

D: Did you tell anyone in ROHRACHER's office about it? Or anyone in KLAUS's office?

(CC-2 thought about both of these questions before replying in the negative.)

D: Or HERBERT KRAUS?

C: No, I am not acquainted with KRAUS.

D: Are you quite sure that you never mentioned anything to anyone about the machine?

C: I never mentioned anything to anyone about the machine.

(CC-2 reflected upon the question a moment and added "It was quite impossible.")

D: You don't talk in your sleep?

C: (laughs) I don't know.

D: And you say that you haven't seen HARRY MAST in a half a year?

C: Yes.

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- D: Would you please review the history of your relationship with MAST?
- C: There really isn't any history. I became acquainted with MAST through HOETTL, and I believe it was at Bad Ischl or Bad Aussee in a cafe. Then I met MAST once or twice in a train when we traveled to Aussee in a train.
- D: By accident?
- C: Yes, by accident. My connections with MAST were merely superficial.
- D: Is that the entire extent of your relations with MAST?
- C: Yes. I only saw him three or four times, but I had the impression he was a man who boasted that he knew more than he actually did, and I don't care for such people.
- D: Why did HOETTL introduce you to MAST?
- C: I had an appointment to meet HOETTL to discuss an article that was to be published, and when I arrived at the cafe MAST was seated at a table reserved for HOETTL.
- D: So it was an intentional meeting arranged by HOETTL?
- C: I don't know. I don't believe it was because MAST left the table after a short time.
- D: Yes, but don't you see? You had arranged a meeting with HOETTL at a cafe. You come to the cafe and HOETTL has a table reserved. Mr. MAST is sitting at the table. Mr. MAST is a friend of HOETTL's. Didn't it appear to you that that was a staged meeting, that HOETTL wanted you to meet MAST?
- C: It might have been possible.
- D: What did you talk about on that occasion?
- C: (Thinks about this one for a while.) Oh, the political situation and HOETTL's friends, regarding HOETTL's publishing house, and the receipts from royalties. They were not intelligence matters.
- D: And on the other occasions you merely chanced to meet MAST on the train?

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Q: Yes.

D: And he was going to see HOETIL at the same time that you were?

C: I don't know. I was going to visit my family and I don't know where MAST was going.

D: Did he mention anything about his destination to you?

C: No. I walked through the train, I was looking for a seat, and I noticed MAST sitting in one of the trains and I sat down beside him to talk for a few minutes.

D: But you never discussed any intelligence matters on these occasions?

C: No. MAST was then concerned over HOETIL's welfare because he thought that HOETIL might find himself in difficulty with the Austrian police because of his intelligence activity. I told MAST that there was nothing to worry about since this activity wasn't against the Austrian or American interests, and MAST dropped the subject.

D: That is the essence of one of the conversations?

C: Yes.

D: Can you recall what the essence of the other conversation was?

C: No. (Thinks about this for a while.)

D: Did you say that you knew THEODORE ALBERT or that you didn't know him?

C: I have never seen him. I received a telephone call once from him which I reported to GROSSBARN.

D: Was that in relationship to a money matter?

C: Yes.

D: The last money exchange matter?

C: Yes, in DM's.

D: And did he give you the money?

C: No. I sent a messenger to him and in this way I received the German marks. I had no interest to become acquainted with him.

- D: Did you ever tell GROSSBAHN that WILLI was trying to find out about your connection with the Americans?
- C: Yes. I repeatedly told him. From the beginning I discussed these matters with him, and twice HOETTL asked me to greet GROSSBAHN.
- D: Twice he asked you to greet GROSSBAHN?
- C: Yes, and once he asked me if I believed that he and GROSSBAHN could enter into an agreement of neutrality (sic).
- D: Did he feel that GROSSBAHN was an enemy of his or was angry with him?
- C: No. GROSSBAHN did not approve of him and he wouldn't take up contact with him.
- D: Did you tell HOETTL that? Did you tell him that GROSSBAHN had no interest in seeing him?
- C: No. HOETTL realized this from the fact that I never brought up the subject.
- D: Yesterday you mentioned that HOETTL did not suspect that you and GROSSBAHN were collaborating.
- C: Yes.
- D: Now, doesn't it seem strange that you could believe that and yet still not realize after HOETTL had asked you four or five times about GROSSBAHN--what GROSSBAHN was doing and so forth--that HOETTL might have suspected you worked together?
- C: HOETTL knew that GROSSBAHN and I were acquainted and he knew that GROSSBAHN lived in the same town, at Altmunster, and therefore he supposed that I met GROSSBAHN from time to time, but he never said anything directly about my collaboration in intelligence matters with GROSSBAHN.
- D: But yet he suspected that you worked for the Americans?
- C: Yes.
- D: And you believe that he was pretty sure in his own mind about that?
- C: Yes.

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- D: You mentioned yesterday that HOETTL asked you several times, or indicated to you, that he knew that you were working for the Americans, and you didn't answer him directly, which could have given WILLI reason to believe that what he suspected was true.
- C: Yes.
- D: On the other hand, WILLI indicated to you that he knew that GROSSBAHN was in touch with the Americans?
- C: Yes.
- D: He knew that you two were acquainted. Don't you think that he is a clever enough man to have deduced that you worked together?
- C: It's possible--probably he did.
- D: What is your opinion?
- C: My opinion is that he probably knew it--not merely assumed it--but I believe that he didn't learn this from me, and I believe it not from what HOETTL said but from the fact that HOETTL no doubt had been informed of our relationship by MANDEL about the "G" organization and about my collaboration with GROSSBAHN for this group.
- D: You feel that WILLI knew that you and GROSSBAHN had worked together at one time in intelligence matters and had learned this not from anything which you had said but something which came from MANDEL or AUMER.
- C: More probably from MANDEL, because HOETTL and MANDEL are still on friendly terms and they had collaborated during the Nazi era.
- D: Did HOETTL ever ask you how much money you were making?
- C: No. I never told him that my financial condition was rather good. On the contrary, he believed that my financial condition was poor.
- D: You think he really believed that?
- C: Yes. I don't think that WILLI was informed on the extent of my collaboration with the Americans and with GROSSBAHN. He believed, I assume, that I was only an unimportant collaborator.

