

R

rpt May 27, 1943

GERMAN

ROMAN, GABOTHA

Former Transocean correspondent in Teheran / recently broadcasted the following statements: "As a man who knows practically every mountain and valley in this (Sofia) region, I can say that Soviet troop concentrations and military maneuvers held by the Soviets in the closest proximity to the Turkish frontier leave no doubt that Soviet striking forces, equipped with the most modern of arms, stand ready to start action against Turkey' / in his flight through Kurdistan, which took him 13 months, disguised as a native, he escaped the Jgop with the help of pro-German natives and the fact that he speaks Persian, as well as a native / reports that the Russians have stirred up revolt movements among the Kurds in Iran, Turkey, and Syria.

Berlin radio, May 27, 1943  
FCC, Daily Report, May 28, 1943

(13098)

3-858

REFERENCE CARD

7-15

GERMANY

ROMANCE, VIVIAN

Mentioned by source to be working in Berlin for  
Nazi film studios.

Interview with Helene Cojuel

August 18, 1942

(90)

F

GERMANY

rpt March 29, 1941

ROMMEL

Born in 1891 at Heidenheim near Stuttgart; lieutenant in 1910 with mountaineering troops; badly wounded in Argonne forest in 1914 / commanded Panzer division against French in 1940, cracked Maginot Line at Sedan, crushed 2 French divisions and dashed on to Abbeville; was decorated the next week with Knight's Cross of Iron Cross; has more recently been given Oak-Leaf and is the tenth man to receive it.

Time, New York, March 29, 1941

(11098)

F

GERMANY

rpt December 2, 1941

**HOMMEL, General Field Marshal ERWIN**

Born a Württemberger; the son of an artisan; entered army shortly before 1914; served as platoon commander in 6th Württemberger Regiment until autumn 1915 and later as battalion adjutant in Belgium and northern France; fought in the Argonne as company leader; fought Italians in South Carpathians in 1917; awarded 'Pour le Merite' on the Isonzo, returned to France in early 1918 as captain of an artillery battalion / after the war entered University of Tübingen; joined Nazis and became an SA leader in Southern Germany; rejoined Army when Nazis assumed power in 1933 / taught several years at Infantry School; his teaching made a great sensation; wrote The Infantry Attacks which became a standard text for teaching / accompanied Hitler on his marches into Vienna, Prague and Poland as commander of his field headquarters; after Anschluss taught at War College of Wiener-Neustadt in an effort to build up a new Austrian

110981

(over)

2 - rpt December 2, 1941

**GERMANY**      **ROHMEL, General Field Marshal ERWIN**

officers corps / always an outspoken exponent of Panzer technique, he first led a Panzer division under RUNDSTEDT in France in 1940; took over command of Afrika Korps in March 1941; and also command of German-Italian offensive armies; in first 12 days of April 1941 wiped out all English gains on Libyan front and captured many prisoners, much materiel and 6 staff generals / Afrika Korps consists of 100,000 picked volunteers, chiefly from Brandenburg, all of whom, officers as well as men, have had extensive training in desert warfare.

Der Bund, Bern, December 2, 1941

F

GERMANY

ryt January 30, 1942

**ROMMEL, General Field Marshal ERWIN**

With de Gaulle, was the first exponent of motorised warfare; a man of action rather than a theorist; has become a Blitzkrieg strategist who has won the praise even of British military commentators / during French campaign was given command of a Panzer division; became a legendary figure and the subject of countless anecdotes; was a tireless campaigner, leading his men into battle in a 22 ton tank; before going into battle, once told his men: 'Follow me even when it seems madness. To the right is nothing, to the left is nothing, behind you is nothing, but before you is Rommel.' / enjoys a game of cards, and being South German, likes his glass of wine; is very exacting but demands no more of his men than of himself; in spite of a marked crudeness and frigidity of manner, knows how to command the unconditional devotion of his men.

113981  
Die Weltwoche, Zurich, January 30, 1942

F

GERMANY

rpt June 1942

ROMMEL, General Field Marshal ERWIN

led reconquest of East Libya, sharing command with GARIBALDI (ITALY) in spring of 1941; to recognize this victory Hitler made him a general field marshal in February 1942; was recalled from Libya to direct faltering Nazis in Russia late in 1941; sent back to Afrika Korps in April 1942 / his special contribution to blitzkrieg is a technique of ambiguity for which he forms his command of airmen, infantry, and tanks, all equipped with various combinations of arms and then enacts confusing changes of tactics and keeps his men prepared for lightning reversal from defense to offense.

