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**United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.**

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

Date: May 19, 1950  
To: Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
2210 E Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2001 2008

Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow

*John* From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

*pro* Subject: ERWIN SCHNEIDER, was.,  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
INTERNAL SECURITY - GE  
Bureau File 62-91745

*BORN 11 SEP 12*

Attached hereto for the information of the Central Intelligence Agency is one copy of the report of Special Agent Carl F. Maisch, dated at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1950, which is self-explanatory.

It would be appreciated if your Agency would forward to this Bureau any available information you may have concerning Erwin Schneider.

The Intelligence Division of the Army is requested to furnish this Bureau any available information that you may have concerning Erwin Schneider. It is noted that one copy of the report referred to above was furnished to you through liaison channels on May 19, 1950.

The information appearing herein is being furnished confidentially and it is not intended for dissemination outside your Agency.

Enclosure

- EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b) Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
- (2)(A) Privacy  Department of the Army
  - (2)(B) Methods/Sources  The Pentagon
  - (2)(G) Foreign Relations  Washington 25, D. C.

**CONFIDENTIAL  
BY REGISTERED MAIL**

Attention: Chief, Security and Training Group

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

62-1566

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/21/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/28, 3/2, 3/50	REPORT MADE BY CARL P. HAIROCH GPH:SPY
TITLE <del>HEINRICH SCHNEIDER, aka Berlin Account Balancer;</del> <del>Erwin Schneider, Erwin Schneider, Erwin</del> <del>Schneider, Harry Wagner</del>			CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Results of interview with SCHNEIDER concerning background, activities and associates in Europe set forth. Information obtained from SCHNEIDER concerning NAZI and Communist underground activities in Europe set forth.

- P -

**DETAILS:**

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHNEIDER was interviewed on February 23, and March 2, 1950 at which time he furnished the following information concerning his background and activities:

BACKGROUND

SCHNEIDER advised that he was born September 11, 1912 at Berlin, Kreis Netzer, Germany; that his father was AUG. ST. HEINRICH SCHNEIDER and his mother HINA nee DORGES. SCHNEIDER advised that his mother, his stepfather, and his brother, WALTER SCHNEIDER, Forsthausstrasse 16, Frankfurt A/M, are still living in Germany. SCHNEIDER advised that he was married on August 10, 1935 to his wife, ERIKA, and was divorced April 28, 1940 at Aachen, Germany. He further stated that he had attended the public schools at Lich, Ober-Essen from 1918 to 1922, and had attended the Realgymnasium at Gießen and Weilburg from 1922 to 1926. He stated that from 1926 until October 31, 1929 he had resided with his grandfather at Badheim and had been employed as an apprentice in the latter's tobacco business. From November 1, 1929 until May 10, 1934 SCHNEIDER stated that

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he had been in the German Army as a Private First Class and had been engaged in signal work, communications and cryptography during that period at Marburg, Berlin and Giessen. SCHEIDER stated that he had been active as an athlete while in the Army running the middle distance races, participating in boxing matches, Jiu-Jitsu exhibits and was an expert pistol shot. He stated that, following his unsuccessful application for officer candidate training in the German Army due to opposition toward him on the part of confirmed Nazis, he applied for and received a medical discharge on May 10, 1934. SCHEIDER also advised that during his Army training he had received instructions in German intelligence and counterespionage work. From May 10, 1934, to September 1934 SCHEIDER was unemployed, resided with his grandparents near Marburg and travelled through Germany. From September 13, 1934 until the end of October 1934, SCHEIDER advised that he was imprisoned at Havelberg charged with suspicion of espionage and treason. He stated that the charge against him was based on an anonymous letter and advised that he was later released on insufficient evidence against him. From October 1934 until April 1935 SCHEIDER was unemployed and travelled through Germany. From April 1935 SCHEIDER stated that he had been employed as a Clerk in the German Veterans Administration at Frankfurt A/M. From January 1, 1936 to September 1936, SCHEIDER stated that he was employed as a Customs Assistant in the German Customs Service at Herzogenrath, near Aachen on the Holland border, and had attended Customs School at Berlin for a period of three months. SCHEIDER stated that on September 15, 1936, while employed as a Customs Assistant, he was implicated by Nazi officials, with whom he had had minor difficulties from time to time, in a bribery attempt involving another Customs agent, and in aiding smugglers. At this time the Gestapo charged him with aiding subversives (Anti-Nazis) in leaving Germany and with smuggling into Germany certain papers prejudicial to the Nazi administration. SCHEIDER states that he pleaded guilty to the charge of smuggling, although he was not actually involved, and fled to Holland. SCHEIDER stated that following his return to Germany in October 1936, he was sentenced to prison at Aachen and later at Dieburg for two years, and escaped from Dieburg prison to Frankfurt and Berlin upon learning, while imprisoned, that the Gestapo had placed a detainer against him with regard to further questioning concerning his activities. SCHEIDER advised that he then went through Aachen to Brussels, Belgium, in order to escape questioning by the Gestapo and on arrival in Brussels contacted Colonel MAMPUY whom he described as head of the Belgian Second Section, (counter-espionage). SCHEIDER stated that following thorough questioning by Colonel MAMPUY and an aide, he furnished MAMPUY with information concerning the German code and cipher systems and the use of "Enigma" scrambling machine, and furnished additional military information concerning chemical warfare, gas masks, order of battle, special codes and war materials being prepared for use by the Germans. SCHEIDER stated that in November 1938 he accepted his first intelligence mission directly under MAMPUY and proceeded into Germany for the Belgian Intelligence. He stated that on January 23, 1939