D: Do you think that he could have believed that these summaries which you were handing over to him were based on work which you were doing for the Americans?

C: No. I am sure that these reports were harmless.

D: And yet WILLI considered them very good?

C: That could be so, because they were based on information which I gathered from my own political friends and from my special knowledge of Austrian political matters, but the summaries could be published in any paper.

D: When you talk about political friends, whom do you mean?

C: PROFESSOR MAUER, KLAUS, SCHULMEISTER, PEYENDORFER (phon)

D: ANTON FELLNER?

C: FELLNER wasn't a political friend of mine; FELLNER was my collaborator.

D: You never used any of FELLNER's material in reports to HOETTL?

C: No.

D: How about GLATZER?

C: I never met GLATZER.

D: How about the information received from him? Could that have been incorporated in the monthly political summaries?

C: No.

D: What other friends do you remember who were the sources for information which went into your political summaries?

C: (thinking) MAUER, SCHULMEISTER, KLAUS, PEYENDORFER.....

D: Did you introduce HOETTL to KLAUS?

C: Yes, I tried to support HOETTL's request for amnesty.

D: And was that successful?

C: Yes. KLAUS and GRAF were the political sponsors of the act. WUEHRER (phon) was the organizer of the petition.

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- D: What does WUHRER do for a living?
- C: He works in Vienna.
- D: I just thought of another interesting name. You had spoken about this TARAS BORODAJKEWYCZ. In looking through a file I came across an interesting reference. Did you know that BORODAJKEWYCZ had been in touch with a PROFESSOR LEO STERN?
- C: Yes, I reported this information to GROSSBAHN.
- D: Do you know who PROFESSOR STERN is?
- C: Yes, I reported it.
- D: That he had been a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet Army?
- C: Yes, I know it.
- D: Didn't that make BORODAJKEWYCZ suspect in your eyes?
- C: Oh yes, it made him suspect in my eyes.
- D: What is your opinion of BORODAJKEWYCZ now?
- C: I believe that he has lost his connection to the Russians because he is no longer holding a scholarship which had been granted by the Russians to him and under which he conducted research in the state archives files about Austro-Soviet diplomatic correspondence prior to World War II.
- D: Didn't it seem strange to you that the Soviets would give a scholarship to a man like BORODAJKEWYCZ, who is a refugee from the Soviet Union?
- C: He is not a refugee from the Soviet Union. His father had been a native of the Ukraine and had been an Austrian official and later served with the German civilian affairs administration of the Carpatho-Ukraine when this territory had been conquered by the Germans.
- D: And what is BORODAJKEWYCZ's history during the war?
- C: He was a professor of modern history at Prague.
- D: Where does he live now?



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- C: In Vienna.
- D: And he is supposed to have had a scholarship. Was that scholarship from the Russians? Did he receive it through PROFESSOR STERN?
- C: No, by way of PROFESSOR EDWARD WINTER. WINTER is an old friend of his. WINTER is a professor of church and Eastern Slovaic history. WINTER was befriended by STERN and so he arranged the connection between BORODAJKEWICZ and STERN. WINTER was the intermediary. BORODAJKEWICZ never made any secret of this connection to the Russians. There are other professors who also received Russian scholarships--for instance, BRUNNER (phon).
- D: What department is he in? The history department?
- C: Yes. He is a former Nazi. He was fired from the university in 1945 and then was rehired, and while he was unemployed he probably accepted the scholarship from the Russians.
- D: Are there any others that you can remember?
- C: No. I remember only the two names BORODAJKEWICZ and BRUNNER.
- D: You reported those to GROSSEBAHN?
- C: Oh yes, I believe in 1950. I think that for the past two years BORODAJKEWICZ no longer has a connection to the Russians.
- D: You think that you can do business with the Russians and then, while you're living in Vienna, just say that you're finished with them? Do you think that is possible?
- C: (looks doubtful)
- D: You know what a Russian scholarship amounts to, don't you?
- C: (no response)
- D: When you receive a scholarship from the Russians you sign up to do some intelligence work for them.
- C: That was my suspicion.
- D: You suspected then that BORODAJKEWICZ was engaged in intelligence work for the Russians?
- C: Yes.

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D: And you think that he has stopped that? Do you really believe that?

C: Yes.

D: You're a smart man, you know.

C: It's difficult to say. I have seen him a number of times in the past few years.

D: Where did you see him, in Vienna?

C: No no, mostly in Salzburg, when he was traveling from Salzburg to Germany, where his main interest was to gain membership in the new East European Institute in Munich.

D: He was interested in that?

C: Yes--headed by JOZEF HANS KOCH--and he intended to become a member of this institute, but he failed to be accepted.

D: Why did he fail? Could it have been political background?

C: Yes, but I was never informed on it.

D: How often have you seen him in the last four years? Let's say in the last two years, approximately.

C: Approximately eight or ten times.

D: And where did you usually meet?

C: In a Salzburg restaurant or cafe.

D: And what did you talk about?

C: The political situation, mutual friends.

D: Did he ever ask you about GROSSBARN?

C: No.

D: Did he ever ask you about HORTL?

C: No, because he and HORTL maintain a correspondence relationship. He doesn't know anything about GROSSBARN. I doubt whether he has ever heard his name.