Who's Who Monthly Supplement, June 1942

(11098)

CID 18363  
1196  
8560

C

GERMANY also LIBYA, TUNISIA

rpt June 13, 1942

ROMMEL, Field Marshal ERWIN

Officer in the Imperial army; was adjutant to General von Willisen, victor of Caporetto, during last war; credited with having been the brain which made victory of Caporetto possible / during the whole of the 1920's he studied at practically all great German technological universities devoting himself entirely to the application of modern technical inventions for warfare; in 1928 he became leader of the newly formed Nazi SS; rejoined army only after the Nazis had assumed power / among Hitler's generals, is one of the true Nazis with no traditional bonds attaching him to the spiritual brotherhood of the old career generals.

OSS, New York (Putlitz), June 13, 1942

(11098)

BR-20

REFERENCE CARD

to August 1942

LIBYA

ROMMEL, ERWIN

Biographical sketch.

Current Biography, August 1942

(90)

Field

rpt October 6, 1942

GERMANY

ROMMEL

In 1917 was a young Lieutenant commanding chasseurs; received the order 'Pour la Merite' for brilliant action / distinguished himself in the headquarters of the Führer during the Polish campaign; covered himself with glory in the Norwegian campaign as commander of a tank unit / in February 1941 made General of a Division; pushed back to Tripoli but not vanquished; on March 24, 1941 began forward march; great talent for leadership; achieved an outstanding victory.

FCC, October 6, 1942

(11098)

CD 10185

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

LIBYA (also TUNISIA)

**ROMMEL**

According to two German generals, Rommel was in Berlin when the Egyptian campaign started; had been assigned by Hitler to head the "Winter Help" campaign because of his popularity and dashing personality; there was an unverified rumor of a quarrel between Hitler and Rommel.

#3319 from H-123 Nov. 23, 1942

(90)

CD 12544

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

January 3, 1943

LITVA

ROMMEL

Is entirely dependent on Hitler; even though a good soldier, he gives blind obedience to the Führer.

#16  
OSS, Stockholm, January 3, 1943

SECRET

(90)

REFERENCE CARD

rpt February 14, 1943

TUNISIA (also LIBYA)

ROMMEL

Commander-in-chief of Axis forces  
in Tunisia, with von ARNIM serving  
under him in north.

Frank L. Kluckhohn, from Tunisian front, February 14, 1943  
New York Times, February 15, 1943, p. 4

CD 15175

REFERENCE CARD

rpt February 23, 1943

**HERMANN**

**ROHMEL**

Is in disgrace with both the Officer's Corps and Hitler; the reputation he enjoys with the U.S. is evidently not understood by the German military, for they consider him as good only for offensive tactics, and as one of their worst generals; his advance past Halfaya Pass was contrary to specific instructions and was directly responsible for his defeat, for it created an impossible German supplies situation.

Extremely reliable source

#7577

(90) OSS, Bern, February 23, 1943

R

rpt March 11, 1943

**GERMANY**

**ROMMEL**

On March 11, 1943, reported to Hitler's headquarters and received, in recognition of his 'unique services in the campaign in North Africa for the last 2 years', Oak Leaves with swords and diamonds to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross / his health is improving and after his complete recovery, Hitler will commission him with a new task.

Berlin radio, May 11, 1943  
FCC, Daily Report, May 12, 1943

rpt March 24, 1943

TUNISIA

ROMMEL

Forces under him consist of heterogeneous elements and do not amount to more than 9 divisions: 5 German, 3 of which are armoured, and 4 Italian, one of which is armoured.

Pertinax, NANA, New York Times, March 24, 1943.

.110981

TUNISIA

rpt March 30, 1943

**ROMMEL:**

It is reported that German High Command had informed Mussolini that it wanted Rommel appointed immediately commander-in-chief of the 'southern defense area' of Italy and the Mediterranean coast of France; these functions have been discharged by von RUNDSTEDT (FRANCE); the Italians would prefer to have an Italian general named to the post.

Tass, via Bern, March 30, 1943  
New York Times, March 31, 1943

(11098)

**TUNISIA**

rpt April 10, 1943

**ROMMEL**

According to the clandestine radio 'Atlantik', he, BAUERLEIN,  
and KESSELRING (ITALY) are conferring in Italy.

