

3 September 1959

LAMPFEL, Johann

On 21 July 1959, Department MI-2, Police Headquarters, Police
Presidium, Munich 109135, Germany, furnished Region IV, 66th CIC Group,
Munich, Germany, with a copy of the Statement of the Accused made by
SUBJECT, which has been translated and is attached as Exhibit I, dated
23 June 1951.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2006

FOR COORDINATION WITH ^{ed} US Army

JOHN P. LAMPFEL, 109135

Police Department Munich
Criminal Police
KD 2

Munich, 23 June 1959

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED

Having been apprehended, advised of the subject of the interrogation and warned to tell the truth, the person referred to below residing at Munich, Clemensstrasse 36/4, made the following statement:

Name: Johann DARMOPIL
 Date and Place of Birth: 20 December 1908, Fischmowitz, Bruenn County, CSR
 Occupation: Official Inspector, employee of the Office of the Prosecutor, Munich I.
 Income and Property: DM 700 - net
 No property, approximately DM 6000 debts (loan) partly by the Bayerische Beamtenbank, partly by Maffi GmbH., Cologne, financing of automobile purchases.
 Marital status: Married to Wilhelmine nee Rybnikar, residing Munich, Clemensstrasse 36/4, seamstress, monthly earnings about DM 500.
 Children: One, aged 27
 Parents: Johann Darmopil, Krumm, deceased 1955
 Maria nee Malichar, deceased 1946
 Citizenship: German, previously CSR
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Honorary offices: None
 Identifications: Passport # 5358050, reg. # 26051/53, issued on 30 June 1953, AFO Munich
 Driver's license for combustion engines class 3, issued on 22 December 1958, roster #232369, Munich
 Fishing license # 6817, issued on 21 April 1959, Munich.
 Physical or mental handicaps: None
 Previous convictions: 150 DM fine for traffic violation, Munich Municipal Court, docket # 4 W 47/58, dated 21 May 1958.

Personal data:

I was raised at my parent's house at Fischmowitz. Though it is true that my parents were not rich - my father was a fireman - it is also true that their financial circumstances were orderly. I am the second-born of the three children. I have a brother and a sister, both are still alive. My brother Jaroclaus Darmopil lives at Fischmowitz; he has the house of my parents; he is married, he was the confidential clerk of a firm. My sister Maria Czech also lives at my brother's house. She is a widow. I believe she is getting a pension. I attended 3 grades of elementary school and four grades of high school at the place where I was born. Subsequently I attended two grades of the Bruenn Mercantile Academy. Owing to the fact that I brought home a poor report card, my father did not let me complete the academy. On 1 September

EXHIBIT **I** REGION IV (MUNICH)
 FILE
 SUBJECT DARMOPIL, Johann
 dtd 3 Sept. 1959

SECRET

1926, I embarked on a civil service career in the Judiciary Service and became a civil service official-candidate. On 1 September 1926, I was inducted into the Czech Army. I served in the army a total of 18 months. After completion of military service, I resumed my job with the Brunn Justice Department. I worked in this capacity till 13 March 1943. My last grade was that of Ober-offiziant, this grade is the equivalent of a Chief Secretary.

On 2 August 1931, I married Wilhelmine Rybnikar at Tschnowitz. I have one child by my wife, Eva Turpocil, born on 28 January 1932 at Tschnowitz. My daughter's married name is Novotny, she resides at Bohemia II, Vrchtice, Strasse 772. Her husband is a veterinarian by profession and - to the best of my knowledge he works in his profession.

On 13 March 1943, I was inducted into the German Army and sent to Vienna. I served in an Air Force unit in the area of the Danube where I was the line of the cessation of hostilities. After the surrender in May 1945, I was captured by the British. My army rank was that of a private first class. While serving in the army, I received notification by the Ministry of Justice saying that I had been taken over by the German judicial system; I do not know any longer whether I had been taken over with the rank of Chief Secretary or Inspector.