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- D: Did you ever prepare any statements for BORODAJKEWYCZ?
- C: No.
- D: Did he ever make any remarks indicating that he knew you were earning money for doing work other than your overt journalistic activity?
- C: No. He believed that I was the Salzburg representative for HERDER.
- D: Can you remember how you happened to meet BORODAJKEWYCZ back in 1936 or 1937? Who introduced you?
- C: BORODAJKEWYCZ was formerly a journalist student leader at the University of Vienna, and he and I were interested in the same student organization. We occasionally participated in meetings together, so I knew him from my university days. For a while BORODAJKEWYCZ was a member of my university lodge. He then changed over to the history faculty.
- D: When did you resume contact with him after the end of World War II?
- C: I saw him for the first time in 1947 when I worked in Vienna as editor of a weekly publication.
- D: What did you talk about?
- C: He asked me about my job in Vienna and other personal matters. At that time I did not know that BORODAJKEWYCZ was in contact with the Russians. I learned this later on.
- D: Who informed you of that?
- C: DR. SCHULMEISTER, co-editor of Wort und Wahrheit, told me that a suspicion existed. He is very well acquainted with a large number of people in Vienna and had heard of BORODAJKEWYCZ's scholarship and his connections to PROFESSOR EDWARD WENTER and maybe to STEIN and from then on I tried to collect information on BORODAJKEWYCZ's operations without having much success.
- D: You tried on his operations? You have mentioned that he was working at the state archives. What other operations were there?
- C: BORODAJKEWYCZ is a very active individual. From morning to evening

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he has callers at his home, and I was interested to know who these people were, but I was unable to find out much about them.

D: Did SCHULMEISTER ask you to inform him on BORODAJKEWYCZ's friends and acquaintances?

C: I don't understand.

D: Why did you become interested in BORODAJKEWYCZ's contacts and friends?

C: Because I was then already working for GROSSBAHN. I learned much about BORODAJKEWYCZ and his activity from the reports which came from the ~~SUPCZAK~~ (phon) group. ~~SUPCZAK~~'s reports on BORODAJKEWYCZ came to GROSSBAHN and they were collected in a file.

D: Doesn't it strike you as odd that a man like BORODAJKEWYCZ, who was in touch with the Soviets, wasn't trying to find out what you were doing for the Americans?

C: He never endeavored to find out. He asked me what my job was and I gave him the usual cover story. He did not insist on any explanation. Maybe because we were good friends I suppose that he did not tell the Russians about me.

D: And he knew that you were a friend of HOETTL's?

C: Yes.

D: Did HOETTL ever say anything about BORODAJKEWYCZ?

C: He has mentioned that he has received letters from BORODAJKEWYCZ and BORODAJKEWYCZ mentioned that he has received letters from HOETTL.

D: To your knowledge do they visit each other?

C: Oh yes, I'm sure that BORODAJKEWYCZ visits HOETTL once or twice a year. I have reported information on BORODAJKEWYCZ's contact with HOETTL to GROSSBAHN.

D: I know that. I am just trying to get the picture clear in my own mind.

Do you remember the names of any other of the articles you wrote for HOETTL. You mentioned the GELSWINKLER articles.

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- C: Oh yes, I can remember--not all, but the principal ones: the Communist partisan organization in the Totes Gebirge, there were several articles on that; an article on what the former Nazi leading figures are doing now; an article on a former employee of SCHAUB (phon); on the discovery of HITLER's secret archives (SCHAUB had given this information to HOETTL); an article on the last photograph of HITLER taken on the occasion of his last birthday; an article on MUSSOLINI's diary.
- D: And what did you receive for those articles?
- C: HOETTL paid me different sums. I said yesterday about 600 schillings; I think it was between 300 and 800 schillings. If an article on which I worked wasn't published, he nevertheless paid me for my work.
- D: You said yesterday it might have been even a thousand schillings.
- C: Yes, it could have been even a thousand.
- D: Not more than that? Not two thousand?
- C: No. HOETTL's payments to me were combined ones and usually included money for my share of the royalties, for newspaper articles which I wrote, and my salary for the monthly political summaries.
- D: So that sometimes it could have been as much as two thousand schillings for the month on the basis of the fact that you were getting paid for the three types of work?
- C: Yes.
- D: Were those schillings sent to you in cash, or did you have to go to the bank and draw the money?
- C: They were sent to me in cash.
- D: I hope you don't mind that I review my notes; otherwise, I'll have questions after you have gone. We want to help you in this regard and clear up these questions. Incidentally, when are you going to Koln?
- C: I should leave on Sunday to confer with the editor in chief and therefore I must leave on Saturday.
- D: Saturday morning?

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- C: Yes.
- D: When do you think you will be coming back here?
- C: The middle of March.
- D: March?
- C: Yes, so if you want I can visit you then.
- D: I would appreciate that if there are some other questions which come up. You'll be in touch with GROSSBAHN? Do you know your address?
- C: DEIKMANN HAUS, KOLN.
- D: It is a hotel?
- C: No, it is the office building.
- D: If you would be so kind and write to GROSSBAHN, we could meet for maybe two hours if there is any reason to. I hope we can cover everything this time. Is your wife going with you now?
- C: My wife will join me in May.
- D: As late as that?
- C: It won't be possible to find a home before then.
- D: Did HOETEL ever ask you about other people who might work for the Americans?
- C: No. He asked me about people who did intelligence work for his own organisation and for other organisations but he never asked me about people who work for the Americans.
- D: What do you mean, for his own organisation?
- C: CANAVAL, and other agents who worked for HOETEL's own purposes.
- D: Did he ask you about CANAVAL?
- C: Yes.
- D: Who else was he interested in? Other intelligence personalities?

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- C: He asked me if I could give him information on CANAVAL, WINKLER, BEGUS, KAUDER-KLATT, PASENDORFER. I think that HOSTIL was well informed on the persons who are working for the Americans in Austria.
- D: How about people who work for the British? or for the French?
- C: He never asked me about them.
- D: Or the Soviets?
- C: No no, except BEGUS.
- D: Did he ever mention to you that BORODAJKIEWICZ was connected with the Soviets?
- C: HOSTIL mentioned once or twice that BORODAJKIEWICZ was suspected of working for the Soviets and that BORODAJKIEWICZ had been in touch with WINTER and STERN. He did not like this relationship but on the other hand he was willing to overlook it because BORODAJKIEWICZ was an old friend.
- D: He never tried to find out from you who was working for CIC?
- C: He never seemed to be interested in those things, and, moreover, he himself had worked for CIC and he probably knew quite a lot about CIC employees.
- D: Can you remember approximately when you met HARRY MAST?
- C: In the middle of 1952.
- D: And then you met him twice on the train after that, and have not seen him now for how long?
- C: Oh, four months.
- D: You never wrote to him at all?
- C: No.
- D: You act as though you don't like the type of man that MAST is.
- C: MAST is a cockolora.
- D: I don't know that word. What does it mean?

