

SECRET

Gottlieb Friedrich CARSTENN
ALPS TO.

POUCH 132

abc
Carstenn

28 December 1945

TO: SAINT, Germany
FROM: SAINT, London
SUBJECT: Gottlieb Friedrich CARSTENN

1. Attached hereto is one copy of the CIS, Denmark Interrogation Report on Subject dated 2 August 1945.

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SECRET

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Date: 2003, 2005

ARRIVAL no. 176
FZ/JL/EA

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION DENMARK
ALSGADE, COPENHAGEN, August 2, 1945.

WAR ROOM

NAME Gottlieb Friedrich Christian Carstenn

BORN July 26, 1906 in Kiel

NATIONALITY German

OCCUPATION SS- Hauptsturmführer

POLITICAL ATTITUDE Nazi (a member of the Party)

RELIGION Lutheran

LATEST PERMANENT ADDRESS Palace-Hotel, Copenhagen

REASON FOR DETENTION Worked for the Auslandsnachrichtendienst Amt VI in Denmark.

RELIABILITY A.2.

RELATIVES
Father Gottlieb Friedrich Christian Carstenn, master painter, born February 14, 1876 in Kiel. Residence: 67 Bessel-ALLE, Kiel. Political attitude: Conservativ.
Mother Dora nee Hadeloh, born August 26, 1877 in Kiel. Address as stated above. Political attitude: none.

ANTECEDENCE EDUCATION
§ 1. Brought up at home. Went to the "Oberrealschule" in Kiel from 1913 till 1923, when he was dismissed with a secondary exam. Thereafter 3 years as a grocer's apprentice in Kiel. Having passed his apprenticeship he was employed as an assistant with the same firm from 1926 till 1928, whereafter he got a job with a competing firm in Kiel from 1928 till 1929. Thereafter he worked as a painter at his father's business from 1929 till 1933, whereafter he got a job as a bookkeeper at the power works of Kiel until the Summer of 1934. Then he went to Berlin, where he got a job as an accountant with the SS until the end of 1934, when he was transferred to Königsberg, and here he was appointed a SS-Hauptsturmführer in the Autumn of 1938. In 1938 he left the SS and took up the insurance profession, which he had until the outbreak of the war in 1939. Now he was ordered by the SS-Standardstelle in Königsberg to carry out certain special tasks, whereafter he was transferred to Berlin, where he was employed with the Intelligence-Service concerning foreign affairs. He served in Berlin until November 1944, when he was transferred to Copenhagen, where he has served with the Intelligence-Service, until he was arrested on May 6, 1945.

SECRET

MARRIAGE

§ 2. June 21, 1936 at the registrar's in Königsberg the subject married Irma Martha nee Hancke, born in Berlin October 20, 1905, with whom he is living. They have no children. The subject does not know whether his wife, who is staying in Germany, is alive, as he has heard nothing from her since March this year.

POLITICAL RELATIONS

§ 3. The subject states that from about 1925 till 1928 he was a member of the "Jugend Gruppe der Deutschen Volkspartei". In 1928 he joined the NSDAP but withdrew again in 1929, as he could not remain in the Party for business-reasons. In the beginning of 1932 he joined the Party again and has been a member ever since.

RELATIONS TO THE SS

§ 4. In 1934 the subject went to Berlin, where he had got a job through a friend as a "Verwaltungsführer" at the SS-Standortstelle. He took this job in Berlin, because in his latest job in Kiel he not only earned very little money, but also had very little possibility of promotion. In September 1935 he was transferred from this SS-Dienststelle in Berlin to the SS-Dienststelle in Königsberg, where he was a "Verwaltungsführer" for the first 2 or 3 months, whereafter he took charge of the registration and the "Aktenhaltung". The subject kept this job until he left the SS in 1938.

