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History up to the capture of the Institute in 1945.

*Microbiological Research*

1. War-time staff

a. (Prof. Waldmann.) President of the Institute.

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b. (Prof. Traub.) Vice-president, director, microbiological department.

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c. (Prof. Roehrer.) Director, Pathological Department.

d. (Prof. Fyl.) Chemical Department. In 1946 he went as chief chemist to the firm ASID in Passau.

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e. (Prof. Koehlmann.) Production Department.

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f. (Dr. habil. Ruska.) Electron-microscope Department.

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g. (Dr. Hofmann.) He was assistant to Hoehlmann and later to Roehrer from 1936-1944.

[Redacted]

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h. (Dr. Reppin.) He was assistant to Hoehlmann, then a soldier; returned to Riems for 6 months in 1944, but rejoined the armed forces [Redacted]

[Redacted]

i. (Dr. Holz.) Pathologist. He was in Riems until 1942, when he became Manager of the Veterinary Research Office in Bonn, which post he still holds.

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## 2. Wartime research

a. The results of completed research carried out at Riems have been published in the appropriate technical journals. Since the special editions of these treatises, of which there was a complete collection, was confiscated by the Russians, only the following incomplete list of papers can be given. The list does not give the title of the paper, only a bibliographical reference sufficient to enable it to be traced.

- (1) Monatshefte fuer Veterinaermedizin H.10 Jg. 2 Okt. 47 S 165 ff.
- (2) M.f.V. H.6 Jg. 1 Dez. 46 S 91ff.
- (3) " H.5 Jg. 1 Nov. 46 S 71ff.
- (4) " " " S 82ff.
- (5) " H.3 Jg. 1 Sept. 46 S 35 ff.
- (6) " Jg. 2 1947 Nr. 3 S 33ff.
- (7) " " Nr. 6 S 94ff.
- (8) " " Nr. 5 S 96ff.
- (9) Zeitschrift fuer Infektionskrankheiten, parasitaere Krankheiten und Hygiene der Haustiere 60. Bd. II. 4 S 277ff.
- (10) " " " " " S 287 ff.
- (11) " " " " " S 296ff.
- (12) " " " " " S 324ff.
- (13) " " " " " S 332ff.
- (14) " " " " " S 338ff.
- (15) " " " " " S 367ff.
- (16) Zentralblatt fuer Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten I Abt. Originale 1944 Bd. 151 S 504ff.
- (17) " " " " " S 81ff.
- (18) " " " " " 1941 Bd. 148 S 69ff.
- (19) Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift Nr. 22/23 1943 S 359ff.
- (20) Virchows Archiv Bd. 312 H. 1-3 1944 S 740ff.
- (21) Berliner und Muenchener Tieraerztliche Wochenschrift Jg. 1943 Nr. 7/8 S 39ff.
- (22) Klinische Wochenschrift Jg. 22 Nr. 44/45 S 676ff.

b. The following researches were incomplete at the time of occupation of Riems by the Russians:

- (1) Infectious Hepatitis (Roehrer).
- (2) Neurotropic-modified foot-and-mouth disease virus (Roehrer).

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- (3) Research into the diagnosis of infectious anaemia of horses (Roehrer and Traub).
- (4) Research into the infection of man by swine with infectious hepatitis (Roehrer and Hemzberg). A Danish experiment, which asserted the possibility of infection, was refuted by results already available at Riens.

c. The Institute was ordered to develop a vaccine or serum against Rinderpest, with which the Americans had planned to conduct experiments in biological warfare. Virus was therefore imported from Turkey but apparently lost its virulence on the way. The end of the war prevented the preparation of the necessary buildings, and none of the staff had yet been commissioned with the development. The Russians have not been informed of these plans. Possibly Prof. Traub revealed them in November 1947, when he was yet again interrogated by the Russians concerning preparations for biological warfare at Riens.