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- C: A man who talks too much and has too much imagination; not the reliable individual; a fake. He's an old intelligence man. Maybe a good technician, but I would never collaborate with him.
- D: Did HOETTL ever introduce you or arrange for you to meet any other people whom you knew or suspected to be intelligence personalities like MAST?
- C: No. Once I had an appointment to meet HOETTL in a Salzburg cafe and MAST was seated at the table with HOETTL and two unidentified men. I didn't speak to any of the others and HOETTL left his table to come to where I was and speak with me.
- D: And he never told you who they were? Did he ever indicate that he would like you to meet someone here in Salzburg?
- C: No. On two or three occasions he phoned me when he was in Salzburg and asked me to meet with him.
- D: No, I mean did he ever want you to meet anyone?
- C: Yes, he wanted me to meet ALBERT for the money transaction but I didn't do so.
- D: That is the only case?
- C: I didn't want to meet ALBERT because I don't feel comfortable in such company.
- D: Did you ever arrange for HOETTL to meet anyone except in the KLASS incident?
- C: No, I can't recall anyone. Oh, I would like to say in regard to the previous question that once he introduced me to a certain DR. ROBERT KATCHINKA (phon) at ~~St. Pauls~~ ~~St. Pauls~~. I didn't know that I already was acquainted with KATCHINKA from the days when I worked in the Foreign Office. KATCHINKA had then been subordinate to me. He subsequently received the post of Cultural Attache at Zagreb. KATCHINKA is an expert in searching for oil. I thought that KATCHINKA could now be exploited to supply information on Eistardorf oil fields. I reported this to GROSSBAHN and I met KATCHINKA sometime later and sounded him out to find out if he were prepared to give us information. GROSSBAHN wasn't willing to have me develop this contact with KATCHINKA because of his assumption that KATCHINKA was already working for HOETTL.



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- D: And it looked as if HOETTL was trying to feed you one of his men?
- C: Yes.
- D: You reported that to GROSSBAHN?
- C: Oh yes. Immediately and verbally.
- D: Are there any other instances of that sort?
- C: No.
- D: Was this a voluntary proposition on HOETTL's part? How did the subject come up?
- C: HOETTL did not offer me the man but on my own initiative I thought that we could use him because we needed information on Zisterdorf and I thought that KATCHINKA could deliver us the information we wanted but when GROSSBAHN and I reconsidered the use of KATCHINKA we decided that because of KATCHINKA's connections with HOETTL KATCHINKA wasn't the right man for us and we dropped the matter.
- D: But HOETTL didn't offer the man to you?
- C: No.
- D: What was the reason for introducing you to KATCHINKA?
- C: I think it was just a coincidence. KATCHINKA was waiting at the station at ~~Stass~~-Fuchsbain where HOETTL and I were also waiting to take a train and therefore the meeting could have been fully accidental.
- D: On the other hand, did you ever introduce anyone to HOETTL?
- C: No, except in the KLAUS case.
- D: That is the only one?
- C: Yes.
- D: As a result of your dealings in currency for HOETTL, has anyone ever tried to blackmail you in that regard?
- C: No.
- D: Has anyone ever tried to blackmail you because they suspected or knew that you worked for the Americans?

C: No.

D: To use pressure on you?

C: No.

D: Have you ever discussed with DR. SCHULMEISTER anything about your relationships with the Americans?

C: Yes, but to say "discussed" is an overstatement. I once discussed employment with him and he wanted to know if I had another position in addition to my job with the Herder publishing company. I said that I had something to do with the Americans but I did not say that it was intelligence.

D: You told him that you had something to do with the Americans? Did he ask you what it was?

C: No, he didn't ask.

D: Do you think he could have suspected what you were doing?

C: Yes.

D: He could have suspected that you were engaged in that type of work?

C: I never admitted it and he never forced the matter.

D: Did he just ask you that one time or several times?

C: Twice--at the beginning of 1951 or 1950. It's a long time ago.

D: How about the journalist MOUTHE? Do you know a journalist named MOUTHE?

C: Yes. Prior to the GROSSBAHN reorganization we received regular press resumes from MOUTHE.

D: And he knew about your relationship to GROSSBAHN?

C: Yes. MOUTHE had been introduced to me by SCHULMEISTER. I was looking for a qualified man and I asked SCHULMEISTER to recommend someone to me.

D: How about DR. OTTO MAUER?

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- C: He is a close friend of mine and the secretary-general of Catholic Action.
- D: Did he know about your work?
- C: I don't know, but if he did learn of my contact it must have been through SCHULMEISTER.
- D: He could possibly know?
- C: He could, possibly.
- D: And how about DR. PHILIP METZLER?
- C: Oh, the friend of DR. FELLNER. I never saw METZLER personally, but he worked for us for a few months and gave us reports on Communist activity, but GROSSBAHN had the impression that his reports were not always true.
- D: How about PROF. RASCHHOFFER?
- C: He is a former law professor in Prague. In Prague he was a confidant of KARL HERMANN FRANK, the German administrator, and at the end of the war RASCHHOFFER was arrested and interned here in Salzburg. Then when he was released he engaged in local politics and participated in the OBERWEISS meeting. Now GROSSBAHN has told me he has taken up connections with OBERLANDER (fnu) and is in his organization. I know about this connection to OBERLANDER because he once invited me to meet that man who at that time had declined an opportunity to emigrate to the Argentine, but I refused his offer. RASCHHOFFER had a contact in Bonn last year and he is also interested in the East European Institute which I mentioned to you in regard to BOBODAJKEWICZ.
- D: Is he a member of that institute?
- C: Yes; I presume that he is the one who hindered BOBODAJKEWICZ's admission.
- D: Where did you see RASCHHOFFER last?
- C: About three weeks ago here in Salzburg.
- D: What was he doing here?
- C: He came here allegedly only to speak to me. If it is true I don't know.
- D: Is he an inquisitive individual?