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he was arrested in Germany by three German detectives who had been alerted by the Gestapo. He was charged with illegal border crossing, with being illegally armed, and with having four magazines (179 rounds) of ammunition in his possession. SCHNEIDER stated that after a brief struggle he escaped. However, on February 25, 1939, SCHNEIDER stated that he was recaptured in Frankfurt, Germany, was tried and convicted of assault, illegal border crossing, unauthorized use of an automobile, unauthorized possession of a weapon, and possession of forged papers. He was sentenced for one year and three months for the one year and three months left unserved on his previous conviction as a result of his escape from Dieburg Prison. On April 12, or April 18, 1940, according to SCHNEIDER, he was released as a result of a false release request arranged through a friend in the Reichskriminalpolizei at Berlin and stated that one LANGE, Police Kommissar and an S.S. member, had interceded in his behalf following SCHNEIDER'S promise not to attempt escape. From May 1940 to October 23, 1940, SCHNEIDER advised he visited friends in Aachen and worked in various German war plants as the driver of trucks which belonged to his brother and had been leased by the German war industries. On October 23, 1940 SCHNEIDER stated that he was re-arrested near Harburg on suspicion of Espionage and Sabotage. SCHNEIDER also advised that at this time he was actively trying to secure the release of Colonel MAMPUYS from a Prisoner of War Camp at Erlangen. SCHNEIDER stated that his arrest at this time grew out of a contact with a prisoner of war at the camp to whom he gave food, cigarettes, etc. SCHNEIDER states that thereupon he was returned to the prison at Aachen for questioning by the Gestapo, who attempted to prove Espionage on his part. He states that he was then confronted with Colonel MAMPUYS who was at that time a prisoner of war and had been brought to Aachen. SCHNEIDER states that neither he nor MAMPUYS acknowledged recognition of each other and that the Gestapo was not able to prove Espionage on his part despite six months of questioning. He advised that all witnesses in the case died before the case came to trial and that the Volkgerichtshof at Berlin surrendered the case for trial by a special Espionage Court at Han, Westphalia. SCHNEIDER stated that the Court was unable to establish Espionage proof against him, and that he was sentenced in December 1941 to three years imprisonment for having known foreign Espionage Agents and for not having reported them to the proper authorities. In November 1943, SCHNEIDER stated that he was returned to Aachen for questioning by the Gestapo and was detained in the prison there until February 1944 at which time he escaped for two days from the prison at Aachen through a break in the wall and was re-arrested by Agents of the S.S. and the Gestapo at Koblenz, was returned to Aachen and placed in solitary confinement for six weeks. SCHNEIDER states that after six weeks Gestapo Agents visited him in his cell certifying that his release would be a peril to the national security of the German Reich and had him put in chains. In April 1944, according to SCHNEIDER, he was transferred to Sachsenhausen concentration camp and was employed as a concentration camp inmate at the nearby Heinkelwerke, a factory engaged in the construction of fighter aircraft for the German Luftwaffe, and located