I was confined in a POW camp in Egypt, on the Suez Canal. On 19 May 1945 I was released and first went to Hamburg. As soon as I arrived in Hamburg I went to the Czech consulate because I wanted to visit my wife who had been interned in the CIA, or rather I wanted to inquire about a chance to visit her. The personnel of the consulate did not like a German, consequently I was not allowed to enter, or rather they did not know what to do with me. I then contacted a Miss Wilson, and 9 days later I was discharged to Munich. I was discharged to Schafflach near Munich rather than to Munich because I had given the address of an acquaintance of mine, one Eduard Krcel. While still a POW I learned that this family was residing at Schafflach. My wife had also been expelled from the CIA. For a six weeks I worked as a building laborer at Schafflach. It goes without saying that I was intent upon being reunited with my family, consequently I filed an application for repatriation at the Czech Consulate in Munich. This application was summarily denied. In the fall of 1945 I moved to Berlin where I found a place to stay at the Court of Criminal Justice. I worked again as a building laborer for the firm which later for the first year was a construction house. In the fall of 1949 I was the manager of the firm named, although I was in Munich, Gumpertstrasse. Meanwhile I had applied for reinstatement in my former job and on 1 October 1949 I was hired as an assistant judicial inspector. I have worked for the judicial system up till now, at the court of criminal justice, the court of correction, and the office of the prosecutor, Munich. I have also been considered a life-long civil service official with the rank of Chief Secretary. My wife had been interned at Tschnowitz and has been released since the end of 1945. After she has been released, she lived at Prague, where she

work as a maid for Czech families. At the same time, she filed an application for expatriation. This application was granted, and she joined me in Munich on 1 July. I also had a residence permit for my daughter. She declined to be expatriated because she had a boy-friend at that time. She had not been interned either. She was learning the trade of beautician in Brunn. On 23 December 1950 I was assigned to the apartment Clemmstrasse 36/4, where I still reside at this time. This apartment is 91 sqm in size and consists of a bed-room, a combined kitchen-living room, a bath room, and a hallway. I was not required to make a deposit contributing towards the building costs. In 1954 or 1955, my wife took a job. She has continually been working till February 1958. Since 22 June 1959, she has been working as a cutter for the firm Max Bruestle KG, manufacturer of knitted wear, Munich, Knechtelstrasse 10. Previously she had been a stand-by sales clerk of Hertie's department store.

At this time I have debts amounting to 6,500 DM. These obligations consist of:

1500 DM - loan of the Bayerische Beamtenbank
 200 DM - WKV credit account
 4900 DM - credit-plan for my car, Maffi GmbH., Cologne
 6600 DM altogether

I needed the 1500 and 200 DM respectively to discharge other debts resulting from repairs of the car, etc. I needed the DM 4900 to finance the purchase of my car, a Ford 17 M, license plate K-A¹¹ 923. I bought this car about 14 days ago at the Autohaus, Munich. It was a demonstration car and cost DM 6500. The Autohaus accepted my old car as a trade-in for DM 3000. I now have to pay the following monthly installments:

- a) 247. - to the finance corporation
- b) 61. - for the loan of the Bayer. Beamtenbank
- c) 35. - into the WKV credit account

In order for me to meet my obligations, my wife took a job again. As she makes DM 300 monthly, we have a total monthly income of DM 1000., so that I can easily meet my obligations.

Facts of the case:

I was advised of the subject of this interrogation. After a preliminary interview, I admit having maintained relations with the CIA, since July 1952, until corrected, since June 1954. I was aware of the fact that the CIA, like any other intelligence service, concerned itself with gathering state secrets. I agree that the interrogating officer may partly phrase my statement. I shall now describe truthfully how these relations were established:

In conversation stated, my daughter had been in contact with a girl and some commissions with her. In 1951 she wrote me that her boy-friend had disappeared and that she was dejected. Therefore she planned to come and see me and her mother in Munich. She said that she had made the rounds of all offices but no office was willing to give her an exit permit. I, too, filed numerous applications with the Ministry of the Interior in Prague, as well as with US authorities and Bonn, asking for expatriation of my daughter. The Czech authorities informed me via the Military Mission in Berlin that my application had been denied. I received written notification. So, I got the notion that I should see the Czech consulate in Vienna. On 12 March, I boarded a train for Vienna. I visited the Czech consulate in Vienna, at Semmeringstrasse 10, and was

by a man called Pospishil. He told me that he had been advised of my petitions, but I was making a mistake when I invariably couched them in formal, official language; he said I ought to inject some sentiment in them. During our conversation he received a telephone call and said that he had to leave now, but that he would meet me in a restaurant (he gave me the name but I can't recall it any longer) in the evening. I felt that this gesture was really amiable. As per arrangements I visited that place in the evening. There, Pospishil dictated to me a petition for expatriation of my daughter. He had brought the paper. However, he told me that I would have to do him a favor if he was to help me. He quoted a Czech adage to the effect that one hand washes the other, or there is nothing in this world free of charge. I asked Pospishil what I would be supposed to do, adding at the same time that I would never consider espionage, even if my daughter would have to stay in the CSM. Pospishil told me he did not request me to provide military secrets right away, or to engage in espionage at all, for that matter; he said that he merely wanted me to provide him with information on Czech emigrants living over here. I agreed to provide him with such information. I also had to tell him about my job with the judiciary. I also wish to state that he did not ask for the names of judges or prosecutors, I did not tell him any either. I believe that I worked at the Execution Court or the Contentious Litigation Court. I was amazed seeing that Pospishil was so well-informed about me, he knew for instance where I was living and where I worked. He also knew what tavern I regularly frequented. I asked Pospishil how long it would take for my daughter to get over here. He said that could take a long time, but he would be able to let her come to Vienna. We stipulated that I would return to Vienna on 4 April 1954. Maybe Eva would be there at that time. Pospishil did not give me a concrete assignment, but he said I should keep my eyes open and maybe find out some emigrants by that time. I received from him no sum of money, I did not even get my travel expenses. My conversation with Pospishil at this tavern, on the occasion of my first stay in Vienna took about one hour. I then returned to Munich.

Second journey and second meeting with Pospishil

On 31 March 1954, after having arrived in Munich, I promptly applied for another visa with the Austrian consulate. I made no findings concerning those emigrants. On 3 April 1954, I boarded a train and went to Vienna again. My wife, who had accompanied me on the first trip, also accompanied me this time. I had made arrangements with Pospishil that I would not check in at the consulate, but that he would meet me in the lobby of the Ostbahnhof. The train which I was to take had also been fixed. I believe I left Munich at noon and I arrived in Vienna in the evening. My wife and I again booked a room at Hotel Zeech near the Ostbahnhof, (I don't know the street address). I had been staying at this hotel when I took the first trip to Vienna. It was not so that Pospishil assumed me to this hotel, fact is that I would cross the hotel. Though Pospishil greeted my wife, whom he knew from the previous time, he did not want her to attend the conference. He said I had