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- C: No. I am sure that he has no idea that I am working for the American intelligence.
- D: You are quite positive of that?
- C: Yes.
- D: Do you have any idea at all who could have reported to HOETTL on your activity with GROSSBAHN? That is why I'm bringing up all your friends and acquaintances--to see which one it might have been.
- C: Only MANDEL.
- D: But this report is a recent happening. It didn't happen two or three years ago. It took place within the last half year.
- Who is there that you know and that WILLI knows who could have told WILLI some factual details of your work for the Americans?
- C: Factual details?
- D: Yes. We know that for a fact.
- C: (He mulls this over in his mind for some seconds.)
- D: You understand what I mean?
- C: Yes yes.
- D: It's correct information; it was checked out. That's what I'm trying to get at, you see. You say you didn't tell WILLI...
- C: Yes.
- D: Who could there have been who knew some of the things that you were doing and could have told him?
- C: (Makes no reply.)
- D: It must have been from someone who knew that you were working for the Americans and also who knew approximately how much money you were getting from HOETTL for this political information.
- (There is a long pause while CC-2 thinks this over for a couple of minutes.)

D: It couldn't be AUNER or MANDEL--they knew of your relationship to the Americans as it existed some time ago. I am referring to recent information.

(Another long pause.)

D: Can you think of anybody at all who could have revealed some of these details to WILLI? You see, we know that GROSSBAHN and WILLI have no contact whatsoever. The third person in the complex is yourself. We know that WILLI knows some of the details--not too many--but enough, so that he knew of your recent relations with the Americans. He couldn't have concocted this information in his head; he couldn't have invented it. The person who is reporting made several statements. Each one was check out and found to be true.

(CC-2 appeared to pick his brain in an effort to discover some acquaintance who could have acted as an informant for HOETTL.)

D: Do you have any good personal friends whom you take into your confidence?

C: No. I have only had discussions with FELLNER, but FELLNER has no direct connection with HOETTL.

D: Is FELLNER the only one whom you talked to about your official contact?

C: And my policeman contacts.

D: What contacts?

C: <sup>OSST</sup>  
COTRY (phon), MOLNAR (phon). I contacted them a couple of months ago but I did not talk to them about this matter.

(Another long pause while CC-2 deliberates.)

D: You can't think of anyone? Well did you tell FELLNER about this lie detector test?

C: I didn't have to tell him about it because he took the test himself.

D: Well, now, you didn't mention that to me before. Is there anyone else? To whom else could you have mentioned it? You say you didn't tell your wife what had taken place but you told her that

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you had a difficult conference.

- C: My wife probably has no idea that a lie detector exists.
- D: Who else is there in the same category with whom you might have discussed the matter?
- C: I discussed the matter that a lie detector existed in general terms but not in reference to myself with SCHULMEISTER, but without going into any details and no reference to my own experience.
- D: I am just as interested in instances like that, if you ever discussed the subject in a general way. In the past six months with whom did you discuss the subject?
- C: With SCHULMEISTER, with FELLNER...
- D: Are you sure you didn't discuss it in general terms with HOETTL?
- C: In general terms, maybe.
- D: After all, you met HOETTL quite often and you must have discussed a few things besides the political summaries.
- C: Oh, political summaries, they were nothing secret. I discussed this matter in general terms with HOETTL, who said that he had experience with the lie detector at the Lambach CIC.
- D: Was HOETTL a participant himself in a lie detector test?
- C: Yes, at the headquarters of this group in Lambach the CIC used such a machine.
- D: So he knew about the machine? Could he describe it?
- C: (Shrugs his shoulders, indicating that HOETTL could do so.)
- D: You could describe this machine (pointing to one that was in a corner of the room) just from looking at it.
- C: I don't think so. I am so untechnical minded that I couldn't describe the machine in half a year.
- D: But you could describe the procedure involved in using the machine --how the several pieces of equipment are attached to your body?

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- C: Yes, I could do that.
- D: And HOETTL could do that, couldn't he?
- C: No--it's impossible.
- D: What's impossible?
- C: That I have told about the machine and the questions that were asked me.
- D: I'm not talking about the questions; I just want to know because that will be a big help in clearing up the matter, you see. I just want to know if you can recall discussing the subject of the lie detector without going into any details on your own experience. You have remembered that you have discussed it with SCHULMEISTER once and with FELLNER one time.
- C: And I think with HOETTL, I don't recall when.
- D: You must have discussed it with him at some time because you know that HOETTL saw a lie detector at Lambach. How long ago was that?
- C: July or August of last year.
- D: You don't remember the circumstances?
- C: I'm quite sure that I did not mention at the time that I was subjected to a test.
- D: One could have concluded that. Do you think that WILLI knows you well enough so that he can read from your facial expressions the answers to some of his questions? For instance, in the case of his queries to you about your work for the Americans, you never expressly admitted that you did so, but on the other hand you acknowledged that he could have deduced this from your reactions to his questions.
- C: I cannot exclude this possibility.
- D: No, I don't say that; I'm not holding you responsible for that. What I'm trying to get at is the truth in this whole thing, you see. I want to find out the facts and the truth, that's all.
- C: The human spirit is not designed to tell the untrue.