In 1939 probably on January both the subject was appointed a Hauptsturmführer, and now he had obtained the highest rank within the limits of his service. In the middle of 1937 he got into connection with an insurance agent, for whom in the following time he effected life-insurances with his friends in order to improve his monthly takings of 330 Rms. For the following year he was so successful in his insurance work that it was possible for the subject to lay by some money. In the beginning of 1938 the subject made up his mind to leave his present main job within the SS in order that possibly he might establish himself independently in Berlin. He left the SS on July 1, 1938 and was occupied as an insurance-man in Königsberg and other cities in Eastern Prussia, at the same time through friends in Berlin examining the possibilities of establishing a business there. These years it was extremely difficult to get hold of business premises, as well as it was very difficult to be allowed to start a business. In consequence of all these things the whole case protracted to the outbreak of this war.

After his dismissal from the SS the subject was transferred to 18. SS-Standarte in Königsberg. As he could not serve at the front on account of an operation on his knee, the subject was invited by 18. SS-Standarte shortly after the outbreak of the war to work for another SS-Dienststelle in order in this way to get men free for service at the front in this way. In order not to stay in Königsberg during the whole war the subject moved to Berlin. In Berlin the subject entered into connection with the Auslandsnachrichtendienststelle der SS through some friend, and he was employed there and was to begin his work on December 1. 1939.

§ 5. In the A.N.D. the subject worked till 1942 in the general registration and "Aktenhaltung". After the decentralization of the "Aktenhaltung" in January 1942 the subject came to the group VI, where he likewise took charge of the registration and the "Aktenhaltung". This work he performed till November 1944, when he was transferred to Denmark.

§ 6. As far as the subject knows, the SS-Auslandnachrichtendienst was established in the Summer of 1938. It was personally attached to the Reichssicherheitsamt under the name of Amt VI, but was economically independent, as the money necessary was placed at its disposal directly from the "Reichs-Wirtschaftsministerium". Likewise the Amt VI was independent as to its work, as the reports immediately after their receipt were handed to Bismarck, SS- Reichsführer and Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the strategic "Amt", and to the other officer which might be in question. The first head of the "Amt VI" was SS- Oberführer Joub, who was succeeded in 1941 or 1942 by SS-Brigadeführer Schellenberg, the present head.

§ 7. The tasks within the A.N.D. consisted of getting political-economic information from various countries. It depended on the importance of the contents, whether the report at once was handed to the minister for foreign affairs, to the SS-Reichsführer or only to the foreign-office. Concerning this SS-Brigadeführer Schellenberg himself made most of the decisions.

§ 8. The providing of political information took place in the 3 following ways,

- 1) Through systematic listening to foreign broadcastings.
- 2) Through thorough perusal of the foreign press, especially Communist and ecclesiastical papers and preferably minor Dailies published in the country bringing actual matters. They got the papers from the neutral countries.
- 3) Through agents and V-men in the various neutral countries, but the subject cannot say who these V-men were, and how the departments received the information, as it was the individual departments which took care of these matters.

§ 9. The results attained in this way were sifted and worked through in the various departments and either used as a report to the ministries in question or collected in order to be used later on in some total report.

§ 10. In order to carry through the technical work within the departments the classification was made as,

A. Perusal as mentioned before.

B. The providing of the tasks, which consisted of investigating and through practice interpreting the information of political and economic kind received from the various countries. Emission of direct collaborators to the various countries belonged to this branch.

§ 11. In this connection the subject calls attention to the fact that it was prohibited for the A.N.D. to work in the occupied countries. Only if it was a subject of work directed against other countries they had the permission. Italy had a special position as they were not allowed to work there according to a "Führerbefehl". This interdiction

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tion, however, was absolutely not kept.

§ 12. As to the preparation of the reports in the various ministries especially in the "Anzeigigen Amt" it is well known to me that it was rather negative. This may be due to the fact that the reports were rather poor the first years, as well as in the "Anzeigigen Amt" they were of opinion that only the people in diplomatic service are able to have an opinion about a country. Another reason for the negative preparation of an objective report was the fact that at responsible places they only paid attention to the matters profitable for the "Reich". The subject matters that in 1943 there was a wide-ranging report on the capacity of the production of raw-materials in U.S.A. This report made clear already at that time that in spite of the favorable war-situation 1943 Germany could not compete with the American equipment. This report was regarded as too pessimistic by almost all the Ministers and "Dienststellen" in question.