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near Granienburg. SCHNEIDER states that he was compelled to work in the office of the Heinkel Plant and states that he committed sabotage against the aircraft production schedule at that plant by changing specifications for airplane parts as they appeared on blueprints maintained in the office. He stated that in changing the plans he effected an exchange of light and heavy plane parts in order to damage certain parts of the aircraft as a result of vibration within the planes. In April 1945, SCHNEIDER stated that he arranged with another prisoner in the office of the Heinkel factory to place his name on a transportation list, whereupon he was sent with other inmates to Camp Schmarshelde in East Germany. He states that the transport left the factory before the arrival of Gestapo Agents who by that time were investigating what appeared to be sabotage at the factory. Toward the end of April 1945, SCHNEIDER stated that he was transferred to Janadorf, Czechoslovakia to work in a German occupied clothing factory in that area, and that on May 9, 1945, following the German capitulation, he and other prisoners found themselves free as a result of the departure of SS guards. On May 11, 1945 SCHNEIDER states he met Russian troops who arranged for his return by truck to Lirma, Saxony from which point he made his way on foot to Dresden where he remained for one week. Thereafter SCHNEIDER proceeded by bicycle and various freight trains to Frankfurt, Germany in the United States Zone, arriving there on May 22, 1945. SCHNEIDER states that following his arrival in Frankfurt he made contact with and served the United States Army Counterintelligence Corps at Frankfurt, Germany from June 1945 to January 1947, and offered his services voluntarily in the hunt for German War Criminals, among them MARTIN BORMANN. SCHNEIDER stated that during this time he worked under the supervision of Captain RUDY ALLAN, and CIC Agents, THOMAS DALL, PRICE and LONG.

SCHNEIDER'S ACTIVITIES WITH THE  
BELGIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

SCHNEIDER stated that, in connection with his services for the Belgian Intelligence Service, he had contacted the following individuals:

Lieutenant MEMBERT of the Belgian Border Police at Welkenraedt, near Eupen, who helped SCHNEIDER to cross the Belgian border and to avoid customs inspection while engaged in missions for Colonel MALPETS.

OCTAV LIGNON, a Belgian national, former member of the Belgian Corps Diplomatique. According to SCHNEIDER he was formerly an Avant-Gard, was arrested for illegal border crossing with large sums of money and imprisoned with SCHNEIDER at Aachen, Germany in December 1937. SCHNEIDER met him again at Brussels in December 1948 and claims that on one occasion he used LIGNON'S

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Appropriate papers were assigned as a reference. According to CONFIDENTIAL WINTER toward present work, the German occupation of Belgium, later 1940, and is now working for the local underground at Brussels, Spain, but also has contacts with WINTER through agents of the Communist underground. WINTER has advised WINTER may have worked for the Gestapo during German occupation of Belgium but has no proof.

(1) ALBERT WINTER, a member of the Belgian Service de Liaison who, following the Allied occupation of Germany, was Belgian Intelligence Liaison Officer, c/o A/S Headquarters, USAP, APO 751, Frankfurt, Germany. According to WINTER, WINTER was an agent of the Belgian counterespionage during the war, and while serving as a police officer in a small town in Northern Belgium during the Nazi occupation still worked secretly as an officer of the Service de Liaison; the Belgian anti-Nazi underground. WINTER claimed to have worked with WINTER again in Frankfurt, Germany from 1945 to 1946 and stated that Lt. WINTER can vouch for the authenticity of the information furnished by WINTER.

Solomon WINTER, head of the Belgian Army, Second Section (counter-espionage), was described by WINTER as having been his immediate superior. WINTER claims that he kept WINTER advised of his movements and activities in Germany by sending to WINTER code-naming postcards from various places in Germany addressed to "JOHN WINTER, Brussels. Rue de France #155" and addressed the messages to "Jean WINTER" and signed them "your nephew, HARRY". WINTER states that during the period November 1938 to January 1939 he was known in the course of his intelligence work under the name HARRY WINTER and HARRY WINTER which, he maintains, are reflected in the Gestapo and Aachen records in Germany. WINTER states that he also used other pseudonyms besides an occupation, but cannot recall them.

Captain WINTER, former Captain in the German Wehrmacht previously assigned to the Belghemwehrmacht who was discharged from his post due to mental prostration on the part of field officials. WINTER claims he took WINTER to Belgium in January 1939 for the Belgian Intelligence.

~~WINTER~~ WINTER, of Belgium, was Intelligence Liaison Officer with Colonel WINTER, and was assigned to the Belgian Wehrmacht in Brussels in 1938. WINTER claims that he was contacted with WINTER by the Gestapo at Aachen in June or July 1940 at which time both were recognized of the other. WINTER stated that WINTER was at that time a professor of war and had formerly served as Belgian Liaison Officer with the British Intelligence at Aachen.