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- D: You think so?
- C: It is very difficult to say.
- D: It is difficult to say. I hope what you say is true.
- C: I think that it is difficult for human beings to lie over a period of time.
- D: Do you think so?
- C: Oh yes.
- D: You give human beings credit for a lot more than I do. In any event, it is conceivable or very probable that you did discuss the subject in general terms with HOETTL. Now let's carry that one point further. Did you ever in general terms discuss American intelligence with HOETTL?
- C: In general terms, yes.
- D: What lines did your conversation follow?
- C: For instance, HOETTL told me about his CIC operations in Lambach in 1949.
- D: Did he identify to you sources and reports and did he give you details on what he was doing?
- C: No, because I already knew all of that information from our reports which were then being collected by FELLNER. FELLNER was a member of the Lambach CIC headquarters and I translated his reports into English, and so the story of HOETTL's experience with CIC wasn't new to me. One time HOETTL complained that he was out of favor with the local CIC authorities and unfortunately found it impossible to contact his old American friends who he had allegedly known before, Gen. Donovan and Allan Dulles. He claimed that he knew Allan Dulles in Switzerland. It appeared to me that these claims were a little optimistic or fantastic, but I had no way of disclaiming them, so I believed them. I was not informed on this aspect.
- D: Was this in 1949?
- C: 1950, and it was after his break with CIC. He said that he hoped later on he would be accepted by the Republican administration and Dulles and others. For instance, I spoke with him on intelligence matters and I came to the conclusion that he would



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only work for Americans or a German organization that was under American sponsorship. HOETTL had once stated that Germany alone couldn't make a success of it because the Germans did not have enough funds at their disposal and secondly, because Germany could not exist politically without American support. As a result, German intelligence is forced to collaborate with the Americans. HOETTL's one preoccupation was that he was unable to find the right American contact.

- D: Who couldn't find the right contact?
- C: HOETTL couldn't find the right contact with the Americans, and I told you already that he had tried to talk to GROSSBAHN about intelligence matters and he thought that via GROSSBAHN he would be able to come in contact with more influential American authorities. You probably know from my reports of his connections with the BLANK organization and that he was fired by BLANK but he did not claim that the Americans intervened to bring about this act.
- D: What made him think that it could have been American intervention?
- C: Because he feels that the high-ranking Americans are not his enemies but he believes that only the lower stratas, the CIC, and possibly some individual personal enemies had intrigued against him but that the Americans in general are his potential friends.
- D: So you had discussed things along that line with HOETTL?
- C: Yes, along this line.
- D: And what was your contribution to those discussions?
- C: My contribution? I did not contradict HOETTL because his general views were in many cases similar to my own, and to tell you the truth I believed that HOETTL could be amalgamated in the American intelligence system, but I don't know the background of HOETTL. Maybe there are some things that I should know and I don't know about him.
- D: But you feel that he could be a definite asset to the Americans?
- C: Yes, under proper control, if he were assisted by a staff officer who has the ability to differentiate between the true and the untrue.
- D: He is not capable of doing that himself?

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- C: No, but he certainly is a good organizer and he can find new contacts and find new sources and can be a dynamic worker.
- D: And you think that you could work successfully with a man like HOETTL?
- C: No, I never could. I can work with a man like GROSSBAHN or another man who is well disciplined and exact and reliable and quiet.
- D: I can understand that, but what makes you think that WILLI has something to offer to the Americans that is of special value? The fact that he can make new contacts?
- C: He can offer in any case a large circle of former collaborators who would be willing to work with him again but would not work for anyone else.
- D: But you yourself have brought up the fact that HARRY MAST is a very poor personality.
- C: The case of HARRY MAST is a special one. MAST was fired by the GEHLEN group because of his connections with HOETTL, and HOETTL felt obligated to him.
- D: Who does HOETTL have in his great circle of competent people who would permit him to build up a fine team of intelligence workers? Who does he have? I don't know his circle intimately. Do you think THEODORE ALBERT is such a good man?
- C: I have no opinion on THEODORE ALBERT because I don't know him personally but from what I have heard I would judge that he is an expert, but not as an intelligence officer in the field but rather as a man at the desk who can work on political information which comes in from Slovakia, Hungary, and the Balkans.
- D: Who else does he have? You speak as though the man were now idle and could be of some great help in our struggle against the Soviets and I am interested in that, certainly, and my government is interested in that, but on the surface I can't see where HOETTL has these loyal co-workers. VON WINKLER? Is he such a good man?
- C: No. He is not a bad man. He is certainly anti-Communist and reliable. I don't know many of his collaborators.
- D: Is this just an impression on your part?

- C: No, it is a conclusion.
- D: But it must be based upon fact, because you're an intelligent man and you wouldn't believe that this were true unless you had some reason. Did he ever say that to you? Did he ever tell you that he had people who would work with him again if they had the chance?
- C: No. He could never have performed the operations that he did for the Nazis if he didn't have a circle of loyal and capable collaborators.
- D: But you must remember that was back ten years ago and a lot has taken place since then. Some of the men may be dead; some of them may be in Soviet custody; some may be in South America. Do you see that?
- C: Yes, I see.
- D: You understand what I mean?
- C: Yes.
- D: Now I say that for this reason. You yourself mentioned yesterday that one of his great weaknesses is the fact that he is a poor judge of human beings. Now, no man can be a leader and a good field captain--and that is what a man in his position has to be--unless he can judge individuals.
- C: Yes. What he needs is an assistant who could do that.
- D: If that were the case, then you would give the job to the aide, you wouldn't give it to HOETTL. In the business world you don't put a manager into a factory and then give him a crutch--a man who will hold him up. You hire the crutch and put him in the job and do away with the manager. Do you follow me?
- C: Yes, but HOETTL is a dynamic force. He has many ideas.
- D: He is a dynamic personality?
- C: Yes.
- D: The great problem then is channeling that energy to go in the right direction. You take a motor on a motorboat, for instance. If you've got a rudder on the boat, you stop the boat and adjust the rudder north and the boat will go north, but if you put a motor on a motorboat and you don't have a rudder, what happens? The boat keeps going around in circles, isn't that true?