Washington Times Herald, April 10, 1943  
Press Survey File

(11-998)

CD 17298

rpt April 12, 1943

GERMANY

ROMMEL

The earlier report on him (#75-77) still stands; he is still at a place called Semmering, near Vienna.

#175-178

CS3, Bern, April 12, 1943

110981

TUNISIA

April 13, 1943

ROMMEL

Flew to Italy on April 13, 1943 for a conference which he requested with German and Italian Army and Navy chiefs; DONITZ, KEITEL (GERMANY), RICCARDI, and AMBROSIO (ITALY) are reported to be attending / wants to know what decisions Hitler and Mussolini reached during their recent meeting; will probably fly back to Tunisia on April 14, 1943.

Reports from Vichy, via UP, Madrid, April 13, 1943  
New York Times, April 14, 1943, p.6

110931

TUNISIA

rpt April 24, 1943

ROMMEL

His whereabouts are again in doubt due to the fact that the Eighteenth Army Group revealed on April 24, 1943, that they had captured a document dated March 19, which was signed by Col. Gen. Dietloff von ARMIN as 'general officer commanding, Commander in Chief, army group Africa' / according to a British statement Rommel's 'present whereabouts and new appointment, if any, are unknown' / the last time he disappeared was early in February; he turned up at Faid Pass on February 14, with two armored divisions and drove the American First Division from Faid Plain back beyond Faid Pass.

Wireless from Allied Headquarters, North Africa, April 24, 1943  
New York Times, April 25, 1943, p.28

(11098)

R

GERMANY

rpt May 8, 1943

ROMMEL

Is reported to be laid up with his mysterious Egypto-Libyan and political disease in the Diana Spa sanitarium at Bad Reichenall; he seems however, to be well enough to drive over to Hitler's HQ every few days: here he gives orders which are wired to von ARNIM who executes them against his better judgement; for example, Rommel disastrously ordered von Arnim to attack instead of defending and protecting an evacuation as von Arnim had planned to do; after the debacle, Rommel blamed von Arnim for his own mistakes and labelled the African fighters as inferior soldiers.

Clandestine radio, 'Voice of the Chief', May 8, 1943  
FCC, May 10, 1943

(1109)

F

rpt. May 11, 1943

GERMANY

ROMMEL.

According to reports reaching Cairo, was in Crete in mid-April conferring with General HARTEK; this tallies with other reports that Rommel has assumed command of Axis defenses in the Balkans.

Cable from Cairo, May 11, 1943  
New York Times, May 12, 1943, p. 3

(11098)

F

rpt May 11, 1943

GERMANY

ROMMEL

His long sojourn in Africa had so severely impaired his health that medical treatment could no longer be postponed / he was in Germany in October 1942 for this treatment when British began offensive against El Alamein; he immediately returned to Africa against doctors' orders and led his army across Africa / Hitler finally ordered his immediate <sup>return</sup> when he reached Gabes in Tunisia; he reported at Hitler's HQ on March 11, 1943, and was awarded an Oak Leaves with Swords and Diamonds to the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross / his ~~present~~ state of health is at present improving; after his complete restoration the Führer will entrust him with a new task.

Special announcement by German High Command on Rommel  
Berlin radio, via AP, May 11, 1943  
New York Times, May 12, 1943, p. 7

F

GERMANY

rpt May 22, 1943

ROMMEL

ON May 22, 1943

A Berne dispatch to Aftontidningen said that Rommel was suffering a nervous collapse as the result of illness contracted in North Africa and of the defeat in Tunisia; the dispatch also said that he was in disgrace with Hitler.

AF, Stockholm, May 22, 1943

New York Times, May 23, 1943, p. 30

(11098)

CD 19347

S

GERMANY

rpt May 27, 1943

ROMMEL

His whereabouts is uncertain / is in bad health / it is reported that he was recently entrusted by Hitler with a new and undisclosed mission.

#3241

OS: (State Department), Bern, May 27, 1943

(11098)

CD 19481

8

GERMANY

rpt May 29, 1945

ROHMEL

Is in Salonika preparing to assume command of any army in the Balkans; KEITL is rumored to be also in Salonika.

Good British source, May 29, 1945  
OBS, Cairo, June 2, 1945

(11998)

CD 19574

5

GERMANY

rpt May 31, 1943

ROSMERL

Has been in Bucharest since May 17, leaving the city only for short air trips; is expected to depart in the near future but will return for the purpose of setting up George Poqueen [sic].