§ 13. From this occupation with "Amt VII" the subject knows for certain that they had no direct collaborators in England or U.S.A. Neither before nor during the war. It is well known to him that they had collaborators in South America, although he does not know their names. The information from South America came partly by radio partly by courier.

§ 14. In order to be able to perform the above-mentioned practical and technical work "Amt VI" was divided up into various groups and "Referats" in the following way,

§ 15. Group VIA - Verwaltung. Head, SS-Standartenführer

Dr. SANDBERGER

Referat VI A 1 - ?

* VI A 2 - Cash-Referat - Head ?

* VI A 3 - Personnel - Referat. Head,

SS-Sturmabführer Bachmann,

* VI A 4 - ?

* VI A 5 - Journey-Referat (Provision of driving licenses, visa, and passports, Head

SS-Hauptsturmführer GEPPERT.

In this group all "Verwaltungsmässige" positions were prepared including the decision of financial and personal matters within the "Amt VI" as well as special "Verwaltungsmässige" matters.

§ 16. Group VI B - The foreign group. Head,

SS-Standartenführer Steinle.

Referat VI B 1 - Holland and Belgium. Head,

SS-Hauptsturmführer Ahrens.

* VI B 2 - Franco. Head ?

* VI B 3 - Switzerland. Head, SS-Sturmabführer Dr. Higgol.

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Referat VI B 4 - Spain and Portugal, Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Mosig.

The Referat of VI B 1 and that of VI B 2 were only aid-Referats in order to be able to work in neutral and belligerent countries through those countries for as occupied countries they did not concern the A.W.D. itself.

§ 17. Group VI C - Ländergruppe, Head,

SS-Standartenführer Dr. Grofe.

Referat VI C 1 - Russia - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. Heugolaupt.

" VI C 2 - Turkey - Head,

SS-Sturmführer Schubarok.

" VI C 3 - Japan - Head ?

" VI C 4 - Near East - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Leo.

§ 18. The organization of the above-mentioned Referats has possibly been wrongly stated by the subject as he is not quite familiar with this, as well as it is possible that there also are other sub-organizations of which he does not know the individual ones.

§ 19. Group VI D - Ländergruppe - Head,

SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. Pöfgen.

Referat VI D 1 - U.S.A. - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Gross.

" VI D 2 - England - Head.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Schüttekopf.

" VI D 3 - Sweden and Finland - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Bussinger,

" VI D 4 - Middle- and South America - Head

SS-Sturmbannführer Gross

§ 20. Group VI E - Ländergruppe - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Wannek.

Referat VI E 1 - Italy - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. Hötli

" VI E 2 - Hungary - Head,

SS-Sturmbannführer Hancke

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Referat VI E 3 - Bulgaria - Head ?
 ? VI E 4 - Roumania - Head ?
 ? VI E 5 - Croatia - Head ?
 ? VI E 6 - Slovenia - Head ?

The subject does not know the names of the various Heads as the group had its Dienststelle in Vienna on account of its kind of work.

§ 21. Group VI F - Technical group - Head,
 SS-Sturmabführer Dörner.

This group was occupied with telegraph training etc. The subject only knows SS-Sturmabführer Lassig from this group. He cannot state further of this group as it was situated in Rennes.

§ 22. Group VI G - Economical statistics - Head,
 SS-Sturmabführer Sobindowski.

This group was started in the Summer of 1944. No further information available.

§ 23. Group VI H - Head -
 SS-Sturmabführer Schmidt.

This group was to try making contacts for the German Economy, which were practicable for an Intelligence work. In this group SS-Hauptsturmführer von Nordheim worked too.

§ 24. Group VI - Kult. - Head:
 SS-Standardenführer Dr. Sandberger.

For this group the same things within cultural limits were in force as for group VI-WI. In this group Referat-leader SS-Sturmabführer Carstens also worked.

§ 25. Group VI-Geschäftsstelle - Head?

All mails went through this group. The letter-registration and the "Dienstverwaltung" were combined in this group. The leader of the letter-registration was SS-Untersturmführer Leppert. SS-Hauptsturmführer Raschdorf was there too.

WORK IN
 DENMARK.