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- C: It is the difference between the capitalist and the workers. HOSTIL has the capital and the workers should do the work.
- D: But does he? That is what I question. Does he really hold the capital?
- C: It would really be interesting to investigate that matter.
- D: That won't be necessary. Do you realize that the information that you gave to HOSTIL in your political reports was some of the best information which he had? Do you realize that?
- C: (Laughs out loud.) No.
- D: It's true; I'm serious. Now you have your own question answered. That information which you say was something that anybody could have gotten out of the newspapers and with some knowledge of the Austrian scene could have written was some of the very best information that HOSTIL was turning out, and you can believe that. That's the truth. Why do you think he was giving you the 600 schillings?
- C: I don't know.
- D: I told you yesterday that you were a specialist in your field and that you were good in your job. We realize it and HOSTIL realized it. Why do you think that he is interested in maintaining a contact with you in Germany?
- C: He wanted me to edit his newspaper reports.
- D: Why do you think that he is interested in your doing this editing work even though you will be in Germany? Because he probably hopes, I think, that you will eventually get so well acquainted with the German political scene that you will be able to give him the same kind of political summaries from Germany that you formerly prepared here in Austria and that he would be able to sell here to someone who is interested in the German political picture.
- C: I don't think so.
- D: Well, you might say that, but I'll tell you how the pattern has worked out. The information that you gave him, these political summaries, was some of the very best information he had, and that is the way it is regarded by the people who ultimately received it. If sometime he does want you to start writing the same kind of thing in Germany for him so that he can put it in the hands of people, possibly in the Austrian government, who

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don't know the German scene and who would be impressed by your work...

C: What do you advise?

D: My advice to you is to stay away from HOETTL. You will be well off and I'll explain to you why. This is something I'm telling you in friendship; this isn't my professional advice.

C: Thank you.

D: Here's the thing. You are very fond of HOETTL and I admire you for it. You're a good, loyal and a very true friend to HOETTL. You appreciate the fact that he saved your life and you are indebted to him for that. That's a wonderful characteristic in a man, and you should never forget that HOETTL saved your life. But on the other hand, do not be blinded by this obligation because if you review HOETTL's history in the eight years you will see that HOETTL has gone downhill, downhill, downhill. And here are the facts. He was several times employed by the Americans. They were dissatisfied with him. He was employed by the Germans. They eventually became dissatisfied with him. Now you can accept his explanation of why they were dissatisfied if you wish, but one thing you can't deny is that the West is fighting a desperate battle with the East--with the Soviets--and we will pick up any man we can who will help us defeat the Soviets--any man, no matter what his Nazi record was. Possibly not the worst ones--the war criminals--but a man in HOETTL's category certainly would be acceptable to the West. He was acceptable at one time when he worked for CIC, but he failed. He failed to measure up to the standards of CIC and he failed to measure up to the standards of his German contacts. Now I say that the man is washed up. He is what we call a "has-been." You have the type in the journalistic field; you have a man who writes a perfectly good book or two or three novels and then begins to slip. It happens in every profession: engineering, medicine, any profession you can name. What happens to this individual? He begins living in the past. He begins living in fantasy. He can't face the fact that he is finished, that he is no longer a big-shot, that he no longer has troops to command, that he doesn't have subordinates who are there to be directed by him, and so fantasy enters the picture. You see the result of this in the Geiswinkler articles, in the Fotes Gabrige article; there is the evidence right there. What has happened to this man who was once according to your word a very fine intelligence officer? What has happened to him? He has gone down to the gutter of the game; he has slipped right down to

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the bottom of the ladder so that now he is writing articles based upon fantasy and selling them to the newspapers. It doesn't matter whether he gets a thousand or two thousand schillings. Where is his own feeling about himself, about his reputation? When a man begins to lose consideration for his own reputation, then he is a dangerous individual with whom to associate. You wouldn't do that. Would you write an article with your byline, a fake article which you had taken from somebody else, and plagiarize it?

- C: No.
- D: All right, you wouldn't. You have too much respect for your name, don't you, and for your professional standards, and that is a credit to you. So what has happened to this friend of yours?
- C: I don't know. Your description is very impressive and I accept your advice.
- D: I don't want you to accept it; just think about it. It's your business; he's your friend.
- C: No no, I accept your advise as an official and a person.
- D: It is personal advice based upon an objective examination.
- C: But what to do about the editing of his new book?
- D: Well, I'm not talking about that. You've entered into this agreement with him; it's up to you to settle the matter. I see no reason why you can't edit his book and even if you want to, to continue preparing his articles for the paper, but I tell you this: that unless my guess is wrong, WILLI HOETTL is going to want you to do some intelligence work for him in Germany, and that is where you'll be getting into the danger zone.
- C: No. I assure you that I never intended to do any work for HOETTL in Germany and I will not do so.
- D: What are you going to do if he says to you, "You have been working for me for a year and a half. I've paid you 600 schillings a month for these political reports. What do you think that I did with the reports?" What will you say if he puts it up to you in that way? Are you going to say like a schoolboy, "Well, I didn't know that was political intelligence; that was just something that I picked up from the newspaper and then I put my own ideas in and I gave it to you." Do you think he will be satisfied with that?

- C: I never estimated my work in that way.
- D: He certainly estimated it that way. One thing that I can't understand: you're a good friend of HOETTL's and you did this work for him even without pay; you're a good friend of GROSSBAHN and he helped you to make nice money and you had a good relationship with him. I can't understand why you didn't tell GROSSBAHN about your work for WILLI.
- C: I admitted it was probably a fault of mine.
- D: But you must have had some reason for holding back that information. Were you ashamed of your work for HOETTL? Were you afraid that GROSSBAHN wouldn't approve?
- C: No. Maybe I was afraid that GROSSBAHN would want me to discontinue this activity.
- D: Why? Because GROSSBAHN might not think you were getting this information from the newspapers?
- C: No. Because GROSSBAHN would not appreciate such close collaboration with HOETTL.
- D: I see. Well, that sounds plausible; I can understand that. But you now think it was a mistake that you didn't tell GROSSBAHN?
- C: Yes. You must see my situation between GROSSBAHN and HOETTL. It was very difficult. It was difficult to be loyal to GROSSBAHN on the one side and on the other side to be loyal to HOETTL.
- D: Where was your greatest loyalty?
- C: The only way out was to cut off the connection with HOETTL.
- D: Were you disturbed by this situation? Did you lie awake at night because of the fact that you were giving this information and GROSSBAHN wasn't told about it, and on the other side you felt indebted to WILLI and felt that GROSSBAHN might have objected to the close collaboration? Were you bothered by that at all? Do you understand me? (In German) Did it bother your conscience?
- C: Yes, naturally. It was difficult for me to spy on HOETTL and on the other hand I felt it was my duty to report on my contacts with HOETTL to GROSSBAHN. I considered that as a disloyal act to HOETTL.