Good source, Istanbul, May 31, 1943

#138

OSS, Cairo, June 5, 1943

(11098)

A-8042 a

S

BUCHARIA also GERMANY

c. June 1, 1943

ROMMEL, Marshal

Arrived in Sofia the week of June 1, 1943, where he had numerous conversations with the German and Bulgarian military leaders of the capital; it was known he was to leave for Greece.

B-3

Dated June 11, 1943  
OSS, Washington (diss) July 16, 1943

(11098)

R

rpt July 12, 1943

BULGARIA

also GERMANY

ROMMEL, Field Marshal

Reported to have been designated C-in-C in the Balkans / has recently transferred his HQ to a place 5 kilometers from Sofia in fear of Allied air attacks.

BBC, July 12, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, July 13, 1943

(110981)

CD 21774

S

GERMANY

rpt July 5, 1943

ROMMEL

Mihai ANTONESCU (RUMANIA) has twice assured source that Rommel has not been in Rumania.

French Minister to Rumania

#300

OSS, Cairo, July 5, 1943

(11098)

CD

S-3

GERMANY

rpt August 2, 1943

ROMMEL

Allegedly reported to Hitler in March that 'the war would be lost should Italy fall.'

OSS #20575, Bern, August 2, 1943

(11098)

F

GERMANY

rpt August 30, 1943

ROMMEL, Field Marshal Gen. ERWIN

He has been appointed Hitler's representative at the funeral of King BORIS (BULGARIA) this week-end, possibly to take over as military ruler as well as to mourn.

London Daily Mail, August 30, 1943  
New York Times, August 31, 1943

(11098)

CID 3910 C

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

RONG

Director of the Berlin Central Finance Department of the I.G. Farben-Industrie; was in Basle during Nov. 1940 when the Luscher Bank of Basle was given an order to buy up shares in U.S. of Koster-Konjorn for I.G.F.; one of the partners of the Luscher Bank, which has been handling many interests of I.G.F., is Hans Ditisheim (U.S.), who formerly worked together with Rong in Bucharest.

W.T. 1713/7/41---Feb. 11, 1941

F

GERMANY

rpt April 2, 1943

ROBICKE, Major General

Has recently been promoted from colonel.

Pariser Zeitung, April 2, 1943  
Press Survey

(11098)

R

rpt May 13, 1943

GERMANY

RORES, Dr. von

Pioneer in the field of super-microscopy / recently lectured at the Rome Health Institute on the principles ruling a machine capable of enlarging an object 50,000 times.

Rome radio, May 13, 1943  
FCC, Daily Report, May 14, 1943

110981

rpt April 22, 1945

GERMANY

RÖSCH

Of the Frankfurter Zeitung / was among those who met  
the new German Ambassador to Spain, Hans Heinrich  
DIECKHOFF (SPAIN) on his arrival at Madrid.

Madrid radio, April 22, 1945  
FCC, Daily Report, April 25, 1945

(11098)

F

**GERMANY**

rpt June 14, 1943

**FÖSCHLING**

German firm; among those carrying out the Nazi control of European industry.

OWI, Washington, June 14, 1943  
New York Times, June 15, 1943, p. 5

(11098)

GERMANY

April 23, 1943

ROSE, Maj. HEINZ

Transocean's military correspondent; said in an article broadcast on April 23, 1943, that Germany is calling up new reserves formed of soldiers of the last war, untrained civilians, and Hitler Youth.

Transocean broadcast, via UP, April 23, 1943  
New York Times, April 24, 1943, p.4

110981

GERMANY

rpt March 6, 1943

RÖSEL, Dr. R. G.

English representative of Essener National Zeitung and general editor of German Nazis in London / when Hermann GÖRTZ (q.v., EIRE) was arrested in Harwich, Rösel, who was a close associate of his, tried to get him off but failed / was also a friend of Hubert WAGNER, of the Luftwaffe who acted as Nazi agent in England; provided him with introduction to H. H. PETERSEN and Eric SMITH (q.v., EIRE) / was thrown out of England in 1935 and returned to Germany with Görtz and Wagner.

Eugene Lennhoff, European Correspondents Ltd., London  
OSS New York; recd IP March 6, 1943

(11098)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16 ?