better send my wife to a movie while I was with him. ~~I sent my wife to~~
 the Hotel Zoch and followed Pospishil. We walked along a few streets
 and he took me to a cafe (I don't recall its name any more). I told
 Pospishil that I established no contact with Czech emigrants as yet.
 Pospishil evinced particular interest in Radio Free Europe. He mentioned
 the names of a few RFE employees, such as Dr. Pyskar, Dr. Kvetko, and
 some more which it is true I no longer recall. Likewise, he inquired what
 RFE people I already know. I recall that he mentioned one Wilhelm Pletica
 at the time, a RFE employee, no, I stand corrected, he was no RFE employee,
 I had known him back in the CSR and had met him again at Camp Valka. I
 also stated that the latter already visited me at my Munich house. I know
 no RFE employees at that time, therefore I was unable to tell any such names
 to Pospishil. Pospishil instructed me to prepare a list of Czech emigrants
 in Munich by the next time. I was particularly to list such emigrants as
 worked for RFE. The conference at this cafe took an hour again. Pospishil
 gave me an amount of approximately RM 200 for my expenses. The next meeting
 was arranged for a Saturday, two months later, and again at the Vienna Ost-
 bahnhof. I no longer recall the accurate date. In response to renewed
 questioning I wish to state that Pospishil requested at the meeting in the
 cafe, that I prepare a written personal history statement. Pospishil had
 brought the paper requisite for this purpose. Subsequently I was also re-
 quired to sign a written undertaking. Pospishil dictated the text. It
 read in effect: "I undertake to furnish to the Czechoslovak Republic, in-
 formation about Czech emigrants living in Germany". Pospishil told me at
 the same time that I shall henceforth have the cover name "Doernberg". I
 believe I signed the undertaking with both my true and cover name. I was
 not required to sign another undertaking. By the same token, I was not re-
 quired to list any relatives or acquaintances in my personal history statement.
 My wife and I spent the night at the hotel. The next day, I believe it was
 a Sunday, I returned to Munich. After I returned to Munich I did not attempt
 to find out anything at first. Some 5-6 weeks later I received a letter from
 my daughter in which she told me I need not continue my efforts to get her
 out of the country because she found a man again with whom she wanted to stay.
 Consequently I did not attend the meeting with Pospishil in Vienna. Some 5-6
 months later I received the visit at my house of one Johann Schoenych. He
 stated that he was a retired bank employee from Vienna, and that he had been
 sent by Pospishil. He also gave me a letter from my daughter Eva. The letter
 had no cancellation mark. Schoenych conveyed greetings from my daughter and
 asked me to come and see Pospishil in Vienna one of the coming Saturdays.
 I first read the letter of my daughter. Its contents were irrelevant, I
 noticed though, that the diction was more affectionate than the previous letters.
 I sent for beer and entertained Schoenych. Schoenych stated in the course of
 the conversation that his wife was living in her own villa near Prague, but
 he was required to live in Vienna because he was receiving a pension in Austria.
 This is why he had contacts with the Czechs, and why he was able to visit his
 wife in the CSR from time to time. He was also in charge of the Children's va-
 cation project in Austria, and he was also taking convoys of children to the CSR.

When I did not immediately agree to attend the meeting, Schoenych asked me to do him a favor and come to Vienna or he would get into trouble. I then stated that I was prepared to attend a meeting in two or three weeks. I no longer recall the date of Schoenych's visit. Inasmuch as I always carried a passport when I went to Vienna, and as every entry and exit was stamped into the passport, these stamps indicate that the time must have been May 1955. The stamps show that I had been in Vienna from 6 to 10 May 1955. My recollection, however, indicates that I must have been in Vienna at an earlier date after Schoenych's visit. In other words, the time must have been March or April. Probably the border police failed to stamp my passport at the time.

3rd journey and 3rd meeting in Vienna with Pospishil

So, I again boarded a train for Vienna in March or April 1955. My wife again accompanied me. The time for this meeting at the Ostbahnhof had been set for 19 or 21 hours. Our train arrived in Vienna around 15 hours, I stand corrected, 17 hours. This is why my wife and I went to the Hotel Bosch. At 1900 hours I went alone to the Ostbahnhof to attend the rendezvous. I met Pospishil there. He was accompanied by another man who introduced himself as Kirek. Kirek is only a given name, he did not state another name. Pospishil and Kirek accompanied me to the restaurant at the Ostbahnhof. When Pospishil learned that I had brought no information, he censured me. While Pospishil rebukes were voiced rather urbanely, Kirek's approach was pretty rude. I retorted that they had not done anything for me either, what I mean was that I still had not seen my daughter. They said that my daughter will be in Vienna at the next meeting. I was given no new assignments, but Pospishil insisted that I carry out my previous mission pending that meeting. Pospishil again gave me 200 or 300 RM and we arranged a meeting for 6 May. I wish to add that I can tell these dates only by the stamps in my passport. My wife met neither Pospishil nor Kirek at this rendezvous. Next day we returned to Munich.

On or about 1 May 1955, I received a telegram from Jaroslav Novotny, the fiance of my daughter, who inquired whether we would go to Vienna - he was referring to myself and my wife. I affirmed by telegram. I learned later that he was suspicious, because he was not allowed to go Vienna with Eva. Again I failed to find out anything as I would have been required to.

The interrogation was interrupted at this time, as the accused, LUDAK PUL, will be brought before the committing magistrate for a preliminary hearing.