WINTER also stated in conversation with his nephew activated in Germany, that he had been met on arrival of the French toward Paris in 1938

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in Brussels and that this officer requested maps reflecting work on the German Westwall. SCHNEIDER stated that he succeeded in obtaining maps and in preparing sketches of the Westwall construction which he delivered to this French officer in Brussels without remuneration, refusing the money proffered by this officer. SCHNEIDER stated that he never served French Intelligence in any other manner at any time.

In connection with the above information, SCHNEIDER also advised that he was fingerprinted each time he was arrested by the Gestapo but stated that the files of his home town police department reflect no information concerning his activities, since local officials there were never informed that he was an inmate of a concentration camp and actually sought him during the war as a violator of German military service registration. SCHNEIDER also stated that he never ~~carried~~ carried credentials or papers in Belgium at any time with the exception of a Laissez-Passer card issued to him by the Belgian Government at Brussels.

## SCHNEIDER'S COMMENTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NAZI UNDERGROUND

During the course of the interview with SCHNEIDER, he voluntarily submitted the following information for the interest of the Bureau, which he claimed he had obtained both directly and indirectly through contacts with former German Abwehr Agents. SCHNEIDER stated categorically that the information furnished by him in this regard has been confirmed by Lieutenant IMPENS of the Belgian Intelligence referred to above.

By way of background, SCHNEIDER advised that during the early years of the Nazi Regime in Germany, many Communists joined the Nazi Party in Germany on orders and stated that he personally had met several Communist underground Agents during periods of his internment in German prisons and concentration camps, who knew in advance the details of the subjects and topics of interrogations planned by the Gestapo.

SCHNEIDER further advised that in February or March 1945, at Copenhagen, Denmark, there had been held a conference between high officials of the German Gestapo, Sicherheitsdienst and the SS who, realizing at this time that the war was being lost, systematically planned the "fake death" of ADOLF HITLER, which was actually reported to have taken place one month earlier than scheduled. SCHNEIDER advised that these officials determined at the conference to carry on underground activities ostensibly leading to their resumption of power in Germany at a future date, and set a meeting place for their postwar activities at Barcelona, Spain, which was to serve as their headquarters. SCHNEIDER stated that most of the officials attending the Copenhagen conference are now in Barcelona, where they are receiving orders from former Nazi officials and plan to penetrate all leading intelligence

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agencies including the NKVD, CIA and others all over the world. SCHEIDER advised that Lieutenant ALBERT LEPENS of the Belgian Intelligence Service told him that he has complete files concerning the names and addresses of members of the Nazi underground, both false names and actual names. According to SCHEIDER persons involved in these underground activities are of French, German, Belgian and other nationalities. SCHEIDER advised that Colonel MALPUYS will furnish him with information concerning the details of the above on his request as a former Agent of Belgian Intelligence Service. SCHEIDER stated also in this regard that he is quite certain MALPUYS would furnish him the information as a result of the fact that he, SCHEIDER, on one occasion, saved MALPUYS' life by corroborating a story told by MALPUYS to the Gestapo concerning some spurious papers.

SCHEIDER advised further with regard to the Nazi underground that its members are fundamentally anti-American and anti-Russian and fanatical nationalists. He further advised that the Nazi underground is divided into two segments, one part of which is comprised of individuals working with the Communists and are attempting to penetrate the NKVD and MVD in Eastern Germany; the other part of which is comprised of individuals strictly Nazi in their ambitions who are presently concentrating their activities on South America and arrange transportation and forged papers for agents being sent to South America. SCHEIDER stated that there is complete exchange of information between the two segments of the Nazi underground, but advised that he was unable to ascertain, while in Europe, whether the orders for such agents originate in Barcelona, Spain or in Argentina. SCHEIDER stated that he has been informed that the Barcelona Nazi underground headquarters directs operations of that group in Eastern Germany, the Ukraine, along the Baltic Sea and perhaps also in Finland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. SCHEIDER pointed out that most of the Nazis now in Barcelona are wanted for questioning by the Allied Governments, and were transported to Spain through France in 1945 and 1946.

SCHEIDER stated that, given six months' time, and sufficient cooperation, he is certain he can locate ADOLF HITLER, whom he believes to be alive and in hiding, with other former NAZI officials, in Argentina.