SWEDEN

rpt. January 18, 1943

ROSEN, ERIC von

Of Rockelstad / married Baroness von Folke whose sister met  
GÖRRING at von Rosen's estate and became his first wife /  
great hunter, explored in Africa / close to GÖRRING and HESS;  
wrote on latter and spoke of him as great idealist and man;  
admitted that the 1938 Jewish persecutions were too much for  
him to stomach, so he broke with Hess at that time / having  
been previously closely allied with Nazi thought, is supposed  
to have turned from it now / source believes that he is pro-  
bably a loyal Swede in spite of these Nazi leanings.

OSS, Washington, Palm (oral), January 18, 1943

(90)

BI-6

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

to December, 1941

ROSENBERG, ALFRED

Biographical sketch.

Current Biography, 1941

(90)

CID 19253-C

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

ROSENBERG, ALFRED

Disapproves of SKOROPADSKY's (q.v.) personal relations with the Hohenzollerns; is advised in Ukrainian affairs by SEVRIUK (q.v.).

"Ukrainian Nationalistic Movement Abroad" by Col. F.D. Sharp, G.S.C.  
(Report prepared by F.B. Thurber)  
M.I.S. Report No. 4124 (N.Y.) May 22, 1942

(90)

11839

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

August 17, 1942

ROSENBERG

Works in collaboration with SCHULENBERG in handling matters  
pertaining to the Caucasus.

Polish Intelligence, No. 345 - 869/42  
August 17, 1942

(90)

1167

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

ROSENBERG, ALFRED

With his University professor friends, is working out a "new state" for Hitler, and devising a new social constitution very like the old feudal Germanic state, with Nazi functionaries replacing old aristocracy; these schemes are in full accord with Ley's (q.v.).

Sigrid Schultz - Oct. 13, 1942 - p. 19  
Dulles - Bowden, OSS, New York  
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

(90)

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

ROSENBERG, ALFRED

Ambitious to become head of Gestapo, so hired Siebert (q.v) to discredit Dalüsgge (q.v.) when he became a power in it in Feb. 1933.

Inside the Gestapo by Hansjurgen Koehler - London, 1940 - p.21.

3126

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

**GERMANY**

**ROSENBERG**

Head of Foreign Political Office; kept in touch with subversive elements in all foreign countries and worked for revolutionary movements therein; for this purpose, used clubs that linked foreigners with Germany, e.g. Nordic Society, German Colonial Society.

Total Espionage - Curt Riess - p.5.- 1941.

(90)

CID 21090-R

7-16

## REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

ROSENBERG, ALFRED

Born in Estonia in 1893; both parents, 2 uncles, and brother died of consumption and after-effects of syphilis; married twice despite this taint; first wife died of consumption, but he is now one of most zealous advocates of sterilization of those who spread hereditary disease; various accounts exist of his part in first war; it was certainly not glorious, and he was probably hiding safely in Russia; came to Germany via Paris in 1919 and became intimate friend of Hitler; naturalized in 1923; editor-in-chief of Völkischer Beobachter, also editor of NS Monatshefte and anti-Jewish weekly, Weltkampf; in 1930, he published The Myth of the 20th Century, setting forth main line of new Nazi philosophy: attack on Christianity, Bolshevism, Jews, importance of purity of race; in 1933, became director of Foreign Office and immediately sent agents to Paris, Balkans, Britain, and U.S. to organize White Russian cooperation with

(90)

-2-

Nazis; in 1934, represented GÖTTING at secret Ukrainian meeting, and in 1935 aided SKOROPADSKI ~~to unite~~ to unite all Ukrainian organizations; in 1934, became Commissioner of NSDAP education; he is outstanding among Nazis in his "Eastern Policy" of war against Poland and Russia to be followed by colonization of Slav countries and subjugation of inferior Slav races by master race; passionate in his hatred of Poland; his influence on Hitler has always been, and remains, uncanny; has been Reich Minister for the East since Nov. 1941.

Notes on Alfred Rosenberg, Reference Division (Foreign Information)  
April 21, 1942

11679

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

**GERMANY**

**ROSENBERG**

With Hitler, planned to use White Russians to further Nazi cause in Russia; White Russians had their own Storm Troop, the "Rond" units in Charlottenburg; many of those who had fought in Baltic countries under von der GOLTZ were in them; Rosenberg had charge of all Russian work until HIMMLER organized special Gestapo bureau solely for Russian work, in Russia, Ukraine and Russians throughout world.

OS3, New York, Sigrid Schultz, Nov. 11, 1942  
(Source left Germany in Feb. 1941)

(90)