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- D: That bothered you?
- C: Also it bothered me when I didn't report all that I was doing for HOETTL to GROSSBAHN.
- D: This is the time to clear it up. Are you sure that you didn't tell HOETTL anything else about your work for GROSSBAHN?
- C: I did not.
- D: Did you feel that your loyalty was stronger or greater to HOETTL than to GROSSBAHN?
- C: No. My loyalty to my Americans obligations was by far the stronger.
- D: But on the personal side, since you have known WILLI much longer than GROSSBAHN and WILLI has saved your life and so forth, the personal feeling must have been stronger to WILLI.
- C: Yes, possibly.
- D: I'm trying to differentiate between the personal and the professional here.
- C: I have never considered this matter in detail. My personal relations with GROSSBAHN are thoroughly agreeable and I never had troubles with him. I would have accepted the opportunity to go to Germany even though I had not found myself in this situation between WILLI and GROSSBAHN, but the opportunity which the new job presented for me to get out of this impasse was an additional motive which convinced me to sever my relations with GROSSBAHN.
- D: I'm glad that you have mentioned it because I suspected that that could have been the case.
- C: Yes, I see no reason for not clearing up these matters.
- D: That's what we want to do, you see, and I think that it is very good of you to be so honest and help us to understand this relationship which has been very cloudy to us.
- C: Yes, very cloudy, and even a separation of two years or three years might enable us to work together again, starting with a new foundation.
- D: You said it would have to be as long as that?



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- C: Maybe one year would be enough. The case of HOETTL nevertheless is depressing.
- D: It depresses you because you would like to help him as a friend.
- C: Yes, even though I admit you are right in your description of him.
- D: Look at the man now and the man as he was ten years ago when he was dining with you at the Hotel Adlon. He was a big shot. He was a ranking officer in the German intelligence, a man who was respected and who did a good job. Then look at the man today, writing Geiswinkler articles for the Salzburger Nachrichten.
- C: It is a poor turn of events.
- D: There's no question about it. And further than that, tying up with men like KERNMAYER, tying up with men like EAST. You have got to draw the line between loyalty and blind devotion, you know. You can't be eternally obligated even with a man like HOETTL just because he saved your life, or you're going to find yourself in a difficult situation. See what I mean?
- C: What do you advise me to do when I'm in Germany?
- D: My advice to you is to stay clear of any of that stuff and as soon as you smell it, keep your hands away. Say, "I'm not interested in it; I never participated in for anybody; I never worked for the Americans," etc. Because they could never have access to our file and the facts. They can suspect all they want, and if they say, "Yes, we know from MANDEL that you did this," or "We know from this man that you did this," you can say, "Are you taking my word against his? Where is the proof?" The matter would never be brought out in the open, so that you can always deny your past affiliation, but you've got to be strong in that regard when you're in Germany. As soon as someone comes along who wants you to write a political summary for Mr. X, who is sitting up on the top of a mountain and whom you will never meet, you know enough about the business now, you're a smart man to say, "Thanks very much, but unless I know what this whole proposition is, unless I see my articles in the paper on a monthly basis, it's nothing for me."
- C: Oh, I will continue to write my political summaries on Germany and I will send them to GROSSBAHN free of charge.

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D: That's good. I'll appreciate it, and in that way you'll get rid of the drive to do creative work, which is a very fine thing. It's like an author who has an idea and wants to put it on paper. If you want to send it to someone afterwards, send it to GROSSBAHN.

Well, I think we've both learned a lot through these meetings. Don't you feel that we have learned?

C: Oh yes.

D: You've been honest with me, and I've been honest with you.

C: I have appreciated very much the opportunity to talk with you, and I'm sorry that I didn't have a chance to do so a long time ago. One can see this same matter from more than two sides. I always looked at my relations with HOETTL from just one side.

D: You said that you were getting 600 schillings a month from WILLI just because WILLI thought you were a good fellow.

C: But he is a good fellow, especially in money matters.

D: But you aren't pressed for the money; you were getting a fairly nice salary. Wasn't that enough to support your wife and two children?

C: No, the money wasn't so important. I could have done the work without it.

D: Well, you did it without it. Since August of last year you performed your work without pay. How is your salary going to be in Germany? Is it quite satisfactory?

C: I have two salaries: 1200 marks from the Rheinische Merkur, and Herder will pay me 300 marks.

D: That will be 1500 marks. You should be able to live quite nicely.

C: Oh yes. In Austria no newspaper could pay this much, except the Neues Oesterreich.

D: Does the Neues Oesterreich seem to have a lot of money?

C: Their circulation is estimated to be about 250,000.

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D: Is their circulation bigger than the Kurier?

C: No, about the same. The Kurier is also a well-to-do enterprise.

D: They have good backing.

Let's see if there is anything else. I think we've gone over most if not all of the unclear areas and I think that it is all cleared up now. I will look over the file again about BORODAJKEWICZ and I will examine your reports again.

C: My reports on BORODAJKEWICZ are all in GROSSBAHN's file, and he could give them to you.

D: It would be appreciated if you would let us know when you are coming back to Austria because there may be a few questions, and if we could talk to you for a couple of hours--we would pay you for your time--

C: That won't be necessary.

D: It could be arranged maybe while you're on the way back from your vacation, or you might come in while you are on vacation and we'll pay the train or bus fare.

C: I will keep in touch with GROSSBAHN and, via GROSSBAHN, with you.

D: That's fine. I've appreciated the opportunity to talk over these things. I hope that you have real success in your new job.