§ 26. In November 1944 the subject was ordered to go to Denmark to succeed SS-Sturmabführer Helmuth Daufeldt, who was to be sent to the front.

§ 27. The subject's task was the same as that of Daufeldt at his transfer from Berlin to Denmark. In Denmark they were to find possibilities of utilizing the Intelligence-Contacts in case of an invasion from England or America into Denmark. In Germany they were specially interested in the increasing Communistic movement in England and the difficulties arising from this in the collaboration between England and America on one side and Russia on the other. To perform this task Daufeldt had tried to get into connection with Dames, whose minds were anti-Communistic and not anti-German. When the subject arrived in Denmark in November 1944, Daufeldt had already contacted various persons, of whom he was of opinion

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that they might be used for the work, if an invasion was to take place.

§ 28. Daufeldt informed the subject of these persons. They were;

Hans Holzermann, German
Palle Nielsen
Tege Nielsen
Georg Lassen
Otto Emil Petersen Lindberg
Willy Asmussen
Gretta Admussen
Eigil Schlander
Paul W. Meyer
Alfred Joensen

Having been informed of these persons the subject was aware that in case of an invasion most of them would lay down work, as they had no sufficient political knowledge or interest of it. To this was added that the individual persons in accordance with Berlin had not been thoroughly informed of their tasks, as long as this was not irresistibly necessary. It was roughly well-known to the individuals that at a certain point of time, which was not fixed, but was to appear, they would have to make anti-Communist observations in the direction of England and U.S.A. for Germany. The whole military situation on the eastern and western theatres of war in Europe, however, proved that at the end of 1944 an invasion of Denmark by English troops was not in question. To this was added that in case of an invasion of Denmark the Northern space including the Baltic and the North Sea was completely uncovered. Germany herself would either be strong enough to defend these territories satisfactorily, and the whole situation in the case of an invasion of Denmark would no doubt have meant the defeat of Germany. In the beginning of 1945 there was no more doubt that Germany had lost the war, if not in the last minute a political change among the Allied powers would appear. On account of these considerations the subject thought it useless to urge on the tasks in the Danish space. To the Dienststelle in Berlin this stagnation did not look strange, as the Dienststelle could not survey all the groups on account of the evacuation at the end of 1944. The subject could without truth state that at that time it was quite impossible to get new collaborators.

THE OFFICE.

§ 29. The subject states that he had his first office at Nyrupsgade 5 "Boghandlernes Hus" - until the "Shellhuset" was bombed in March 1945, whereafter he moved to Sct. Annas Plads. He says that Daufeldt had had a secretary named Erica Gephardt, and she was also the secretary of the subject. The subject cannot say, where she is living now.

HANS HOLZERMANN.

§ 30. The subject was introduced to Holzermann by Daufeldt in December 1944. Holzermann had his office at 8 Hæmmerisgade. He has been roughly informed of the work. However, he had not given his approval to the work, but the subject got the impression that he was willing to collaborate. The subject thinks that Holzermann only seemed so, because he was afraid of being expelled by the German authorities if not.

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PALLE NIELSEN

§ 31. In November 1944 HEINZ RABE a German, who is a friend of the subject's started a business called A/S Kunst og Haandværk in Østergade. A company of shareholders was established the main-shareholder of which was HOLGER GRAUBALLE. As Rabe apparently did not trust Grauballe blindly, he approached Daufeldt, the predecessor of the subject, and asked him, if he knew a reliable man, who might be the manager of the firm. In consequence of this Daufeldt introduced Rabe to PALLE NIELSEN, as he had made another plan. He intended to use this business (Kunst og Haandværk) by means of Palle Nielsen as a meeting-place, where the collaborators were to report to Palle Nielsen, who was to be the leader according to this plan. The subject, however, informed Daufeldt that a business of that kind would not at all be fit for the purpose, as it would be suspicious that always the same persons visited Palle Nielsen as customers. Therefore the subject completely gave up this plan.

§ 32. The subject has had nothing to do with "A/S Kunst og Haandværk" for business-reasons. He has often asked Palle Nielsen, if the business prospered, as it had his personal interest, because he knew Rabe and was informed by him that the turn-over was not as large as expected.