SCHEIDER further advised that the Nazi underground headquarters in Germany is located at Munich and is responsible largely for small sabotage efforts and nationalist propaganda. He asserted that this group is made up of followers and associates of former Deputy Fuhrer MARTIN BORMANN, most of whom are located in the vicinity of the Tigranes in Bavaria. In this regard SCHEIDER stated that he worked with CIC Agent THOMAS DALE in 1946 in an effort to locate and apprehend BORMANN, at which time their efforts resulted in tracing BORMANN to within a radius of twenty miles of his hide-out. SCHEIDER claims that he later learned that BORMANN had "made a deal" with the Russians during the war, had secured a haven for himself and had later proceeded through the



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Russian Zone behind the iron curtain, according to information received by SCHEIDT from a man whose name he cannot recall but who had contacts with the German underground. SCHEIDT stated that this man's name is known to Lieutenant ALBERT IMPFERS.

With regard to Nazi underground activities SCHEIDT further advised that there are small split groups of Nazis all over Germany made up largely of young men who are followers of older confirmed Nazis. SCHEIDT stated that these groups concentrate largely on stealing U. S. food and equipment and with creating periodic annoyances to the occupation forces. He stated that their activities might be regarded as harmless at this time but would be potentially dangerous in the event of war.

SCHEIDT further advised that the Nazi underground is also represented in Sao Paulo, Brazil and in Switzerland, but stated that he could furnish no additional specific information in this regard at this time. SCHEIDT advised also that as of the time of his departure from Germany in 1947 he had learned that Lieutenant ALBERT IMPFERS was in contact with the Swiss Surete Publique concerning the above activities.

## COMMUNIST UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY

SCHEIDT advised, during the course of the interview, that he had obtained the following information concerning the Communist underground activities in Germany from various sources and contacts whom he had known in Germany prior to his departure for the United States in 1947:

SCHEIDT designated as the number one Communist Agent of the Russians in Germany, an individual named CARLBACH, one of the three publishers of the "Frankfurter Volkszeitung", and a former inmate of a German concentration camp. SCHEIDT advised that CARLBACH had originally been imprisoned by the Gestapo as a result of his former Communist Party membership and his rabid Communist tendencies. SCHEIDT further stated that during 1945 he learned that CARLBACH had a personal special German courier who took secret information provided by CARLBACH into the Russian Zone of Germany. SCHEIDT further stated that CARLBACH, following his return to Frankfurt from the concentration camp in 1945, had been the chief organizer of an association for former concentration camp inmates and others persecuted under the Nazi Regime. SCHEIDT was unable to identify this organization definitely, but believed the name of the group to be "Vereinigung Kammaliger Verfolgten des Naziregimes". SCHEIDT described this group as a thoroughly Communist dominated front group which was still active at the time SCHEIDT left Germany. He advised that CARLBACH'S organization had attracted the German Social Democrats as well as Communists because the organization offered certain advantages to former concentration camp inmates which they made available to the Social Democrats, but actually preferred Communist members. SCHEIDT advised that four representatives of the above organization had contacted his sister at Frankfurt in June 1945.

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shortly after SCHNEIDER'S return from the concentration camp. SCHNEIDER stated that he later met with these men in a cafe at which time they stated that they were Communists, made no pretenses as to their mission and stated that they wanted to build up a new Communist Party in Germany and wanted SCHNEIDER to take a position as political advisor to the Ober-Burgmeister at Frankfurt A/M, or political advisor to the German government then at Wiesbaden. They indicated that SCHNEIDER, following his acceptance of such a post, was to attack the Communists openly, but was to sabotage the Allied-controlled economic system whenever possible and to use his influence in behalf of the Communists. The men also told SCHNEIDER that the Frankfurt publisher, CARLBACH, their chief, was interested only in Espionage activities and that they had selected SCHNEIDER for the type of mission outlined in their discussion. SCHNEIDER states that he informed the CIC at Frankfurt of this information but that to the best of his knowledge, no action was taken. He further stated that an individual named KIHN, a journalist and author well known in the Frankfurt area who was employed by the Frankfurt A/M Chamber of Commerce in 1945, was made a similar offer by CARLBACH late in 1945, accepted and worked for CARLBACH for some time. Later on he quit and told SCHNEIDER that CARLBACH had lost all his principles and his feelings of humanity while in the concentration camp. SCHNEIDER stated that as a result of his experience while employed by CARLBACH, KIHN is now an avowed anti-Communist.