### Russian Exploitation of the Institute - First Phase

#### 1. Occupation of the Institute

a. Riens Island and the Institute were occupied by a Veterinary Regiment several days after the arrival of the Russians and nobody was allowed to leave the island.

b. After 14 days, the Russians ordered current work to be continued and allotted the tasks of producing swine fever serum and typhoid serum. The Russian Major Rathmer also proposed several special research projects, and ordered Traub and Roehrer to begin work on the following problems:

- (1) Production of fowl-pest vaccines (Geflügelpestvaccinen).
- (2) Combined research into the determination of strains of Foot-and-Mouth virus (Typerbestimmung des Maul & Klauenseuchevirus).
- (3) Experimental foundations for work on the neurotropic-modified strain of Foot-and-Mouth virus (Neurotropicmodifizierten Stamm).

c. As soon as work had progressed far enough to give sufficient understanding of it, all preparations and records were confiscated. Rathmer showed special interest in Foot-and-Mouth and virus research generally.

#### 2. Interest in War-Crimes Aspect

The Russians undoubtedly showed a desire to find war criminals, especially in the interrogation of female laboratory assistants and other auxiliary staff of all kinds. They were asked principally about preparations for biological warfare. Enquiries were also made concerning research in human diseases, and whether the animal crematory was also used for the disposal of human bodies. The Russians allowed work to proceed in order to learn the current problems and laboratory methods.

#### 3. Dismantling

a. As soon as work was in full swing, dismantling began. It was completed in all plants of the Institute in October 1945.

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b. The first dismantling commission was under command of Col. Shcherbatich, with (Colonel) Lationov as assistant. When they went to work one morning the staff found that their laboratories were sealed and guarded by santries. Only in the presence of a Russian officer were they allowed to enter and rescue part of their personal belongings. The departments under Traub, Pyl, and Roehrer were completely dismantled, together with all records and preparations for experiments. Before dismantling all apparatus in use was photographed, especially the couplings. These films were developed by the departmental directors themselves in the presence of a Russian officer, who stayed with them in the darkroom.

c. The second dismantling commission consisted of several members of the first. They dismantled the rest of the apparatus and took away all supplies.

d. The third dismantling commission, under command of Major Rathner, removed all remaining equipment, including boilers, abattoir equipment, and air conditioning plant. He allotted all equipment which had not yet been removed for use in the tasks he had himself ordered. Dismantling was completed in October 1945.

4. Russian Officers & Scientists Who were Prominent in the Occupation of the Institute.

a. [Spover.] Jew. An active veterinary (general) [redacted] 25X1

b. [Koljakov.] Jew. (General.) Director of the Veterinary Academy in Moscow. [redacted] 25X1

c. [Lationov.] (Colonel) in the directorate of the Military Veterinary Academy in Moscow. Koljakov and he stayed about 14 days in Riem, and interrogated all the staff concerning their work at Riem.

d. [Shcherbatich.] (Colonel.) Leader of the first dismantling commission, he impounded Prof. Roehrer's private collection of special editions of all the publications on work done at Riem. He took with him, among other things, a collection of preparations, with which he himself can achieve nothing, since he lacks records essential for their exploitation.

e. [Rathner.] Jew. (Major.) Leader of the third dismantling commission, he remained three to four weeks in Riem.

Russian Exploitation of the Institute - Second Phase

1. Reconstruction in 1946

At the beginning of 1946, Prof. Waldmann was allowed to reconstruct the Institute, using the equipment which had been taken from the Veterinary Research Office at Stettin and sent to Greifswald. Eventually a production department was also started.

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2. Present Staff of the Institute

The following scientists are now working at Riems:

- a. Prof. Waldmann - see above.
- b. (Dr. Dedie) Formerly at a veterinary institute in South Africa, said to be at Pretoria. He came to Riems from the British Zone in 1945.
- c. (Dr. Petermann) He was a veterinary officer in the war and came to Riems in 1945.
- d. (Dr. Schneider) He was also a veterinary officer in the war, and has been at Riems since 1945.
- e. Tschalkowski) A veterinary at Riems since 1944.
- f. (Dr. Hobahn) A chemist who has been at Riems since 1936. He was assistant to Prof. Pyl.
- g. Prof. Traub - see above.

3. Production Department

The production department is directed by Prof. Waldmann, with Prof. Traub's assistance, and manufactures the following:

- a. Foot-and-Mouth Disease "Absorbatvaccine".
- b. Swine red murrain "Absorbatvaccine" (Rotlauf des Schweines).
- c. Inoculation serum for Encephalitis in horses.

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