§ 33. Further it is well known to the subject that Palle Nielsen has told Rabe that Holger Grauballe was dishonest and that not all the money given by Rabe to the business was used for it. In April 1945 Palle Nielsen informed the subject that the circumstances of the business were catastrophic, and he asked him to point out to Rabe that he had to come to Denmark. On account of the state of matters in Germany, however, it was impossible for Rabe to leave the country and go to Denmark. At the end of April 1945 Grauballe expressed to Palle Nielsen that he intended to sell the business and for the sale's-sum he would buy a share in a post-box.

§ 34. The subject has had several conversations with Palle Nielsen, in which they talked about the business, but the subject took the opportunity of asking Palle Nielsen of various Danish matters. The subject states that he has never informed Palle Nielsen of his work in this country, but the latter must know it from their conversations.

TAGE NIELSEN:

§ 35. The subject states that Tage Nielsen had been enlisted by Daufeldt and that he was trained at a telegraph-school in Germany, the subject does not know where. Despite Nielsen being a professional concerning radio he was a bad telegraphist. The subject has talked with Nielsen a few times, and he got the impression that Nielsen was not quite fit for the work. The subject states that he has paid a total amount of 2000 Kr. to Nielsen, and Daufeldt had instituted and paid a radio-workshop for Nielsen.

Georg Lassen:

§ 36. The subject states that possibly in December 1944 he visited Aalborg together with Daufeldt, where he was introduced to Lassen. In 1944 Lassen had been trained as a telegrapher in Berlin, and at his home in Syrenvej, Aalborg, a wireless-transmitter had been installed. In February 1945 the subject alone visited Lassen in Aalborg. Their conversations were very short and mainly concerned the wireless-connection and personal affairs.

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§ 37. Lassen had been informed of the task by Daufeldt. In case of an invasion he was to take up wireless-connection with Berlin. The subject states that in February on his latest visit, he and Lassen agreed upon a watch-word: "Jeg kommer fra Vesterled", so that if a man came to Lassen with this watch-word, he might have confidence in him. The subject intended to install Lassen as a telegraphist in Copenhagen, as he had no practical value in Aalborg, as there were no collaborators there. Lassen got 1000 Kr. monthly, which the subject sent to Obersturmführer Hüft, the leader of the SD in Aalborg, who paid the sum to Lassen.

**OTTO HALL PETERSEN
SEN LINDBERG:**

§ 38. The subject states that Lindberg has been trained as a telegraphist in Berlin. Lindberg was occupied at this training, when the subject arrived in Denmark. It was intended to install a wireless-transmitter for Lindberg in Copenhagen, but it was not done, as Lindberg had not finished his training until the end of March 1945, and as the military situation in April 1945 made clear that collapse of Germany was to be expected within a short time. Consequently a wireless-transmitter in Copenhagen would be superfluous.

§ 39. During Lindberg's stay in Berlin his family received 500 Kr. monthly, which payment continued after his return. The subject has had 2 or 3 talks with Lindberg, and the talks turned upon the installation of a wireless-transmitter. The subject made clear to Lindberg that he intended to install a wireless-transmitter, but this could not be done, as it was intended to hire a room somewhere for the installation of the transmitter, and he had not received the necessary funds from Berlin.

§ 40. The subject had got a wireless-transmitter from Berlin, which was never handed to Lindberg. The subject returned it on May 1. or 2. 1945.

**WILLY AND GRETHE
ASMUSSEN:**

§ 41. The acquaintance with the Asmusens began early in December 1944 through Daufeldt, who had known them for rather a long time. For the time that followed the subject was together with the Asmusens several times mostly at their residence at 47 Willemoesgade. During their conversations the subject informed them of his work in this country tending to the fact that he was to engage people to get information from England in case of an invasion. Both Mr. and Mrs. Asmusen were roughly speaking, willing to help the subject in his work. The subject intended Asmusen to be the leader of the collaborators in Copenhagen, but has not explained this to him. The subject was of opinion that Asmusen would be willing to take charge of such a task.