Further, with regard to Communist activities in Germany, SCHNEIDER pointed out that the Russians had captured as prisoners of war, former members of the Panzer Battalion under German Major General SEYDLITZ, and of the Freies Volksgenossenschaft Corps under General VON PAULUS who capitulated at Stalingrad. According to SCHNEIDER the above prisoners of war were subjected by the Russians to intensive propaganda training for varying periods of time and were eventually released and directed to the American Zone of Germany where they spread pro-Russian propaganda and will serve as the foundation for sabotage and espionage for Russia. SCHNEIDER advised further that the headquarters of the German Communist Party underground in Frankfurt is under the direct supervision of the NKVD and that, according to Dr. HELMUT BIEGEL, a medical doctor residing at Untermain Anlage "C", Frankfurt A/M, (who, SCHNEIDER stated, previously furnished SCHNEIDER with information concerning V-2 bombs, radar and anti-submarine devices being developed by the Germans which information SCHNEIDER claims to have furnished to the CIC at Frankfurt A/M in 1945), there are among the members of the Communist Party at Frankfurt several individuals who fought in the International Brigades in Spain for the Communist cause and others who are Communist Party members and officers and who aid in underground work and sabotage activities under orders from NKVD Agents or couriers from the Russian Zone of Germany. According to SCHNEIDER this Dr. HELMUT BIEGEL has complete information concerning

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black market dealings and contacts in Germany by the Russian commission at Frankfurt, who dealt in diamonds and gold for the purpose of financing their Espionage and propaganda activities and in order to deplete the financial structure of Germany in favor of the Communists.

SCHNEIDER further advised that a (Dr.) ~~STEGEMEIER~~ STEGEMEIER, a writer at Frankfurt A/M and who was a high German Communist official prior to the Nazi Regime and associated with Communists for a brief period following the Allied occupation of Germany, would willingly give American authorities complete information concerning high German Communist officials, their background, their duties, and the work of the Communist underground in Germany. According to SCHNEIDER, STEGEMEIER escaped before World War II to Switzerland, under sentence of death and was permitted to return to Germany before the war following his promise to Dr. JOSEPH GOEBBELS not to write anything prejudicial to the Nazi Regime and was not imprisoned during the war. SCHNEIDER stated that he last saw this individual at Frankfurt in January, 1947, at which time STEGEMEIER was writing for a small monthly magazine.

SCHNEIDER further stated that the best and easiest contacts concerning Nazi or Communist activities in the German underground system can be made through the black market at Frankfurt, which he claims is the headquarters for Russian Espionage in Germany; at Munich, which he says is the Czechoslovakian Espionage headquarters in Germany; and at Cologne, which he claims is the Communist Espionage center in the British Zone.

SCHNEIDER'S RECENT INVOLVEMENT IN POSSIBLE  
IMPERSONATION OF A BUREAU EMPLOYEE AT McMILLVILLE,  
TENNESSEE.

SCHNEIDER stated that he recently approached Congressman DANIEL J. FLOYD of Pennsylvania relative to enlisting the latter's aid in the recovery of \$62,500 which was taken from SCHNEIDER in Germany. He advised that this amount was placed by him in a rental locker of a railroad station at Marburg, Germany in 1939 as he attempted to thwart his arrest by the Gestapo. He added that the money was recovered by railroad police following the expiration of the allocated locker rental period and was subsequently turned over to the Gestapo who confiscated the money. According to SCHNEIDER, the above amount, all in U. S. currency, represented a sum of money received by his grandfather on the sale of American securities which was later given to him. SCHNEIDER stated that in December 1938, accompanied by a Belgian national named HANS ROTTCEN, he had contacted the American Embassy at Brussels, Belgium where he talked with a Commercial Attache concerning the possibility of going to the United States in order to work in the interest of American Intelligence, but was advised that such arrangements could be discussed only in the United States, whereupon he returned to Germany to get the \$62,500 and was shortly thereafter arrested by the Gestapo while attempting to leave Germany.

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SCHEIDER declared that his main interest in attempting to recover the above sum was connected with his desire to return to Europe accompanied by two or three carefully selected American Intelligence Agents, (preferably of the F.B.I.), one of whom should speak Spanish, the others German and Polish, in order with SCHEIDER'S contacts, to set up a highly confidential American Espionage network in Europe against Nazi and Communist underground activities, working through various German cities and Barcelona, Spain. SCHEIDER stated that he would be willing to spend the \$62,500 if recovered in order to pay his own expenses and to build up "a front" for his activities as proposed above. According to SCHEIDER, Congressman FLOOD will have no further dealings with him and will not act in his behalf until SCHEIDER is cleared of any suspicion as to his possible impersonation of a Bureau employee at McMinnville, Tennessee on January 20, 1950 in connection with a traffic violation. In this regard, SCHEIDER stated that he had remained at the Brown Hotel at McMinnville during the evening of Friday, January 20, 1950, while awaiting the return of BOB DEATUE ERNI, his companion on the trip from Washington, D. C. who had gone for a drive with a young woman named FRANCES BREIDT, who lives outside the city of McMinnville with her mother, a Mrs. SCHILDRETH, possibly on Route 5. SCHEIDER advised that he had subsequently learned from ERNI that FRANCES BREIDT was with ERNI at the time of the alleged violation and could provide information concerning what occurred. It is noted that ERNI, according to SCHEIDER, denied having used SCHEIDER'S name at the time of his arrest. SCHEIDER suggested that "FBI" and his name may have entered into circumstances of ERNI'S arrest as follows:

(1) SCHEIDER and ERNI both registered at the Brown Hotel, signing their names and street addresses.

(2) According to SCHEIDER, ERNI told him that, at the time of his arrest at 6:00 P.M. on January 20, 1950, he suspected a "shakedown" since the arresting officer wore civilian clothes, did not execute a standard arrest form, but made notations on a plain sheet of paper and indicated his willingness to accept the \$10.00 fine from ERNI. ERNI, insisting on a hearing before a magistrate or Justice of the Peace before paying the money, stated he was detained until 11:00 P.M. at which time the arresting officer tore up the piece of paper on which he had made notations relative to the arrest.

(3) Following ERNI'S return to the Hotel, SCHEIDER met him in the lobby and heard ERNI'S story told in the presence of the hotel room clerk. The room clerk had earlier expressed considerable interest to SCHEIDER concerning his friend and the reason for his presence in McMinnville. In the presence of the room clerk, SCHEIDER recalls, he suggested that ERNI "contact the FBI" in order to report what ERNI had described to him as a spurious detention and "shakedown" attempt.

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(4) SCHEIDLER is of the opinion that, since action was apparently taken by Tennessee officials in the matter subsequent to the alleged destruction of the piece of paper bearing notations made at the time of the arrest, inquiry may have been made later at the Brown Hotel, where he believes the room clerk may have selected his name and address from the Hotel register instead of ERNI'S and possibly recalled that SCHEIDLER had suggested contacting the FBI, who, as SCHEIDLER had said "have offices all over the United States."

SCHEIDLER stated that ERNI is presently awaiting an operation in Ward B-1, Mount Alto Hospital for the removal of shrapnel fragments. Also, according to SCHEIDLER, ERNI told him that he had been with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Office of Strategic Services during the recent war and had been stationed in the United States and in South America. ERNI also told SCHEIDLER that he was interned in a Japanese prisoner of war camp for some time. SCHEIDLER advised on March 6, 1950 that ERNI had been discharged from the Mount Alto Hospital and that efforts on his part to locate ERNI reflected that ERNI has presently left the city for an unknown destination, and SCHEIDLER believes he may be en route to McMinnville, Tennessee.

Concerning BOB BRATUS ERNI, the files of this office reflect, in the report of Special Agent THOMAS J. JENKINS, dated February 7, 1947 at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "ROBERT J. ERNI - Impersonation", that one ROBERT J. ERNI, who, on the basis of physical description, appears identical with the BOB BRATUS ERNI whom SCHEIDLER states he met on January 12, 1950 and accompanied to McMinnville, Tennessee on January 19, 1950, obtained \$50.00 from two victims in this city on pretenses of getting them an apartment. This report reflects that ERNI was understood by his victims to state that he was connected with the FBI. The victims, CLAUDE SHIEDMAN and WILLIAM HOFFMAN, could not furnish definite coherent statements as to what representation ERNI had made and specifically as to what he had said. The facts of the case were discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney JOSE ROPER, who declined prosecution in view of the fact that nothing of value was obtained and in view of the above circumstances.

The files of this office further reflect that BRATUS J. ERNI, was., ROBERT J. ERNI, BOB ERNI, BOB BRATUS ERNI and ROBERT REED, was the subject of an investigation from December 1947 through March 1948 as to alleged impersonation, illegal wearing of Uniform and Theft of Government Property, said investigation being predicated upon information obtained during the course of an AEA investigation requested by the United States Atomic Energy Commission in connection with ERNI'S application for a passport with that agency. (Bufile 116-47363; Albany - office of origin).



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(7) A handwritten document containing the seal of the Belgian Surete de l'Etat and signed by Lieutenant ALBERT IMPENS, A.C.S. - Headquarters, U.S.F.S.T., APO 757, certifying that Mr. ERWIN SCHEIDER, a resident of Kronprinzstrasse #22, Frankfurt A/M, was employed by IMPENS on January 9, 1946, the date on which it was executed.