EIGIL SCHLANDER:

§ 42. The first time the subject met Schlander, was in December 1944 together with Daufeldt at the "Ambassadeur". Until May 1945 the subject has talked with Schlander about 8 times. Schlander has visited the subject 2 or 3 times at his hotel-room and had coffee with him.

§ 43. The subject has not told Schlander of his task in Denmark thinking that Schlander had no political attitude or political interest after all, but that he only wanted to lead a pleasant life beside his work. The subject states that the meeting with Schlander developed into meetings of a purely private character, and that he

got cigarettes from Schlander in return of which he had to give him "real" coffee. The subject thinks that Daufeldt had not either talked to Schlander of a possible task in Denmark, as Daufeldt has expressed to the subject that Schlander was not fit for things like these, but he regarded him as a benign fellow, with whom it was amusing to be together.

POUL W. MEYER:

§ 44. The subject had been introduced to Poul W. Meyer by Daufeldt in December 1944 at the "Hafnia". According to the subject's opinion Meyer had already at that time been informed by Daufeldt of the task. The following time the subject often associated with Meyer, possibly about 12 times. The bulk of the talks turned upon the question how to get Meyer work in Copenhagen, as he was unemployed. Now and then Meyer got some money from the subject, who thinks that Meyer has got a total amount of about 2,000 Kr.

§ 45. The subject is of opinion that Meyer was useful for the work and on various meetings he has talked to him of his task, thus Meyer was informed of it and ready for collaboration.

§ 46. During the time just before the Capitulation connection with Meyer was much decreased as he was a "Black Market"-man and very busy.

ALFRED-JOHNSEN,
AARHUS:

§ 47. Johnsen had a fish-shop in Aarhus. On a trip to Aalborg in December 1944 the subject was introduced to him by Daufeldt. Johnsen was pointed out as a collaborator by Daufeldt. On another trip to Aalborg later on, the subject visited Johnsen once more, but the subject claims that he has not talked to Johnsen of his work in Denmark, as the subject regarded him as useless. He has not got any money from the subject and has not given any information to the subject.

KNOWLEDGE-OF
HOLMQUIST:

§ 48. The subject states that one day probably in April 1945 Holmquist came to the subject at the "Palace Hotel", where he wanted to sell a suit-length of cloth. The subject states that Holmquist only spoke Danish, and therefore Mrs. Speekin, the subject's secretary, was used as an interpreter. The subject bought some of the cloth for delivery some days later. When Holmquist returned and delivered the cloth, he told him during the conversation with Mrs. Speekin as an interpreter that he was dealing at the Black Market with goods, which he bought in Sweden and sold in Denmark. The subject at once became interested in the case and let Mrs. Speekin investigate Holmquist more closely of this. Consequently he was informed that Holmquist and another person had a boat sailing on Sweden. The subject states that from Berlin he had earlier been ordered to establish a courier-post via Sweden, and now he had an opportunity of asking Holmquist, if he was willing to take some letters with him, when occasionally he went to Sweden.

§ 49. The subject states concerning this matter that he tried to inform Berlin of this, but at that time of the war it was impossible to get connection with Berlin, and then the agreement was of no importance.

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§ 50. The subject states that he does not know to whom in Sweden they were to send the letters, as they were only ordered to establish the connection. He thinks that he was to get the letters from Berlin, where the exact address then was to be stated. Probably some days later the subject was visited by a German named Berger or Weber from Amt VI in Berlin with an order of going to Sweden, and then the subject happened to think of Holmquist, whom he informed of the case later on.

§ 51. The whole thing came to nothing, as it took place about April 20, 1945, when Hitler died and the situation in itself was acute. The subject states that he does not know, what the person mentioned had to do in Sweden. The subject says that thereafter he did not contact Holmquist until May 4. or 5. 1945, when he was asked to help the subject in fleeing to Germany, but the subject was arrested by the Resistance Movement. The above mentioned Berger or Weber returned to Germany on May 2. or 3. 1945.