(8) A registration form dated December 1, 1946 at Frankfurt A/M, certifying as to the residence of ERWIN SCHEIDER, the reverse side of which requested information by the applicant as to his membership in the NSDAP and affiliated Nazi organizations, which SCHEIDER executed negatively in all respects.

(9) A certificate of identity in lieu of passport #1227 issued to SCHEIDER on December 19, 1946 by the U. S. Consulate General, Frankfurt A/M, the reverse side of which indicates that SCHEIDER was admitted "permanent" at New York, New York on April 1, 1947 by an immigrant inspector.

(10) Declaration of Intention #810 filed in U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia at Alexandria, Virginia, January 16, 1948 which reflects that at that time SCHEIDER was employed by Mrs. BEALE THOMPSON, mother of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at her estate, Layton Hall at Fairfax, Virginia. This document further reflected that SCHEIDER last resided at Frankfurt A/M prior to immigrating to the United States and had arrived in New York City, April 1, 1947 aboard the Marine Marlin.

(11) SCHEIDER also exhibited a membership card bearing SS 22915747 in the District of Columbia National Guard which certifies that he is a member of the 19th Airborne Maintenance Company (A.C.) and is dated October 1948. SCHEIDER was advised that he has been a member of the D. C. National Guard since June 1948.

SCHEIDER was advised that he is presently unemployed and had until recently been employed as a mechanic at the King Building Garage in which capacity he came in contact with DUB HENRI with whom he travelled to McMinnville, Tennessee. During the interview with SCHEIDER he expressed some fear concerning his personal safety in the event the nature and extent of his contacts with the FBI should become known abroad. He pointed out, however, that despite this fact, he intended to furnish whatever information might come to his attention which might be of interest to this Bureau. SCHEIDER advised, incidentally, that he had approached the Central Intelligence Agency on one occasion with regard to obtaining employment but had been told that he should return upon receiving his American citizenship, whereupon he could be employed as a translator in view of his fluent knowledge of German, English and French and a fair knowledge of Russian. SCHEIDER advised that he replied to the person who interviewed him at the CIA that he was not interested in serving as a translator, but wished rather to serve as an Agent in the field in order to utilize his contacts in Europe and to repay this government in some manner for the new life which he had found since escaping Nazi persecution and his subsequent admission into this country.

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SCHEIDER indicated that there is some indication that Russian authorities would like to question him as to his knowledge and to his activities. He based this belief upon the fact that a former girl-friend of his, one LIEBELOTTE BÄNDNER, of Dillendorfer Weg, Berlin (French Zone) wrote to him in Germany in 1946 to which SCHEIDER did not reply. SCHEIDER stated that the same girl later wrote to his mother that she had met some former fellow concentration camp inmates of SCHEIDER'S in Berlin who had requested her to obtain ten photographs of SCHEIDER so that they might furnish him with papers enabling him to pass through the Russian Zone to visit them in Berlin and to work with them. They agreed, according to SCHEIDER, to give him 100,000 German marks and food ration tickets if he were to join them. SCHEIDER states that a later letter from the girl to his mother raised the offer to 1,000,000 and feels that in view of this circumstance, plus the additional fact that the girl was aware of SCHEIDER'S work with the CIC in Frankfurt, indicates an interest on the part of Communist officials toward him.

He further stated that his former mother-in-law, Mrs. EBERT, came out of the Russian Zone into the American Zone of Germany after the Russian iron curtain was closed. SCHEIDER stated that his mother wrote him a letter in 1949 which advised that Mrs. EBERT was making inquiry among SCHEIDER'S relatives and friends in Frankfurt as to his address in America, and believes that Mrs. EBERT'S inquiry concerning him in the American Zone may be connected with her transfer from the Russian Zone of Germany.

SCHEIDER'S description, as obtained from papers in his possession, and from observation, is as follows:

Age:	37
Height:	6' 2"
Weight:	150 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown, straight, receding
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Sallow
Features:	Sharp
Marital Status:	Divorced

A copy of this report is being designated for the information of the New York Office, in view of the fact that SCHEIDER has in the past given certain information to that office in the investigation of BERNISELAV GEORGE BORTI. It is also noted that, prior to coming to Washington, D. C., SCHEIDER was employed, resided and had several friends in New York City, and that he has indicated the possibility of his return there at a future date.

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