KNOWLEDGE OF
THALBITZER:

§ 52. The subject states that from Samburg he knows Dr. Koch, a business-man, who dealt with hemp yarn. The subject was introduced to Dr. Koch in December 1944 or January 1945, when they dined together at "Palace Hotel". They dined there together with Rasmussen, motor-car dealer, and the latter's wife. The subject states that Rabe had earlier asked him, if he was able to provide diamonds for technical use, as there was a want for them in Germany and any price might be obtained. They talked of the fact that they could make much money on diamonds, which might at any rate, be bought in Sweden. At the dinner mentioned the subject touched the theme to Rasmussen, but it came to nothing.

§ 53. The subject states that it was the first time he met Rasmussen and that it was through Dr. Koch. The subject knows that Rasmussen was German-minded and married to a German. Probably a fortnight after the dinner-party the subject happened to meet Rasmussen in the street. Rasmussen told the subject that he knew a man, who was going to Sweden and who might have an opportunity of buying technical diamonds. Further Rasmussen stated that there was a tennis-trainer named Thalbitzer, who knew many persons in Sweden and had fine connections a.o. to the Royal Family, and they agreed to meet each other the next day at the "Hovedbanegårdens Restaurant".

§ 54. Here the subject was introduced to Thalbitzer, who was informed of the case, and he declared himself willing to go into the possibilities of buying industrial diamonds in Sweden, their price and quantities.

§ 55. During the conversation the subject found out that Thalbitzer was a man he could use in his work, and he asked Thalbitzer to help him in examining various political matters concerning England, when he came to Sweden. Later on the subject was together with Thalbitzer 3 times, and the latter got a list of questions, which the subject wanted to have answered, such as the following ones: How is the political attitude in England as to the result of the war? What is known as to the situation concerning nourishment in England? What do people in England think of the Communistic danger, and how do they think to overcome it?

§ 56. The subject says that he had received 1000 Kr. in Swedish notes from Berlin, which Thalbitzer received for the journey. Thalbitzer had enforced that in order to solve the various problems, he would have to use a great deal of money on various persons in Sweden, and he wanted to have the money refunded. Thus he received the 1000 Kr. and on his return Thalbitzer would have to settle accounts, but Thalbitzer never went.

RELATIONS TO

JOHANNE SPECKIN:

§ 57. The subject met Mrs. Speekin in December 1944 at the "Frascati" (restaurant), where they happened to sit beside each other. Later on the subject met her some times and they became great friends. Thereafter they started living together, until they both were arrested. The subject states that Mrs. Speekin has no intimate knowledge of his work in Denmark, as he never told her about it. She knew that he worked against the Communists, but besides she knows nothing of the subject's various tasks, of which he wanted to keep her outside. The subject has considered the relations between Mrs. Speekin and himself a private affair, and he intended to marry her.

WAGES:

§ 58. The subject got his wages directly from Berlin. He received 3540 Kr. as wages every third month. Besides he had 27,000 Kr. at his disposal for representation expenses. He got the money paid out as follows, 21,000 in Danish Kr. and the rest in Swiss-francs. The subject states that it was Daufeldt who had arranged that some of the payment took place in Swiss-francs. The subject used most of the Swiss-francs to buy coffee etc. at the Black Market in Germany.

He says that every third month he settled accounts concerning his representation expenses with Berlin, thus he had 27,000 as cash capital every third month.

The representation expenses included among other things also his hotel-stay in Denmark amounting to 18.00 Kr. per day plus the lunches and dinners he had together with Mrs. Speekin. The subject used the following manner of proceeding: when for instance he dined with Schlander, he paid half the bill, but sent it to Berlin and got the whole amount refunded.

He had no further instructions concerning the question, how much he had to pay his agents. This was left to himself according to his own judgement and the circumstances.

CONCLUSION:

§ 59. During the interrogation the subject has been willing to give information of the "Amt VI" and of his own activity. His work in Denmark had almost no results, as the situation was critical for the Germans at that time. He was aware that most of the collaborators enlisted by Daufeldt, were quite useless, and he has taken his work very easily.

RECOMMENDATION:

§ 60. It is my impression that the subject cannot give further evidence for which reason he is of no more interest to this centre, but that as a German he ought to be transferred to another authority as soon as possible.

(signed) F. Zachariassen.
LR.

SECRET